DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1991

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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PART 10

Page
Fish and Wildlife Service 1
National Park Service 295
Bureau of Land Management 795
Forest Service 1099
Kennedy Center 1485

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[1] Resigned Committee, May 16, 1990.

[2] Elected to Committee, May 24, 1990.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1991

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1990.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

WITNESSES

JOHN F. TURNER, DIRECTOR, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
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JOHN D. BUFFINGTON, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Mr. AUCOIN. This is the hearing on the 1991 budget request for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Here in support of the request is John Turner, the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service; Mr. Richard N. Smith, the Deputy Director; Jay Gerst, Assistant Director, Policy, Budget and Administration; David Olsen, Assistant Director for Refuges and Wildlife; Gary Edwards, Assistant Director for Fisheries; Ralph Morgenweck, Assistant Director for Fish and Wildlife Enhancement; Kathleen Tynan, the Budget Officer; Anthony Itteilag, Director of Budget, Department of the Interior.

You also have regional directors here; is that correct, Mr. Turner?

Mr. TURNER. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. AUCOIN. Marvin Plenert of Portland, Oregon; Michael Spear of Albuquerque, New Mexico; James Gritman of Twin Cities, Minnesota; James Pulliam, Jr., Atlanta, Georgia.

Do you have any spotted owls down in Georgia?

Mr. PULLIAM. No, sir. [Laughter.]

Mr. AUCOIN. You have woodpeckers down there, don't you?

Mr. PULLIAM. Yes, we do.

Mr. AUCOIN. Red cockaded woodpeckers.

Mr. PULLIAM. Yes, we do.

Mr. AUCOIN. Not enough of them, though, I guess? [Laughter.]

Mr. PULLIAM. We're working on it.

Mr. AUCOIN. Ronald Lambertson of Boston, Massachusetts.

You know a lot about owls, though, in Boston, don't you?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. AUCOIN. Galen Buterbaugh of Denver, Colorado; Walter Stieglitz of Anchorage, Alaska; and John Buffington, Research and Development, Washington, D.C.

We welcome all of you.

Mr. Turner, we have your biography here, which is impressive indeed. This is your first appearance before our committee, and we will enter your biography and the biography of Mr. Buffington into the record. We have your testimony. We will enter it in its entirety in the record as well. We look forward to your summary comments and letting us get to the questions and answers.

[The biography of Mr. Buffington and the biography and prepared statement of Mr. Turner follow.]

Insert 5A

BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN DOUGLAS BUFFINGTON

John Douglas Buffington joined the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) as the Chief of the Office of Biological Services in 1980. In May of 1982 he became Deputy Regional Director for Research and Development for the FWS.

He was appointed Regional Director for Research and Development in December, 1989.

Dr. Buffington served in the United Stated Army (1967-1969) as 1st Lieutenant and Captain at Fort Detrick, Maryland. From 1969-1972, Dr. Buffington was Assistant Professor of Biological Sciences at Illinois State University. He was employed at the Argonne National Laboratory (1972-1977) in several capacities including the Assistant Director for the Environmental Studies Division.

Dr. Buffington served as staff, and later as Senior Staff Member for Environmental Data and Monitoring on the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) from 1977 to 1980.

Dr. Buffington was born in Jersey City, New Jersey on November 26, 1941. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree from St. Peter's College in 1963, and completed his Masters (1965) and Doctoral (1967) degrees from the University of Illinois in animal ecology. Dr. Buffington is married with two children.

Insert 5A

TESTIMONY OF JOHN F. TURNER, DIRECTOR, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, CONCERNING THE FISCAL YEAR 1991 BUDGET FOR THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

April 3, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the President's 1991 budget proposal for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service).

At the level requested for 1991, funds will provide the necessary resources to continue the vital efforts and operations of the Service. These funds will enable the Service to fulfill our responsibilities to conserve, protect, and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of people. President Bush has consistently demonstrated his concern and commitment regarding environmental issues and problems, through personal involvement, professional initiatives, and political support. This budget request further expresses the President's commitment by placing a high priority on fish and wildlife issues. It challenges the Service, and encourages the public to confront and resolve those issues with resources that are economically feasible and goals that are environmentally beneficial.

The Nation is experiencing a rising level of participation in outdoor recreation, enjoyment of our natural resources, and interest in concerns about the health and welfare of the environment. There is a consensus within the Administration and throughout the Service that this presents us with an opportune time to implement a number of initiatives that will complement our role in protecting existing resources; supplement our efforts to restore those that have suffered losses; and enhance our ability to act now to prevent future threats.

FISCAL YEAR 1991 BUDGET OVERVIEW

The budget request for Fiscal Year 1991 is $935.6 million. This amount includes $535.6 million for current appropriations, which is an increase of $7.8 million over 1990 and an increase of $125.4 million over the 1990 President's Budget.

America the Beautiful

The major initiative proposed in this budget request is President Bush's America the Beautiful program. America the Beautiful supports the protection and restoration of natural resources through funding for enhanced resource protection and restoration and enhanced recreational opportunities. Under America the Beautiful the Service is requesting $140.5 million. Included in this request are $30.5 million for endangered species activities; $35.9 million for wetlands protection, restoration and management; $15 million for activities under the North American Wetlands Conservation Act; $56.7 million for land acquisition; and $2.3 million for construction projects.

Endangered Species. The $30.5 million request for endangered species is an increase of $150,000 over the Fiscal Year 1990 funding level. This level of funding will allow the Service to fulfill requirements of the Endangered Species Act Amendments, increase listing of candidate species by five or six per year, and maintain the 1990 level of Endangered Species Grants to States. Necessary increases for these activities will be offset by savings realized from completed work on habitat conservation plans, and reduced activities for candidate nongame species.

Wetlands. In support of the President's goal of no net loss of wetlands, the Service is proposing $35.9 million for wetlands conservation activities. This is an increase of $11.8 million over the 1990 operating level. Our efforts will concentrate on three coordinated approaches: 1) protection to reduce loss of wetlands; 2) restoration and enhancement, including the Farm Bill program; and 3) research, education and mapping. By building on existing Service programs the requested increases will optimize the Service's ability to identify, protect and restore high priority wetland areas. The specific components of the increase requested under America the Beautiful for wetlands are the bay/estuary program (+$500,000); wetlands restoration and enhancement under the Farm Bill (+$2 million), the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (+$1.1 million) and on/off Service lands restoration (+$500,000). Increases are also requested to enhance refuge water supplies (+$2.8 million), and to conduct Federal/private cost sharing projects (+$2.4 million). Increases are requested for Research/education and mapping efforts including the National Wetlands Inventory (+$2 million), wetlands contaminant research (+$225,000) and initiation of a wetlands/migratory bird database (+$400,000). The research related to coastal wetlands loss will continue in Fiscal Year 1991 at reduced levels (-$200,000).

North American Wetlands Conservation Fund. A complementary effort for these activities is being proposed with a request for appropriations of $15 million for the North American Wetland Conservation Fund. These funds, in addition to the $10 million from anticipated revenues for the Fund, will provide us with the resources needed to accomplish the goals of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and the Tripartite Agreement between the United States, Canada and Mexico. The funds will be used for land acquisition, restoration, enhancement and management of habitat in the United States and Canada. The estimated revenues of $10 million include $9 million in interest on the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Fund and $1 million from fines and forfeitures collected pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Land Acquisition. The amount requested for land acquisition in 1991 is $56.7 million. In addition to inholdings and increases for acquisition management, these funds will provide for 28 acquisition projects in 19 states for protection of natural resources. Further, the Service will be able to protect an estimated 50,000 acres of wetlands in 1991 using the $30.6 million in revenues from the sale of duck stamps, refuge entrance fees and import duties on arms and ammunition under the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund.

Construction. The $2.3 million for construction funds in America the Beautiful are for activities on three refuges to protect natural resources. The request includes $2.1 million to repair or replace bridges and roads needed at Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge to protect the refuge from wildfires, $90,000 for study and design of repairs or replacement of the sewage treatment facility at Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, and $133,000 for construction of a sewage system at Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge.

Legacy 99

As a complement to the President's America the Beautiful initiative, the Secretary is proposing a major infrastructure initiative in support of stewardship. This program will result in improved public lands and facilities and is intended to continue through the year of 1999, the 150th anniversary of the Department of the Interior. Resources requested under this program will ensure that the Service is able to implement actions to maintain and improve its lands and facilities. Funding requested for these efforts would include $45.9 million for cyclical maintenance, repair and rehabilitation, and equipment replacement; $9.4 million for construction planning and rehabilitation projects at seven refuges, hatcheries and research facilities; $13.5 million for dam safety inspection, repairs and rehabilitation; and $14.6 million for hazardous materials activities (cleanup, underground storage tank requirements, investigations and the irrigation drainage program).

African Elephant

The African Elephant Conservation Act of 1988 established a fund to provide assistance for conservation and protection of the African elephant. In Fiscal Year 1991 the Fund will be established as a separate account. The Service is requesting $1 million for this account in 1991. Funds will be used for the payment of rewards for information leading to a civil penalty or criminal conviction under this Act, and for assistance to African countries for enhanced research, conservation, management and protection. Additional funds will be available to the fund from anticipated donations, totaling $500,000.

Global Change

As part of the Administration's Fiscal Year 1991 initiatives, the Service is requesting $3.6 million for global change studies. These studies will address the rate and effects of sea level rise on wetlands, and ground breaking research to identify indicator species for detection of global change and determination of the effects of global change on fish and wildlife.

Resource Management

The Service's request for Resource Management is $420.7 million, an increase of $27.9 million above the 1990 funding level. A total of $66.4 million is requested for the Service's operational program under America the Beautiful.

Fish and Wildlife Enhancement. The request for Fish and Wildlife Enhancement is $64.2 million. This is an increase of $5 million over the 1990 adjusted level of funding. Funding for endangered species and wetlands are requested as part of the proposed America the Beautiful initiative. The Service will complete the field portions of a habitat assessment study for canvasbacks and a pilot study for Wetlands advanced planning in the Chesapeake Bay (-$125,000).

Refuges and Wildlife. The total request for Refuges and Wildlife is $169.7 million, a $12.1 million increase over the 1990 adjusted funding level. In Refuge Operations, requests for increases include $200,000 to detect and mitigate the effects of contaminants on Service land; $400,000 to increase our volunteer program; and $250,000 for studies related to potential oil and gas development on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

The 1991 request provides for continuation of a $5.2 million increase provided in 1990 for the operation of refuges, as well as a substantial increase for refuge maintenance. As public education displays will be installed at the Oregon Coastal Aquarium, a $1,000,000 decrease is proposed. A reduction is also proposed for operational funds at Lake Ophelia National Wildlife Refuge (-$325,000), the refuge will be under caretaker status. Funding increases provided in 1990 for operation of Hawaiian and Alaskan refuges will be continued in 1991 with reductions made for completed projects. Although a decrease of $500,000 is proposed for the challenge grant program, I referred earlier to an increase of $2.4 million being requested in the Wetlands section for Federal/private cost sharing projects.

The funding for law enforcement activities includes increases of $750,000 for upgrading the Law Enforcement Management Information System in order for the Service to comply with incident reporting requirements, $300,000 for enhancing investigations of illegal commercialization of Great Lakes fishery resources, $250,000 for training and equipment to enhance the Service's drug enforcement capabilities, and $450,000 for full operation of the National Forensics Laboratory in Ashland, Oregon. A decrease of $150,000 is requested for African elephant conservation, as the Service is requesting $1 million for the African Elephant Conservation Fund.

An increase of $4.6 million is requested for migratory bird management. This increase will enable the Service to take advantage of opportunities for wetland restoration under the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and opportunities on private lands as well as providing for improvement of monitoring and survey activities. These increases will enable the Service to improve its ability to determine waterfowl population size and distribution, and will focus effort on the black duck and pintail. The Service will continue analysis of banding and management efforts related to nongame migratory birds at a reduced level resulting in a proposed decrease of $400,000.

Fisheries. The 1991 request for Fisheries is $53.8 million representing an increase of $6 million over the 1990 adjusted funding level. In 1991 we will be increasing the funding to 21 hatcheries involved in the production of Pacific salmon, steelhead trout, Atlantic and Gulf Coast striped bass, lake trout, and other species. The budget reflects an increase of $1.8 million for the Lower Snake River Compensation Plan to provide for full production levels to meet mitigation requirements. An increase of $925,000 is requested to enhance the Service's contribution to major interjurisdictional fisheries restoration programs. We are directing this increase to stations that coordinate restoration activities for Atlantic salmon, Atlantic and Gulf Coast striped bass, lake trout and other species including paddlefish and sturgeon. Finally, $250,000 for additional assistance for marine mammal tagging and related conservation and management activities is requested. The Service is implementing this marking program in Alaska that will provide essential information to help curtail the illegal take and trade of marine mammal parts.

Funding ($1,444,000) for operation of tribal fish hatcheries and assistance stations is included in this request. For Quinault, Alchesay, Williams Creek and Mescalero hatcheries, an increase of $200,000 is also requested. An increase of $400,000 is requested for the new hatchery at Nisqually, Washington.

To offset increases in fish food costs an increase of $370,000 is requested. Although a decrease of $200,000 is proposed in Fisheries, training will be continued at the National Training Academy and costs will be funded by Service offices receiving the training.

Research and Development. The request for Research and Development for 1991 is $69.1 million and contains increases discussed previously for global change and wetlands research. This is a net decrease of $1 million from the 1990 adjusted level of funding, resulting from the completion of studies and other projects for which further funding is no longer needed. This funding level contains full funding for operation of a number of research facilities including, for example, the Northeast Anadromous Fish Laboratory, Hagerman Laboratory, and the Southeast Fish Cultural Laboratory.

Funding provided in 1990 enabled the Service to reduce a backlog of tissue samples awaiting chemical analysis resulting in a reduction of $500,000.

An increase of $500,000 is requested for research on the decline of pintail ducks. The other changes requested include a discontinuation of the Fisheries and Wildlife Review (-$565,000), completion of specific studies on purple loosestrife, sea bird mortality, waterfowl survey techniques, mountain lions, and walrus. Nongame research will be maintained at $1.5 million in 1991.

Several fisheries research projects will also be discontinued in 1991, including the development of warm water instream flow methodology for the southeastern United States, and the northeast coastal areas study. The Service will complete the development of habitat suitability criteria related to anadromous fish in the Middle Snake River in 1990 and a reduction of $100,000 is proposed.

The Service is requesting an increase of $650,000 in Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Units for staff and operational funds.

General Administration. The total funding requested for General Administration is $63.9 million, which is an increase of $5.6 million over the 1990 adjusted funding level. Requested increases include $60,000 for improved internal controls, and $400,000 to provide adequate engineering expertise for

Service programs. Base adjustments totaling $5.3 million are included in the 1991 request for nationwide and regional fixed costs including space, telephones, postage and other operational costs. Reductions totaling $550,000 are requested pursuant to completion of the Lake Erie shoreline protection study and for African elephant conservation as the Service is requesting $1 million for the African Elephant Conservation Fund in 1991.

Funding for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund is being requested at a level of $9 million. These funds, combined with the $3.6 million in net refuge receipts from 1990, will provide a total of $12.6 million for payments to counties in 1991. This will provide for payments to counties at 75 percent of the fully authorized level.

The Fiscal Year 1991 budget funds the Sport Fish Restoration and Federal Aid in Wildlife programs, to promote sound stewardship of our fish and wildlife resources. It is estimated that $212.4 million will be available to sport fish restoration from receipts collected from taxes on fishing equipment, motorboat fuels and import duties. Federal Aid in Wildlife will have an estimated $134.3 million to support State projects in Fiscal Year 1991 from receipts from taxes on firearms, ammunition and archery equipment.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared statement. I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

Insert 5A

BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN F. TURNER

John F. Turner was sworn in as the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on August 4, 1989.

Mr. Turner was first elected in 1970 and served for 19 years in the Wyoming legislature. He was Senate President in 1987 and 1988 subsequent to serving as Caucus Chairman, Majority Floor Leader and Vice-President of the Wyoming Senate. Mr. Turner has been Chairman on numerous Committees including the Senate Committee on Minerals, Business, and Economic Development. He has worked on legislation in the state including recodification of state game and fish laws, minimum stream flows, wildlife trust fund, penalties, license fees, designations, and fisheries.

Mr. Turner has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Biology from the University of Notre Dame, and a Masters degree in Zoology from the University of Michigan. He has done research on the osprey and bald eagle in the Grand Teton/Yellowstone region and in the Intermountain States. Mr. Turner has published over two dozen works on wildlife, including a book on bald eagles which was published by Random House in 1971.

Mr. Turner was appointed to the National Park System Advisory Board and recently he became a member of the National Wetlands Policy Forum. He has served on numerous other committees, including the Secretary's Pride in America Advisory Task Force, the State BLM Advisory Board and the SBA State Advisory Board.

Mr. Turner was born in Jackson Hole and is a lifelong resident of Wyoming. Mr. Turner is married with three children.

OPENING STATEMENT

Mr. AUCOIN. Welcome.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, good morning. As the new Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, it's a pleasure to appear before you to bring you the 1991 President's Budget request for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. As you're aware, our mandate is to conserve, protect, and enhance the fish and wildlife resources of this great country and their habitat. It's my belief that the budget before you enables us to do that in an excellent manner.

The total 1991 budget request in summary is $936 million. That includes $535.6 million in appropriations or about $8 million over the enacted amount in 1990. You might note that this request is $125 million more than the Presidential's request for this agency just one year ago. $400 million, approximately, are permanent funds primarily for our Federal grant programs.

One of the highlights of the budget, Mr. Chairman, is America the Beautiful, which includes $140 million for the Fish and Wildlife Service. In America the Beautiful the President has tried to appropriately focus on protecting the natural, cultural and recreational resources of this country. We have requested funding in three components under this initiative: resource protection, land acquisition, and construction.

Another major component of this budget is our Legacy '99 program where Secretary Lujan and myself are trying to address the serious backlog in maintenance at many of the facilities that we have. It's the Secretary's intent to leave the land and the agencies in better shape than we found them. This program is an attempt to reduce the backlog of maintenance by 1999. There's $83 million in that, and they include maintenance, dam safety, construction, and hazardous materials.

I'm particularly proud, Mr. Chairman, of the wetlands components in this budget where the President and the Secretary support our request of approximately $130 million dedicated to wetlands. That's $21 million over what was enacted previously.

Some of the highlights are the exciting North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, which we're now bringing on line. The wetlands initiative also includes a bay and estuary program; wetlands restoration particularly under the farm bill; wetlands research; cost-sharing grants; and water rights efforts.

Just some other initiatives, we've proposed to do some significant research on global climate change. A new initiative is proposed for the African elephant and we are attempting to be good neighbors with our request for Refuge Revenue Sharing.

We are trying to consolidate training activities and bring about a world class training program. You'll see an increase for refuges and wildlife and a substantial increase in our fisheries budget.

Mr. Chairman, these are just a few of the highlights of what I think is a very positive budget and well-thought-out over all. I think it reflects President Bush's personal involvement, love, and commitment to the outdoors and to the hunting, fishing, and wildlife resources of this country. This is the largest U.S. Fish and Wildlife budget request ever brought before this Committee.

With that, I, my Deputy, the Assistant Directors, the Regional Directors, the Budget Officer, and the Secretary's Budget Officer stand ready to attempt to answer whatever questions you might have. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

LISTING THE NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL

Mr. AuCoin. Thank you, Mr. Turner.

I want to go directly in the beginning to the question of the northern spotted owl of the Pacific Northwest, which I'm sure doesn't surprise you. The background of this is that in response to a court finding that the Service hadn't acted properly in rejecting a petition to propose the listing of the spotted owl as threatened or endangered and then published a proposal to list in the Federal Register, yet accepted public comments and held a series of four public hearings. Then in late March your agency reopened its public comment period to consider the findings of the Interagency Spotted Owl Committee or, as it's come to be known, the Thomas Committee, and other new information.

The reopened comment period closes, as I understand it, April 11; is that correct?

Mr. Turner. Correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. AuCoin. At present the Fish and Wildlife Service intends to make its listing decision by June 23. It can delay the decision date by up to six months.

Mr. Turner, without prejudging in any way the outcome of the agency's pending proposal to list the northern spotted owl on the threatened and endangered list, I'd like to ask you a series of questions on a couple of different scenarios that may occur on this proposal.

First, let's take the scenario that the bird is listed throughout its range, western Oregon, Washington, and northern California, just a scenario. If I read the law correctly, you would have two major responsibilities under that set of circumstances to provide biological opinions through the formal consultation process and to adopt a species recovery plan, those two things. Is that correct?

Mr. Turner. Mr. Chairman, both of those would be undertakings we are mandated to do. That's right.

CONSULTATION ON THE NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL

Mr. AuCoin. Now, according to your budget justification, page 48, I quote: "Beginning in 1989, the Service started receiving more major programmatic consultations from a variety of Federal agencies."

Then on page 61 of the justification you indicate, "In fiscal 1990, consultations on the spotted owl will focus on working with the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management on a generic or programmatic basis as opposed to a timber-sale-by-timber-sale basis."

I'd like to know what that means. Does that mean that you expect to adopt some sort of systemwide blueprint for protecting the species' own habitat?

Mr. Turner. Mr. Chairman, I'll attempt to give you a brief answer to that, and then I'll turn to the Regional Director from

Portland, Oregon or Dr. Morgenweck, who heads up our endangered species program. Needless to say, we've been giving a lot of attention to northern spotted owls the last several months. As you're aware, three other agency heads and I recently went to the Northwest—Mr. Ridenour of the Park Service, Mr. Jamison of the BLM, Mr. Robertson of the Forest Service and I—in an attempt to listen to your constituents and the impact that our decisions might have. We also met with Dr. Thomas, of the Forest Service, and the scientific committee. I believe you will have the opportunity to be briefed on Dr. Thomas' report this afternoon or tomorrow.

The attempt that we would like to do, as we look at whether or not the species might be listed—and, incidentally, neither myself nor the Regional Director have any idea of what the scientific team——

Mr. AuCoin. I understand that, and I want the record to be made clear at this point that we're talking only about scenarios here.

Mr. Turner. I'm confident that——

Mr. AuCoin. I want to understand what would happen under certain scenarios, and that's all we're talking about.

Mr. Turner. I'm confident that we're doing some good work out there. That brings me some comfort, and hopefully if comforts you as well.

We will look at the proposals of Dr. Thomas and his scientific committee. That scientific committee is made up mostly of Forest Service biologists, and I'm pleased with that configuration. After their long-term strategy is completed, we will use it as a basis for consultation and to determine if the habitat protection scenarios in that plan are adequate. I think the scientific report, which will be brought to Congress in the next couple of days, could very well complement future decisions of the Fish and Wildlife Service and our ability to expedite consultation on timber sales and consultation on other activities on Federal and even private lands.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Plenert, the Regional Director from Portland, Oregon, who has spent a lot of time on spotted owls, would like to follow that up.

Mr. AuCoin. Maybe before we do that, you could respond, though, to the thrust of my question, which has to do with the budget justification which comes out of Washington rather than out of the region.

On page 61, as I indicated, in your budget justification you indicate, again in your words, "In fiscal 1990 consultations on the spotted owl will focus on working with the Forest Service and the BLM on a generic or programmatic basis as opposed to a timber-sale-by-timber-sale basis.

I guess my question to you is, What is your intention? Do you expect, if this scenario should come to pass, to adopt some sort of systemwide blueprint for protecting the spotted owl habitat? What do those words mean?

Mr. Turner. I'm going to defer to Dr. Morgenweck. The conservation plan that you will get today, in fact, could be that blueprint for——

Mr. AuCoin. A systemwide blueprint?

Mr. TURNER [continuing]. The general application that the Fish and Wildlife Service could use.

But, Dr. Morgenweck?

CONFERENCING ON THE NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL

Dr. MORGENWECK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In the past months, since the spotted owl was proposed for listing as threatened, we have actually conferenced under section 7 in two separate ways with the Forest Service and BLM, both on a sale-by-sale basis and on a more generic basis, the generic basis being primarily with the Forest Service in Oregon and Washington.

The reason we're able to do that is that the action agency, in this case BLM and the Forest Service, is the one who, when a species is just proposed, has to make a determination whether or not they feel their action is going to jeopardize the species. If they do, then they come forward to us and we can conduct the conference.

Now if the species is listed—and that's really the essence of your question—if the species is listed, how would we go about conducting these consultations? The action agencies, again, have that primary call. They can ask us to do it on a sale-by-sale basis. They could ask us to do it on their timber sale plan, or in the case of the Forest Service, under their regional guide. This guides their forest management programs for the states that are involved.

So that decision is certainly up to them. However, we have found that doing consultations on a sale-by-sale basis takes much more time than if the Forest Service were to ask us to consult on a regional guide. That guide would lay out their program and how they would protect the owl, so the owl protection would be a part of their regional orders or guidelines.

It could be done either way. The most efficient one would be at the higher level; that is, at a regional level or——

Mr. AUCOIN. A range-wide recovery?

Dr. MORGENWECK. Well, in terms of consultation. Certainly, when you're talking about developing a recovery plan, we would want to develop a recovery plan that covers the northern spotted owl throughout its range.

Mr. AUCOIN. Who makes the decision? Would you do it on that higher level if requested by the action agencies or would you make the determination yourself?

Dr. MORGENWECK. They would make the determination because it is they who request, and then we consult based on that request.

Mr. AUCOIN. And you can consult on a sale-by-sale basis if you have to; is that correct?

Dr. MORGENWECK. If the action agency requested us to do so, yes.

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL RECOVERY PLANNING

Mr. AUCOIN. Now what sort of process do you go through to adopt a recovery plan?

Dr. MORGENWECK. In general, what we do is to develop a recovery team that represents good, sound scientific expertise on a species, understands the management actions that relate to that species, and they, in turn, then develop a plan that, if implemented over the years, will help lead to the recovery of the species. They set recovery goals or targets. It might be population goals. It might be population and habitat goals. So, it's a technically-based report put together by a group of scientists that are convened specifically to do that.

Mr. AuCoin. Are there procedural requirements such as those for preparing an environmental impact statement in the development of these recovery plans?

Dr. Morgenweck. We do have some procedural requirements in that the 1988 amendments to the Endangered Species Act required that we have public involvement, public input into the recovery planning process. In general, that means that we put a notice in the Federal Register and also put notifications in local newspapers in the areas affected pointing out that we are developing a recovery plan. We make the drafts available for a period of time so that we can get comments from interested people.

Mr. AuCoin. So the comment period that ends April 11 has only to do with a decision to list?

Dr. Morgenweck. That's correct.

Mr. AuCoin. And then there would be, if listed, there would be another comment period that would be open as a part of the procedures you would have to go through; is that correct?

Dr. Morgenweck. When developing the recovery plan? That's correct.

Mr. AuCoin. How long would you, given all that you've described and I take it more, how long would you expect the adoption of a recovery plan to take?

Dr. Morgenweck. It depends on how much information we have.

Mr. AuCoin. I think you can assume there'd be plenty of information.

Dr. Morgenweck. Then I would say that we could have at least a draft, I would think, in a year. Perhaps less, but I would say about a year.

Mr. AuCoin. What is the significance of its being in draft form? It's not operable at that point, is it?

Dr. Morgenweck. Well, we could start instituting some of the tasks, I'm sure, while it is a draft. The point of developing the draft is to provide something for the public and other interested parties to comment on.

Mr. AuCoin. When would a final plan be done? How long would it take to get it? If it's one year for a draft, how long for a final recovery plan to be in place?

Dr. Morgenweck. I think it would depend somewhat on how many comments we received when the draft was being reviewed by the public. If the comments were not voluminous and not substantial——

Mr. AuCoin. Give me a range then. Let's assume that they're not voluminous and then let's assume that they are. What would be a range?

Dr. Morgenweck. I would say perhaps three months on the short side and maybe six if comments were more voluminous.

Mr. AuCoin. Three to six months? Is it possible it could go beyond six months or are you really giving us about the maximum?

Dr. Morgenweck. Yes, I suppose it's possible, but if we're talking about the spotted owl and if we're talking about all the information that's being gathered, I wouldn't think it would take longer than that. It's possible, but I would say it's probably unlikely.

Mr. AuCoin. So it could be 18 months, then, before we get to the final plan?

Dr. Morgenweck. It's possible.

Mr. AuCoin. Can you do consultations without having a recovery plan in place?

Dr. Morgenweck. Yes, we can.

COURT JURISDICTION ON NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL

Mr. AuCoin. You can? Since Judge Zilly retained jurisdiction over the listing case—and he did—do you expect that you will have to clear all of your decisions with his court?

Dr. Morgenweck. Mr. Chairman, I'm not sure that I know the answer to that question. I have not consulted with the Solicitor's Office in terms of clearing each action. At this point, to be safe, we probably would consult with the Judge.

Mr. AuCoin. Why wouldn't you consult with the Solicitor's Office or someone in the fish and wildlife agency? It seems to me that's a fairly significant question.

Dr. Morgenweck. We definitely would. I just have not, at this point, discussed with the Solicitor's Office what we have to do in terms of getting information back to the Judge, and I'm sure that they're tracking it. I just have not discussed that specific question.

Mr. AuCoin. Is it important to get that information, do you think?

Dr. Morgenweck. To the Judge?

Mr. AuCoin. From your Solicitors on this?

Dr. Morgenweck. Yes, absolutely.

Mr. AuCoin. But your testimony today is that in all probability you would——

Dr. Morgenweck. I definitely would——

Mr. AuCoin. No, you would go to the court to get the clearance?

Dr. Morgenweck. Not being a judge, I can't speak for the Solicitor's Office. That would be my assumption, that we would——

Mr. AuCoin. You would make that assumption?

Dr. Morgenweck. Yes.

FUNDING FOR NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL CONSULTATION

Mr. AuCoin. Now your budget justification on page 61 suggests that you can actually cut, reduced $100,000 from the fiscal year 1990 levels, and I'm quoting here, "for spotted owl consultation due to completion of a major effort on conferencing."

Then the justification mentions operating on a generic or programmatic basis. Doesn't that justification language assume that you can adopt a programmatic recovery plan pretty quickly?

Dr. Morgenweck. Mr. Chairman, I believe that that is an error in our budget book.

Mr. AuCoin. Error in the numbers or error in the justification?

Dr. Morgenweck. Error in the justification in the sense that the $100,000 reduction would not be for spotted owl consultations. The reduction would be taken in some of our programmatic consultations on such things as our agricultural pesticide consultations with EPA, not in the spotted owl.

Mr. **AuCoin**. So this $100,000 cut is not for the purpose justification cites? Am I understanding you correctly?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. It would not impact the spotted owl. It would impact our consultation, but in other areas.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Did you indicate to the committee that there is a revision in the justification?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. I believe we did.

Ms. **Tynan**. Yes, we did.

JEOPARDY DECISION ON NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL

Mr. **AuCoin**. Did you? Okay. If you make a jeopardy decision, isn't there a responsibility on the services part to try to identify reasonable and prudent alternatives to the project, as you put it on page 48 of your justification?

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman, in the consultation process, as I understand it, it's not unusual for us to say that there will be jeopardy under the plan as it's now configured. If it's possible to mitigate and change a timber cut, the amount or the configuration of the sale, there would not be a jeopardy opinion.

Mr. **AuCoin**. So that puts the responsibility on the services part to try to identify—and I'm using your terms from your justification—"reasonable and prudent alternatives" for the project being proposed by the action agency; is that correct?

Mr. **Turner**. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I think communication between the agencies involved is something that we've tried to build on, especially for the northern spotted owl, and hopefully it will serve us well.

FIELD STAFFING FOR NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL

Mr. **AuCoin**. Well, that gets me to the question of your field staff and its capabilities. Would your field staff be capable of proposing, actually proposing, different sales areas or harvest practices that would be "reasonable and prudent alternatives?" Do you have that capability in the field?

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman, I believe so. We received all the timber sales from the National Forest Service just recently, and our staff got those out in absolutely remarkable time. A specific response on whether or not we have enough personnel to handle these maybe should come from the Regional Director, Mr. Plenert.

Mr. **Plenert**. Currently we do have that capability to recommend reasonable alternatives within our staff.

Mr. **AuCoin**. How many people do you have in the field?

Mr. **Plenert**. Right now how many do we have working on the spotted owl?

Mr. **AuCoin**. For the purposes that I've just cited, how many people are there?

Mr. **Plenert**. Currently we have nine.

Mr. **AuCoin**. How many people did you have a year ago?

Mr. **Plenert**. Five, but we detailed a number of people from other regions to help us. We've added some folks to our staff just recently for that purpose, but a year ago we detailed people in from other regions to help us.

Mr. AuCoin. Are they still detailed to this region?

Mr. Plenert. No. No, they're not.

Mr. AuCoin. Oh, they're not?

Mr. Plenert. We're handling it within our current staff.

Mr. AuCoin. So you had nine, you got to nine on the basis of special detailing. You are now still at nine?

Mr. Plenert. We're still at nine and we plan to add three—I think we've got three positions advertised now, one in Oregon, one in Washington, and one in California.

CONFERENCING—NUMBER OF TIMBER SALES

Mr. AuCoin. How many timber sales do you think that you might be called upon, this staff of nine, to consider as being reasonable and prudent?

Mr. Plenert. Well, if I can look back to what we did this year or we are doing this year, we had 165 from the Forest Service in California, 79 from BLM in Oregon. What we did——

Mr. AuCoin. What about the Forest Service?

Mr. Plenert. The Forest Service in Oregon and California?

Mr. AuCoin. Give me the numbers first. In California alone, 165?

Mr. Plenert. I don't know what the numbers are for California. We did it on a schedule where we got the total. I think there's 300.

Dr. Morgenweck. I believe, Mr. Chairman, for the Forest Service it was 165 in California and I believe it's 76 or 79—

Mr. Plenert. Seventy-nine.

Dr. Morgenweck [continuing]. 79 for BLM in Oregon and California, and then for Washington and Oregon, Forest Service, it's what—another——

Mr. Plenert. It was over 300, but it was based on—we conferred on the whole schedule rather than on an individual sale, like Dr. Morgenweck talked about before.

Dr. Morgenweck. It may have been another 150 in Oregon and Washington.

Mr. Plenert. Yes.

Mr. AuCoin. One hundred and fifty, but not on a sale-by-sale basis?

Mr. Plenert. Not on an individual basis like we did in the other areas.

Mr. AuCoin. Now it might be possible that you have to go on a sale-by-sale basis in Oregon and Washington; right?

Mr. Plenert. That's possible.

Mr. AuCoin. Which would raise that 150 number up substantially. That's a lot of work for nine people.

Mr. Plenert. Yes, it is.

Mr. AuCoin. Could you use more than nine?

Mr. Plenert. Well, the workload's kind of unpredictable, but if it does increase, we certainly could.

Mr. AuCoin. Did you ask for more than nine?

Mr. Plenert. No. Last year we got plenty of money $800,000 was added to our budget for spotted owl. Within those dollars, we did recruit for 4 positions to staff to 9 but we're recruiting three more.

Mr. AuCoin. That's 12 all together.

Mr. Plenert. Twelve all together.

Mr. AuCoin. Would you provide for the record the professional fields that these 12 people represent and how many of them have forestry and silviculture as a component of their background?

Mr. Plenert. Sure will.

[The information follows:]

Staff Assigned to Spotted Owl Conferencing

The following individuals represent the nine permanent staff assigned to spotted owl conferencing and three individuals that were detailed to assist in the conferencing effort. An additional three staff positions are currently being recruited. When hired, these individuals will be assigned to spotted owl conferencing.

(P) - Denotes Permanent Staff
(D) - Denotes Detailed Individual

Sacramento, California, Field Station

Steve Spangle - (P)

Bachelor of Science Degree (B.S.) in Wildlife Management from Humboldt State University. Professional experience in management of other endangered/threatened species including bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and furbearers. Worked for U.S. Forest Service 7 years, including position as Spotted Owl Zone Coordinator. Conducted Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) conference on Fiscal Years 1989 and 1990 projects that may affect northern spotted owls. Was leading participant in team that developed criteria for evaluating projects' effects on spotted owls.

Phil Detrich - (P)

Bachelor of Arts Degree (B.A.) in Environmental Studies from California State University, Sonoma; Master of Science Degree (M.S.) in Wildlife Resources from California State University, Chico. Thirteen years experience in research and management of endangered and sensitive birds of prey as government biologist and private consultant, including representing U.S. Forest Service, Region 5 in preparation of Pacific Region Bald Eagle Recovery Plan. Conducted the Service's Section 7 conference on Fiscal Years 1989 and 1990 projects that may affect northern spotted owls, and participated in California Board of Forestry Working Group on Potential Habitat Conservation Plan for northern spotted owls.

Gail C. Kobetich - (P)

Degrees in Biology from the University of New Mexico (B.S. and M.S.); 13 years as a Supervisory Fish and Wildlife Biologist for the Service's Sacramento Field Station. Responsible for listing, recovery, biological opinions, habitat conservation plans, and critical habitat management throughout California; 2 years as a Fishery Biologist at Las Vegas, Nevada; 7 years experience as a Fishery Management Biologist as technical advisor on management of sport fisheries to Indian tribes throughout Nevada and California.

Portland, Oregon, Field Station

Russell D. Peterson - (P)

Degrees in Biology from the University of Minnesota (B.S.) and the University of Guam (M.S.); M.S. Degree in Environmental Management from the University of Houston; over 20 years of Federal Government Service (the Service, Corps of Engineers, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Forest Service); Field Supervisor of Portland Field Station for the Service; responsible for endangered species in Oregon and the coordination of endangered species issues on the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands in this state; course work in forest ecosystems.

Jim A. Bottorff - (P)

Degrees in Wildlife Biology from Purdue University (B.S.) and West Virginia University (M.S.); 11 years of experience as a Wildlife Biologist with the Service in Oregon and Washington working with endangered species and forest management issues; 9 years experience with other Federal and State agencies in southwestern, midwestern and southern U.S.; conducted private consulting on forest/wildlife issues; co-authored the 1987 and 1989 "Status Review of Northern Spotted Owl" which resulted in the recommendation for the Service to list the subspecies as threatened; completed courses in silviculture and forest management as aforementioned universities and received additional training in forest resources and forest management since graduating.

Randy G. Tweeten - (P)

B.S. and M.S. Degrees in Fish and Wildlife Management from Montana State University; 8 years experience as Fish and Wildlife Biologist with the Service addressing resource impact issues in Alaska, Canada, North Dakota, and Oregon; 2 years as a Wildlife Biologist for the Department of Defense which included management of fish, wildlife, and their habitats; experience with the National Park Service in forest ecosystems in western Montana; conferenced with the Forest Service and BLM on northern spotted owls relating to timber harvest practices in Oregon.

Teresa A. Nichols - (D)

B.S. Degree in Forest Management from the University of Washington including course-work in silviculture, forest management and ecology, and forest wood products; cooperative education student on the Siuslaw National Forest (Oregon) working on northern spotted owls; 7 years with the Forest Service, to include 3 years as a Wildlife Biologist on the Willamette National Forest (Oregon) and 4 years as Resource Officer on the Los Padres National Forest (California); 2 years as a Wildlife Biologist with the endangered species program in the Ventura Field Station (California).

Olympia, Washington, Field Station

James L. Michaels - (P)

B.S. Degree in Wildlife Management from California State university in Humboldt, 8 years experience in Wildlife Management with the California Department of Fish and Game; 10 years experience in the Endangered Species Program with the Service. Mr. Michaels has 6-1/2 years experience working with the Forest Service on many issues, some involving timber harvest and endangered species.

Carolyn Scafidi - (P)

B.S. Degree in Wildlife Management from Oregon State University in Corvallis. Ms. Scafidi has worked 10 months for the Forest Service and 2 years for this Service as a Wildlife Biologist. Ms. Scafidi has experience conferencing with the Forest Service and working on forest related issues in western Washington.

Daniel L. James - (D)

B.S. Degree in Forestry and Wildlife (major in forestry; minor in wildlife) from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. His Master's Degree is in biology. Mr. James has worked 7 years in wildlife management for the County Conservation Department, Fairfax, Virginia. He has 11 years of experience in the endangered species program with the Service. He has 4 years formal training in forestry or silviculture. Mr. James was on detail to this office to work on conferencing from June 15, 1989, through September 10, 1989.

David C. Frederick - (P)

B.S. Degree in Wildlife Management and Conservation from the Louisiana Polytechnic Institute. Mr. Frederick has worked 2-1/2 years with the Forest Service, working with various strains of Douglas fir for their viability and genetic characteristics for the northern Cascades. He also worked for BLM as a range technician for one year. Mr. Frederick has approximately 17 years with the Service, 7 of those years in fisheries, and 10 with endangered species, Federal permits and licenses, contaminants, etc. Mr. Frederick is the Field Supervisor for the State of Washington.

Regional Office, Portland, Oregon

Douglas A. Smithey - (D)

B.S. Degree in Biology from Tulane University. M.S. Degree in Wildlife Management from Louisiana State University. Over 17 years experience as a professional Wildlife Biologist with the Service and BLM. Experience has been broad - covering wetlands, desert, and forest ecosystems. He has college course work, with a minor in forestry at Louisiana State University. He worked for over 11 years as the District Wildlife Biologist for BLM in Coos Bay, Oregon. This is a western Oregon forest district. He has first-hand field experience calling inventories and radiotelemetry studies of spotted owls. Additionally, he has organized and supervised crews of seasonal employees to do spotted owl inventories. He has written the wildlife portion of the BLM land-use plans to deal with spotted owls, old-growth and intensive forestry issues. He has participated in the National Environmental Policy Act process within BLM to analyze forestry/wildlife interactions.

Mr. AuCoin. Can you tell me, before providing that for the record, what your rough sense of the number of those 12 will be who have——

Mr. Plenert. I can't tell you precisely, but I know that several of them do, but not all of them. They're primarily wildlife biologists.

Mr. AuCoin. Would you say half of them?

Mr. Plenert. No, I would say three.

Mr. AuCoin. Three of the twelve?

Mr. Plenert. Of the 12—that I can recall. There might be more.

FORESTRY MANAGEMENT FOR NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL

Mr. AuCoin. One of the ideas that's being suggested in the Northwest by thoughtful people are concepts like looking at timber sales programs and forestry practices so as to manage the sales program on a basis that manages for old growth characteristics. This is a very sophisticated type of forestry management harvest and timber sales management, leaving some degree on the ground, selectively cutting, and so forth.

What I'm worried about is that if only three of your twelve people are familiar with forestry, that may be very hard for them to judge whether alternatives of the kind I've just mentioned would be "reasonable and prudent" alternatives to various traditional sales practices.

Mr. Turner. Mr. Chairman, the configuration of those forests is important and is key, as you're indicating. I don't think it's necessary that our biologists necessarily be foresters. First of all, the responsibility for the spotted owl recovery won't just be ours, but it will also involve the resource expertise of the Forest Service, BLM, and other agencies.

Mr. AuCoin. But you will have to actually pass judgment on those action agencies.

Mr. Turner. A good biologist——

Mr. AuCoin. How can a biologist understand some of the variables that I've just hypothesized?

Mr. Turner. The key, as I understand it, for the spotted owl—and it's for sure I'm not expert—is a tight canopy at the upperstratum of the forest, multiple vegetation growth as you come down through the forest vertically, lots of snakes, a lot of stuff on the ground including wood rats and flying squirrels. That is the configuration that we get in California at some of the lower elevations. With 80 to 90 years in growth management, in fact, we can enhance those characteristics. How we get those, will be decided by the agencies that have to come up with the management scenarios. But I think the biologists will go out and provide a lot of these judgments on whether or not those configurations will be there in 90 years. I think the Forest Service and the BLM are competent enough to tell us that in a dialogue with our biologists.

SCHEDULE FOR RECOVERY PLANNING/CONSULTATION

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Turner, once the recovery plan is adopted, then do you anticipate continuing the process as well as developing a recovery plan?

Mr. Turner. Excuse me? Could you repeat that?

Mr. AuCoin. Would you anticipate needing to continue the process, the consultation, as well as developing a recovery plan?

Mr. Turner. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, the consultation process would continue as long as the species is listed. The recovery plan could be developed synonymously, as Dr. Morgenweck stated, but a recovery plan to be responsive would have to be dynamic. It's my hope that as we learn more about how forests grow that, in fact, the plan could be changed.

Mr. AuCoin. But the point I'm getting at is, a recovery plan is finally arrived at, let's say, within 18 months. After that, if I'm understanding you correctly, you're saying—at least I'm asking—would there be an ongoing consultation process after the recovery plan is in place, conceivably on a sale-by-sale basis?

Mr. Turner. The consultation would be developed, based on the recovery plan.

Mr. AuCoin. I didn't hear your answer, I'm sorry.

Mr. Turner. The consultation would continue and the barometer that you'd use to check those timber plans or group of timber plans would be the recovery plan, and how it fits the criteria.

Mr. AuCoin. Would there be ongoing review of the recovery plan as time went on and as actions continued?

Mr. Turner. A recovery plan would be based on assumptions, and you'd want to be testing those assumptions to see if, in fact, you've been too conservative, or if the species is doing what you expected it to do.

Mr. AuCoin. That's what you mean when you say it's dynamic?

Mr. Turner. Yes.

Mr. AuCoin. Are you confident, Mr. Turner, that a recovery plan can be developed within 18 months and that, once done, that the sales level, at whatever level it is, can proceed efficiently with only 12 personnel from your agency, which is an agency that will be the traffic cop here making decisions perhaps on a sale-by-sale basis? Those 12 could be a bottleneck, a choke point for whatever timber sales level is allowed to either of the action agencies, could they not?

Mr. Turner. Mr. Chairman, there are two questions. One, do we have adequate resources in the Pacific Northwest to meet the need? I pledge to you—and I know the region does, too—that we will have adequate people up there. It's too important that these consultations be done expeditiously on behalf of the resource. There's also a responsibility on the part of the other Federal agencies to bring us these things in a timely manner, and we've had problems in the past.

I will have 12 staff in Sacramento, Portland, and the Olympia office. If those aren't adequate, then we will make adjustments to see that consultation does take place.

Second, the 18-month time schedule. As you know, I'm a rookie here, but to date I have been impressed with the scientific capability, dedication, the hard work of our people and the scientists of other agencies. I think what gives us a head start on the recovery plan is excellent scientific work that Dr. Thomas' committee has done in developing a strategy plan for recovery of the spotted owl. I think that gives us a head start.

Mr. AuCoin. And your testimony is that you will not let a personnel shortage bureaucratically slow down whatever timber sales program is allowed to go forward within the parameters of a recovery plan? If you need more people, you'll get them?

Mr. Turner. We moved people up there, as Mr. Plenert said. We had people up there that hadn't seen their wives and kids in months because we moved them to the Northwest. We will do that again, but a lot of our ability to work in a timely manner will be contingent on the cooperation of other Federal agencies.

Mr. AuCoin. Of course.

Mr. Turner. They need to get us their stuff.

Mr. AuCoin. I understand that cooperation is required on the part of those agencies, too.

Did you want to add something to that?

Mr. Turner. Well, Mr. Gerst reminds me that if we move some people and staff, we may be back for reprogramming authorization. I'm learning about these traplines we have to run.

Mr. AuCoin. You wouldn't have any problem getting this Member's assistance in a reprogramming request.

What would be the Service's responsibilities for protecting the species and its habitat, again following this hypothetical scenario, on non-Federal lands? Do you have authority to prevent private landowners from taking the species by, say, harvesting a nesting site?

PROTECTION OF OWL ON PRIVATE LANDS

Mr. Turner. Mr. Chairman, those are tough questions. We have started an in-house discussion with our attorneys. Some amendments that Congress made to the Endangered Species Act, I believe in 1988, will allow some takings in coordination with the development of habitat conservation plans. So, that's something that we need to look at, and I'm going to ask Dr. Morgenweck if he'd like to add to that.

Dr. Morgenweck. The only real opportunity, if you will, for the private sector to carry out a development and to take an endangered species incidentally to their lawful activities is a permit that we can issue after that private developer has developed a habitat conservation plan that has been approved by the Fish and Wildlife Service and gone through the necessary steps under the National Environmental Policy Act.

Mr. AuCoin. Yes. That's a—what you just described there is an incidental taking, if I'm not mistaken.

Dr. Morgenweck. That's correct.

Mr. AuCoin. I'm talking about a deliberate taking.

Dr. Morgenweck. That would not be lawful.

Mr. AuCoin. You do not have——

Mr. Morgenweck. It would not be lawful.

Mr. AuCoin. That would not be lawful, and you do have authority——

Dr. Morgenweck. That's correct.

Mr. AuCoin. You do have authority, then, to prevent private landowners from such a taking?

Dr. Morgenweck. From taking the animal; that's correct.

Mr. **AuCoin**. So this is not just an authority that you exercise over Federal lands, but also over private lands. Does the same apply on private lands for jeopardizing, actions that would jeopardize habitat for the species?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. I believe that the law extends to the taking of the animal, and that includes not only killing it, but harassing it, and some other words added to the group like that. That, I believe, is the extent of our authority—

Mr. **AuCoin**. Would that include, then, disturbances to the habitat on private lands?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. Well, I think that it's a tighter standard than that. May I ask Mr. Lambertson, who is a lawyer?

Mr. **AuCoin**. Fine, could we have that answer?

ENDANGERED SPECIES TAKING

Mr. **Lambertson**. The Endangered Species Act prohibits private parties from taking endangered species.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Yes.

Mr. **Lambertson**. Defining exactly what a "take" is is a very tricky question. If you are actually disturbing the species to the extent that you are interfering with its natural life cycle, then that's considered to be a "take."

Mr. **AuCoin**. Would that affect—would that be—under that definition, would habitat then be included?

Mr. **Lambertson**. There could be habitat disturbance activities that could result in the take if we conclude that that has some impact on its life cycle.

Mr. **AuCoin**. You know, in my part of the country there is quite an intermingling of private and public lands, and this is a part of the country where, of course, the spotted owl exists. So this is a particularly significant question with regard to the northern spotted owl.

Your testimony really is that in your legal opinion it could—your authority could stretch and reach not only to the actual taking in terms of a harvest, but also to something that might disturb the habitat, potential habitat of the species?

Mr. **Lambertson**. The legal standard is "take," but there could be habitat disruption activities that would result in a take.

Mr. **AuCoin**. I understand. This raises an interesting question. If all of that is true, then, could the range-wide recovery plan then include guidelines, frameworks, prescriptions, and proscriptions on both public and private lands for the recovery plan itself?

Mr. **Turner**. Yes.

Mr. **AuCoin**. It could?

Mr. **Turner**. We have worked out what I think are some innovative solutions to these tough questions on what constitutes "takes." We are allowing development and commodity use to continue on private lands and so forth, by setting up these conservation areas. Now for the Northwest and checkerboard lands that's going to be tough because they're going to be larger than maybe just sections. How we do this in the Federal sector and work with the private lands? I don't know if we have adequate answers for that, but that's one mechanism we can use. You can't kill an animal and you probably can't knock down an active nest, but under this scenario if you've got one sitting in a tree, you can cut the trees or cut an old nest site if in fact you protected some larger areas where the rest of the owls could do fine.

Is that an adequate depiction?

Dr. MORGENWECK. I think so. One comment I would make on one of the things that you said, Mr. Chairman, was would the recovery plan include proscriptions, that is, against certain activities? Our limitations on private lands would again be the taking. In other words, if a private landowner owned a woodlot and did not take that owl, did not harass the owl in the way that Mr. Lambertson described, they certainly could go ahead and log that piece of land even though it was within an area that we described in our recovery plan as being essential to the owl.

Now the way we would have to try to get at——

Mr. AUCOIN. But if it did represent a taking, he could not?

Dr. MORGENWECK. That's correct.

Mr. AUCOIN. And the taking could apply not only to an actual nesting site, but also to a habitat area?

Dr. MORGENWECK. That's correct. That's why habitat conservation planning becomes so important.

PENALTIES FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT VIOLATIONS

Mr. AUCOIN. I think this may be the first time where it's been so explicitly clear that the recovery plan and the whole question of prescriptions and proscriptions to make a recovery plan work would affect private lands as well as public lands. I don't recall that being so explicitly stated before, but your testimony is that the authority is very clear that you can, in fact, do that.

Are there criminal penalties for persons who violate the recovery plan?

Dr. MORGENWECK. There are criminal penalties for taking. In terms of violating the recovery plan, the way that we would deal with that for Federal plans would be under our biological opinion. That would be our mechanism for dealing with the Federal landowner. The private landowner, it's only the taking by which we would guide their activities.

Mr. AUCOIN. So, if in the recovery plan certain private lands are included and a taking takes place on a private party's lands, that private party engages in a taking which might be a sale of a nesting site or might be a disturbance of habitat that's conducive to the species, criminal penalties could be brought to bear against that party?

Dr. MORGENWECK. I believe that's true. I would ask Mr. Lambertson to verify——

Mr. AUCOIN. Is that correct, Mr. Lambertson?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. That's correct. There would either be a criminal prosecution or civil penalties.

Mr. AUCOIN. What's the range of the civil and criminal penalties?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I believe it's 25,000. I haven't looked at that in a number of years.

Mr. AUCOIN. You might want to dust that off. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Lambertson**. I believe it's up to $25,000 per count or per activity, and there could be a number of counts involved.

Mr. **AuCoin**. That's civil.

Mr. **Lambertson**. Yes. I believe it's one year and $10,000 in criminal. There is a range of penalties in section——

[**Clerk's note**.—The record was subsequently corrected to show that criminal penalties shall be not more than $50,000 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.]

Mr. **AuCoin**. Do you think the people of the Pacific Northwest are fully familiar with those penalties?

Mr. **Lambertson**. I'm in Boston now, so I'm not that involved in that. [Laughter.]

Mr. **AuCoin**. We've been getting a lot of expertise out of Boston, the Massachusetts area. [Laughter.]

Mr. Turner, do you believe that the population of the Pacific Northwest is aware of the sweep of the authority here and the potential for criminal penalties of the kind that have just been described on private lands.

PUBLIC AWARENESS—ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman, I don't know about the citizens. I think the timber companies that I have met with over the course of the year are concerned and aware of the ramifications of what management of the spotted owl might mean for them. I found a general lack of understanding of the Endangered Species Act, whether it's in the Southwest and we're dealing with tortoises or whether it's in the Northwest dealing with spotted owl. I think there's a general lack of understanding of the Endangered Species Act.

Dr. **Morgenweck**. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. **AuCoin**. Yes—before I recognize you—I'm trying to see something here. I'm looking at the statute, the Endangered Species Act, 1540, "Penalties and Enforcement." There's a civil penalty description and then a criminal violation description. Under criminal, it indicates that fines shall be not more than $50,000 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.

Dr. **Morgenweck**. That was what I was going to point out.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Oh, we're both on the same wave length.

Dr. **Morgenweck**. Yes.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Whose responsibility is it to make the public aware of the sweep of the authority and also the severity of the penalties?

Mr. **Turner**. Well, Mr. Chairman, it's certainly our responsibility, the Fish and Wildlife Service, but the Endangered Species Act also applies to other Federal agencies. I don't think any of us have done an adequate job in educating people about what you can and cannot do. There's a lot of misunderstanding that the Endangered Species Act stops or prohibits things which it doesn't. It's partly our responsibility, a large part.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Are you going to do more?

Mr. **Turner**. We have talked about how we can do a better job of education, and I don't think we've adequately—we've discussed it internally and we're going to work on that because we realize, wherever we're dealing in this country with endangered species, there's a general lack of understanding. We need to figure out how to improve that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Do you have the resources to do that, budget resources?

Mr. **Turner**. Well, I think within existing resources we can do a lot better job than we're doing now for the endangered species.

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL—PARTIAL LISTING

Mr. **AuCoin**. Let's talk for a minute about a listing on the part of the species range. What would be your ongoing responsibilities for monitoring the species on areas of its range where the owl was not listed?

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman, I think that monitoring, if the owl was not listed in certain areas, would be the responsibility of the Forest Service, BLM, and the States, as it is with a diverse number of species now.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Not your agency?

Mr. **Turner**. We have some——

Mr. **AuCoin**. My question was, What are your ongoing responsibilities for monitoring the species on areas of its range where the owl was not listed?

Mr. **Turner**. I think the basic responsibilities would be as I had stated, though I think you're correct in followup that we would have some responsibilities also. But because of limited resources and funding, I think we would concentrate in the areas that we had to consult on.

There's a lot of science going on in the spotted owl. There are a lot of folks out there studying the spotted owl. You have appropriated a lot of money over the years to spotted owls, and it's surprising how many folks are out there doing research on the spotted owl.

Mr. **AuCoin**. You've indicated you would have responsibilities.

Mr. **Turner**. Yes.

Mr. **AuCoin**. My question is, What would those responsibilities be?

Mr. **Turner**. I believe under the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980, which we've never had funding for, we've been directed nationally to keep an eye on species, monitor their trends, and their numbers. It applies to critters all over this country. Our efforts along those lines are minimal.

Mr. **AuCoin**. What is your budget request for that this year?

Mr. **Turner**. For nongame, I think our budget request is pretty much related to migratory birds, trying to get a handle on some of the non-hunted species.

Mr. **AuCoin**. So there would be no funds. You would have ongoing responsibilities for the monitoring of the species outside areas where the owl is listed, but you would have no money to exercise those responsibilities? Is that essentially correct?

Mr. **Turner**. The basis of our request to continue the $800,000 is for spotted owl consultation and implementation of the conservation strategy. There is very little money for inventorying numbers outside of the process we've been discussing.

Mr. AuCoin. Is the owl regarded as a migratory bird? I think it is, isn't it? Your man from Oregon is nodding his head.

Mr. Turner. Yes, I'm getting the same nodding. It is migratory, yes.

Mr. AuCoin. Let me ask Mr. Smith a question. Mr. Smith?

Mr. Smith. I was going to say it's protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. I don't think it's looked at in most circles as a migratory bird such as a robin.

Mr. AuCoin. Why would it be protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act if it's not a migratory bird?

Mr. Smith. Most birds are protected by that act. There's very few that aren't.

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL RESEARCH

Mr. AuCoin. What do you have in your research budget for this?

Mr. Smith. Ask Dr. Buffington.

Dr. Buffington. We have nothing in our research budget for the spotted owl.

Mr. AuCoin. Really? Why not?

Dr. Buffington. We have largely worked with other Federal agencies on the spotted owl. We have had a substantial amount of research going on out there. Much of that has been conducted with funds available from the Forest Service, but we have nothing budgeted in-house.

Mr. AuCoin. But you're now thrust into a whole new role, a role that only you can uniquely play. Why wouldn't there be funds in the budget request for this purpose?

Dr. Buffington. We have been working over the last month, Dr. Morgenweck and myself and Mr. Plenert, trying to identify the future research program that will be needed. We're just pulling that together now.

That is something that we're hoping to work with the other Federal agencies on.

Mr. AuCoin. You've seen this coming for some time, have you not?

Dr. Buffington. Yes, sir.

Mr. AuCoin. Would it be a good time to start and move fast?

Mr. Buffington. Yes, sir, it would, and I believe we are doing that right now.

Mr. AuCoin. And if the committee added funds to this budget request, could it be used to a good purpose?

Dr. Buffington. We have already identified, as I said, where we think the research needs are. We're trying to identify the appropriate senior investigators in the Fish and Wildlife Service and elsewhere, what the projects are, and where they would be located. I think we're in a reasonably advanced state of planning right now, but we have not identified funding sources in every case.

Mr. AuCoin. This committee is the funding source.

Dr. Buffington. Yes, sir, but we would hope that perhaps the Forest Service could assist us.

Mr. AuCoin. Would a partial listing require fewer people, Mr. Turner, working in the field on consultation and recovery?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, I believe so. If it was only listed in part of its range, there would be less consultation and not as extensive a recovery plan.

Mr. AuCoin. Let's talk about a hypothetical new list decision just for a moment. We talked about one scenario; let's talk about another scenario.

Do you have any instructions from Judge Zilly which you may have to bring back to court?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, I don't know the answer to that.

Mr. PLENERT. The instructions I believe we have, sir, are that when we finally come up with the listing or the proposal—that must be remanded back to Judge Zilly's court. We will refer it to the court, as I understand it.

Mr. AuCoin. So even if it's a no list decision, that goes back to court?

Mr. PLENERT. Either way.

Mr. AuCoin. List or no list?

Mr. PLENERT. Yes.

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL LISTING PETITIONS

Mr. AuCoin. Do you have limitations on when a new listing petition may be filed or can a new listing proposal be warranted based on the availability of new information?

Mr. PLENERT. I can't answer that. I'd have to get one of these endangered species experts to do that. As to when they can turn around and repetition us, somebody?

Mr. AuCoin. Right.

Dr. MORGENWECK. Any time. Mr. Chairman, we can be repetitioned any time.

Mr. AuCoin. So there's no limitations on when a new listing petition could be filed?

Dr. MORGENWECK. No.

Mr. AuCoin. And it could happen at any time?

Mr. MORGENWECK. That's correct.

Mr. AuCoin. Would that, then, set up the same time frame as you've just described in terms of weeks, months, and so forth?

Dr. MORGENWECK. If we receive a petition, as we just recently did in the case of the Mexican spotted owl, we have a system set up such that we have 90 days to evaluate that petition. At the end of 90 days, we have to decide whether or not that petition provided substantial information that the action that they're asking for may be warranted. If we agree that it does, then we have nine more months to make a finding as to whether or not we would move forward with the action that they are requesting; that is, to list the species. Then at the end of the 12-month period we would make our finding. If we said, yes, it deserved to be listed, then we would prepare a proposed rule. Then we would have a year to go through the process that the spotted owl is in right now.

Mr. AuCoin. To develop a recovery——

Dr. MORGENWECK. Well, that's just for the listing.

Mr. AuCoin. Just for the listing.

Dr. MORGENWECK. Just for the listing. And then it's another 12 months that we would have to decide whether to list it. At that point, if we did and it was listed, then we would start the recovery planning process.

Mr. AuCoin. So, this whole time frame, set of time frames and subsets of time frames, could be repeated at any time?

Dr. Morgenweck. That's correct.

Mr. AuCoin. During which time what happens with regard to timber sales for BLM and Forest Service? Are they conducted on a consultation process with you or are they frozen, or what?

Dr. Morgenweck. During the period after we have received the petition, the 90-day period when we review the petition, we then go through the time period when we open the petition to the public, and then finally make a decision about that petition at the end of 12 months. During that 12-month period the actions by the Federal agencies would not be impacted at all. Impacts occur only if we then make a proposal, have a proposed rule to list the species. Then the animal is covered and we would do conferences under Section 7.

Mr. AuCoin. I want to continue this line of questioning in a moment, but my colleague, Mr. Lowery from California, has been listening patiently as we've discussed issues affecting the Pacific Northwest, but actually affecting the country. This is not a local issue, we know.

Mr. Lowery. It's an important bird.

Mr. AuCoin. Indeed.

Mr. Lowery. The owl.

Mr. AuCoin. And the gentleman is an important member of this committee, and I recognize him.

CALIFORNIA CONDOR

Mr. Lowery. Thank you. I would like to shift briefly over to another bird, one that's not quite currently as controversial as the spotted owl but has been. That's the California condor.

First off, I do want to commend you all for the success that you've had. There have been many critics along the way—in fact, there are still critics of the current program, but it has been said that an orphan's success has a thousand fathers, and I'm sure probably everyone in the Fish and Wildlife Service should be complimented for your success.

Maybe in addition to Mr. Turner, Mr. Plenert can comment as well. There's been so much good news that's come from back home with the programs at the LA and the San Diego zoos. When you brought the birds in from the wild, we were assured that there would be a reintroduction back into the wilds of southern California just as soon as possible. I understand that point's coming sometime in 1991. The questions: are you currently funded to undertake such an effort in fiscal year 1991? How much would the program cost? The public is very interested in the progress of the California condor. So, if funded, would you have a plan for such an undertaking to ensure its success?

Mr. Turner. Mr. Chairman, in response to Congressman Lowery, let me just say that, indeed, the dice was rolled on the status of the condor and the outcome and the number of eggs and chicks is encouraging. So to answer your question on available resources for reintroduction, I'll turn it over to Dr. Buffington, the Regional Director for Research.

Dr. BUFFINGTON. Thank you, Mr. Turner.

The program up to now has been split between Mr. Plenert and myself, with Mr. Plenert responsible for recovery activities and the research organization being responsible for research activities. I think, as you indicated, the last several years have indicated that the condor is well on its road to recovery, which is why we feel that it's time to move out of the research side into the recovery side.

So, as we indicated in the budget justification, we do not plan to continue further research activities in the next fiscal year, and Mr. Plenert will have to indicate what the needs are for the recovery side of that.

Mr. PLENERT. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. LOWERY. Did I miss—there's no money in the request for recovery?

Mr. PLENERT. I guess I get to be the bearer of the bad news, or the good news, either way. Yes, we've had tremendous success with the program at San Diego and Los Angeles Zoos. I think currently there are 33 adults, 11 of them producing eggs, and they are literally laying themselves out of house and home.

The recovery efforts that we were planning were down the road some, but with this recovery that we're getting including the production of three chicks already and nine eggs, the recovery team tells me that we're looking at a 1991 reintroduction.

As Dr Buffington said, the current effort has been directed to research on the Andean condors, and what the released birds would do. Now it's time to get on with the operational side of the program. We do not have any money in our budget to do that.

CALIFORNIA CONDOR REINTRODUCTION

Mr. LOWERY. How much would a program cost?

Mr. PLENERT. Well, there's probably two aspects of it. The release areas are both on national wildlife refuges, Bitter Lake and Hopper Mountain, and there's quite a bit of work with regard to feeding the birds on platforms in certain areas. So, we're looking at probably $350,000 for the actual release and the monitoring and then another $150,000 to manage the refuge with regard to law enforcement and those efforts. Probably $500,000.

Mr. LOWERY. About half a million? If you were funded, do you have a plan to undertake the program?

Mr. PLENERT. Yes, the recovery team has made recommendations to the region, and there's excellent cooperation with the zoos. Yes, we do.

Mr. LOWERY. And you're reasonably assured of success with the plans you have?

Mr. PLENERT. Well, I can't guarantee the success. We're looking at trying to cut down on the hazards to those big birds. We're working with the oil companies with people that use the area around there. There are several overhead lines and we're trying to work with them to bury those lines and trying to do everything possible to achieve some reasonable success.

They've got fairly good success with the Andean Condors. We've got nine of them. I think we only lost one that hit a power line. The rest are sailing around and doing well. They're feeding and doing fine. They were kind of goofy when we first released them. One of them flew down and couldn't get back, so it walked back up the mountain and tried it again. [Laughter.]

Yes, I think we're going to make it.

Mr. **Lowery**. Teach a bird how to fly.

Mr. **Plenert**. That's what we had to do, but that's what it's all about, to try to get those big large birds back in the wild.

CALIFORNIA CONDOR BREEDING FACILITY

Mr. **Lowery**. Mr. Plenert, as you pointed out, you've done so well in captivity at the San Diego Wild Animal Park and the Los Angeles Zoo, but they're soon to run out of room; plus, I'm a little concerned that those are our only two locations and we have various risks out there in California, as you are aware, from fires to potential earthquakes. There's been some talk of a third facility. What would it take to fund a new facility, and do you have some thoughts where that might be? If funding were provided, would you be able to construct the condor breeding facility in fiscal year 1991?

Mr. **Plenert**. Yes, we're working with several other facilities—we've talked to the Woodlawn Park Zoo in Seattle and we've talked to the folks in Boise. We've got a lot of interest.

There's a set of criteria that they have to meet with regard to establishing another flock. I don't think there was significant cost to the Federal Government. I think the local folks, through their generosity, have done that for us. I don't believe we've funded much of that.

Dr. **Buffington**. That's correct. They have their own fundraising.

Mr. **Plenert**. If we're able to do the same thing with the other areas—I hope we can talk them into providing the facilities. But, if we can't, we're talking in the neighborhood of $500,000 to put together the facility. They're not cheap.

We haven't gotten that far yet, as far as actually negotiating the dollars. We've started the preliminary talks.

Mr. **Lowery**. Does it make sense to accelerate those talks beyond preliminary——

Mr. **Plenert**. I think it does, sir.

Mr. **Lowery** [continuing]. To see just what interest there is?

Mr. **Plenert**. I think it does.

Mr. **Lowery**. If you do so, get back to us on what the results are.

Mr. **Plenert**. I would be happy to.

Mr. **Lowery**. We're very appreciative.

[The information follows:]

Establishment of Third Facility for California Condor

Through a cooperative effort with the State of California, and the Zoological Societies of Los Angeles and San Diego, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages two captive breeding flocks of California condors. The condor facilities at the Los Angeles Zoo and San Diego Wild Animal Park are rapidly approaching capacity.

Preliminary discussions with avian breeding institutions within the 48 contiguous states have occurred. Several institutions have stated a desire to participate in the captive breeding program. These institutions include: Smithsonian Institution at

Front Royal, Virginia; World Center for Birds of Prey at Boise, Idaho; Audubon Park Zoo at New Orleans, Louisiana; and Woodland Park Zoo at Seattle, Washington. Other potential candidates, in addition to the aforementioned institutions, are being queried presently.

A breeding facility would have to be constructed, including at least 5 pens for pairs of adult breeding condors, and facilities for incubation and early rearing of progeny. Based on the costs of the facility that was recently completed at the zoo in Los Angeles, California, estimated cost for construction equals $500,000. The routine operational costs of captive breeding and transportation would be borne by the institution.

LEAST BELL'S VIREO

Mr. LOWERY. Let me shift to another bird, the Least Bell's Vireo.

Mr. PLENERT. I couldn't guess what that one is. I'm going to sit down on that one.

Mr. LOWERY. What's being done with the $30,000 which we allocated? There's controversy over what the congressional intent was in terms of the amounts, but I'm talking about the $30,000 that the Fish and Wildlife Service has agreed to for the habitat conservation plan. More specifically, it's my understanding that to complete the habitat conservation plans, there will be additional biological studies, supplemental environmental reports, coordination with participating entities and advisory committees that would be necessary. What assistance could the Service provide in completion of this process? What additional costs would be associated with it?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield that question to Dr. Morgenweck. Hopefully he can explain it.

Mr. LOWERY. Mr. Morgenweck?

Dr. MORGENWECK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I believe that the money that you're referring to is the money to support the habitat conservation planning effort for the least Bell's vireo. Mr. Plenert can tell you specifically what the $30,000 is being used for, but in general our responsibilities under the habitat conservation planning effort are to provide technical assistance to the private entities that are developing the habitat conservation plan; to take that plan, write the environmental assessment or the EIS; conduct the necessary Section 7 consultations, and then to issue the permit once the plan has been approved.

Our efforts largely are in that vicinity. Those are the kinds of things that we would be doing.

In terms of the specifics, I would turn to Mr. Plenert and ask him perhaps for a few more details about that.

Mr. PLENERT. The $30,000 that we were provided this year we used for technical assistance to the local government to help with NEPA compliance and the review of the habitat conservation plan, those sorts of things.

Mr. LOWERY. How much do you feel you'd need to complete the process?

Mr. PLENERT. Well, we're rolling along pretty good on two of the four HCPs. I think when we identified the needs last year, it was somewhat more than $30,000. But, our responsibility really is—and we've had good cooperation with the local government there—to provide the technical assistance. I think we're talking in the neighborhood of around $50,000 to complete the entire process, somewhere in that neighborhood.

Mr. **Lowery**. You said the four. You're talking San Diego, Riverside——

Mr. **Plenert**. Santa Ana, San Luis Rey.

Mr. **Lowery**. And about another $50,000 would complete it?

Mr. **Plenert**. Yes, that was the optimum level that we identified. Kathy Tynan just pointed out that the optimum level for 1990 was $100,000. I erred by about $20,000. We got $30,000 this year.

Mr. **Lowery**. If for the record you could give us more detail on that, we would appreciate that.

[The information follows:]

HABITAT CONSERVATION PLANS

The Comprehensive Species Management Plan for the least Bell's vireo identifies four potential Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) that may be necessary pursuant to Section 10(a) of the Endangered Species Act to facilitate orderly development while providing for recovery of the species. One of these plans, addressing the San Luis Rey River has been completed to the final draft stage with no implementation scheduled. The Santa Ana River area has been addressed through development of final guidelines for least Bell's vireo habitat management in lieu of an HCP.

In FY 1990, the Southern California Field Office received $30,000 for work on the remaining two least Bell's vireo habitat conservation plans (San Diego River and Sweetwater River). This funding is being used to assist the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) and their consultant in developing of an environmental impact statement for the San Diego River and the Sweetwater River plans. Funding is also being used for Service participation in advisory committee and key strategy meetings. The environmental documents are scheduled for completion by the end of October 1990 and Federal Permits may be issued in December 1990.

Following plan completion, the Service could provide direct technical assistance in SANDAG's implementation of the two HCPs that will be in place during 1991 for several key watersheds in southern California. Through a cooperative agreement with SANDAG, the Service could ensure that supplemental environmental reports, biological studies and interagency agreements are carried out and completed in a manner that is consistent with the Endangered Species Act. An additional $250,000 would be needed to implement the HCPs in 1991 only and to coordinate with Mexican officials in setting up an international workshop that could address the plight of the least Bell's vireo Baja California.

RELOCATION OF LAGUNA NIGUEL OFFICE

Mr. **Lowery**. I have more questions for the record, but let me just ask a final one here. I know there are plans to move the Laguna Niguel office. My understanding is in terms of your workload that the overwhelming majority done out of the Orange County office is for San Diego, western Riverside, and Imperial counties. If you looked at northern San Diego County, there's a possibility for a site for that office. How much and for what purposes would be needed the first year for the relocation?

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman, I'd like to give that one to Mr. Plenert.

Mr. **Lowery**. Thank you.

Mr. **Plenert**. We've explored the possibility and looked into other areas and believe that the office would be more effective and more efficient if it were in northern San Diego County. We're starting the preliminary planning of that effort.

I think that we would have to relocate, physically move, five of our employees. A lot of the employees do live toward that area anyhow, so we have costs for only five plus the office relocation costs, plus the first-year rent. I think we're talking in the neighborhood of about $350,000 for that effort.

Mr. **Lowery**. Do you have plans underway to make that relocation?

Mr. **Plenert**. We have just done the initial planning for it and have not submitted any budget request.

Mr. **Lowery**. I thank you, Mr. Chairman. I thank you, and I will submit other questions for the record.

THOMAS REPORT ON NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL

Mr. **AuCoin**. Thank you, Mr. Lowery.

Going back to the spotted owl for just a moment, I want to ask two final questions, Mr. Turner. When your listing comment period closes on April 11, you will have had the Thomas Committee report to consider, but in all likelihood the Forest Service and BLM by that date will not have had the opportunity to incorporate the report or even a variation on that report into their respective management plans.

My question is, will this inability on the part of the action agencies, due to the procedural requirements on the Forest Service and the BLM, make listing a foregone conclusion? Will that trigger a listing in and of itself?

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman, no, I don't believe so. Whether or not the owl is listed, the report will be important in coming up with a recovery plan. In making the initial decision, I think the Forest Service and BLM have told us that, based on this conservation strategy and our listing decision in June, that they will go back to their planning process. This will hit the BLM, it seems, at a good time because they're right at the end of their cycle on planning. The timing is going to cause possible disruption to the Forest Service. Both agencies will have to go back and make changes to their plans regardless of our listing decision, just based on the Thomas report.

Dr. **Morgenweck**. Mr. Chairman, I also believe the Forest Service, because of the court ruling that originally resulted in the injunctions on their regional guide, would have to go back and make changes regardless of whether the owl was listed or not. Under, I believe it is, the National Forest Management Act, they have injunctions and they needed to do something to provide more protection for the owl. Either way, the Forest Service is going to have to go through that process.

Mr. **AuCoin**. How, if the agencies incorporate a recovery plan into their land management plans, can the species be delisted? Can you tell me what that process is?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. Mr. Chairman, the process——

Mr. **AuCoin**. If the action agencies incorporate a recovery plan in their forest management plans, how can the species be delisted?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. In the process of developing a recovery plan, there will be certain goals set for a listed species. If it's listed as endangered, there will be certain goals. It can be delisted or downlisted to threatened if it reaches these goals, which are population goals, including numbers of pairs.

The process is one whereby the Fish and Wildlife Service, when the species has reached these goals, would develop a proposed rule delisting the species and then it would go through a public comment period as well. We would consider those comments and then make a final decision. It's almost the reverse of listing.

Mr. **AuCoin**. And perhaps as long?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. Perhaps as long.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Well, you're going to be very busy.

Dr. **Morgenweck**. Yes.

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

Mr. **AuCoin**. I think we all are.

Let me leave the spotted owl for now. This is a subject we'll come back to; I'm certain of that.

Let's talk about America-the Beautiful, the initiative that you stated, Mr. Turner, is, in your words, a major initiative proposed by President Bush, a major initiative which would lead to enhanced resource protection and restoration and enhanced recreational opportunities. That was your characterization of the America the Beautiful plan.

I'm just looking at numbers here in order to satisfy myself that America the Beautiful is, in fact, a major initiative. I'm looking at the fiscal year 1990 enacted appropriation. We have a number for resource management, construction, and anadromous fish, land acquisition, national wildlife refuge fund, African elephant, North American wetlands, and the conservation fund. For fiscal year 1990 enacted, we have $527,809,000, or $527 million. The President's budget submission reduces that by $122,620,000.

Then comes America the Beautiful broken down into a category for resource management, for construction and rehabilitation, land acquisition, and North America wetlands, and that total comes to one hundred and forty. The way I read the numbers, last year's appropriated level has been reduced by $122 million, and then America the Beautiful comes forward with an increase of $140 million, but that's not really an increase over levels of activity that Congress has given this administration, not completely. It's only a difference of about less than $20 million.

It makes for a rather confusing budget presentation, but I think it's even more confusing with regard to the perception on the part of the public that somehow we have a robust new level of investments in the order of magnitude of the $140 million when, in fact, the $140 million is all but $20 million absorbing the reductions in the initial budget submission. Wouldn't you agree with that?

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. **AuCoin**. I take it you wouldn't?

Mr. **Turner**. As I have it, there's about an $793,000 increase in America the Beautiful, above current law. It's a dramatic increase over the last President's Budget that you saw before you. In defense of America the Beautiful, I think——

Mr. **AuCoin**. Well, that $800,000 increase is management alone; isn't that correct? I'm talking about resource management, construction, anadromous fish, land acquisition, national wildlife refuge fund, African elephant, the North American wetlands conservation fund.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, that was a total of all the America the Beautiful components, the $793,000.

I think the America the Beautiful initiative is one of focus. The President has focused on our endangered species program. Although the dollars are about the same, it provides a long overdue focus of the Secretary's and the President's Budget in maintenance of facilities, and there are new figures that you have not seen out of the administration for the wetlands initiative.

I think the America the Beautiful program is one of focus.

FY 1991 INCREASES IN AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

Mr. AuCoin. Well, just looking at it from the point of view of focus, except for the $15 million requested for the North American Wetlands Conservation Act and the shift of emphasis to wetlands waterfowl, I don't see anything particularly new in the program called America the Beautiful. What I see under this program is the following: a reduction of $11 million for land acquisition, a reduction of $250,000 to undertake conservation measures for nongame candidate endangered species, a reduction of $540,000 for endangered species consultation at a time when the workload is increasing, a reduction of $100,000 for contaminant studies relating to the Chesapeake Bay, a reduction of $200,000 for the Louisiana coastal wetlands loss study. That's what I see in terms of the focus of the program.

Of the $140 million in America the Beautiful for the Fish and Wildlife Service, $24 million is for endangered species, which is the level appropriated at the 1990 level. Fifty-six million seven hundred is for land acquisition, which is $11 million less than appropriated at the 1990 level. Two million three hundred thousand is for construction, which is still $24 million short of the level appropriated in fiscal year 1990.

So, in terms of focus, I'm looking at a lot of minuses here rather than pluses. What are we to make of this program's characterization as a major new initiative that's going to enhance research protection and restoration, enhance recreational opportunities in the face of those reductions?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, the difference in focus that I was talking about was a difference in the administration's budget that you saw before you a year ago versus the initiatives in this administration. I think that one of the new emphases hopefully——

Mr. AuCoin. Let me interrupt for just one second. What you're saying is the difference, the point of reference should be the budget submitted last year as opposed to the budget submitted this year?

Mr. TURNER. I think that is one point of reference.

Mr. AuCoin. But if you are to make as your point of reference what Congress ultimately passed and the President ultimately signed, you're then left with these comparisons that I've just enumerated.

Mr. TURNER. Correct.

Mr. AuCoin. Stacked up against that, which is where we were last year, an achievement level that the President and the Congress mutually achieved, I'm looking at more minuses than pluses, and I'm certainly not looking at $140 million in program enhancement.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, one place I hope you will find some pluses that I'm enthused about, is on the wetlands side.

Mr. AUCOIN. I do see that.

Mr. TURNER. There's almost $12 million in new efforts in the wetland area in addition to the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund plan.

Mr. AUCOIN. Well, I do see that. I do see that, but, outside of that, I don't see much. I see retrenchment. So, instead of the program in which the symbols are crashing and ringing, I look at it as sort of a little tap on the glass where you get a little bing, not much more. Am I wrong? Am I wrong on that?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, you're certainly not wrong on the total numbers.

Mr. AUCOIN. Just wrong on the conclusion that I draw from them?

Mr. TURNER. No. I'm pleased that——

Mr. AUCOIN. Why don't we call it "America the Sort of Beautiful Program?" [Laughter.]

Or "Marginally More Beautiful?"

Mr. TURNER. I'm sure that Congress can apply whatever terms that they think are appropriate.

Mr. AUCOIN. I want to talk about the Harper's Ferry aquarium.

Mr. TURNER. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

HARPER'S FERRY TRAINING FACILITY

Mr. AUCOIN. What justification would there be for an aquarium in Harper's Ferry, West Virginia? [Laughter.]

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, I believe the project——

Mr. AUCOIN. I've thought about this last evening as I was thinking about——

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, I think it would be more appropriate to respond to what this facility proposal conceptually means to the Service. There are three possible components to this facility. One would be the one you indicated, a public visitor display. It initially had been referred to as an aquarium. In fact, an aquarium may be the result, but the proponents have made it very clear that there could be a great deal of flexibility in what that public space would be, whether it's a wetland area or a dynamic public interpretative display relating to ecosystems and nongame and wildlife and fisheries. That would be the first component. I think Harper's Ferry would be an appropriate area for such a display because of the great deal of visitation that it gets from folks all over the Nation. I think it's an appropriate area for a fish and wildlife showcase. That would be the first component.

The second component of this facility would be an educational component where we could work with schools and teachers and others in environmental education.

The third, and perhaps most important, component of this facility would be a comprehensive training facility for the Fish and Wildlife Service. We are a scientific agency, and I think some have appropriately questioned the kind of focus, the priority that we have given the continuing enhancement of our own employees. So probably the most important component of this facility would be in the training of our own people.

Mr. AuCoin. The training?

Mr. Turner. Not only of our own scientists, but other Federal agencies and the States.

Mr. AuCoin. But that is only part of the overall program?

Mr. Turner. It has three components, and that would be the third and perhaps the most important as far as the Service is concerned.

Mr. AuCoin. The most important, but what percentage of the total project costs would that represent, the training?

Mr. Turner. We are doing several things with this proposed center. One is looking at possible land acquisition, but, more important, we are doing a scoping process right now within our own agency and with outside groups to see what the size of this facility should be, how many classrooms, what we're going to teach there.

Mr. AuCoin. Would it be—would it consume as much——

Mr. Turner. I can't tell you the percentages.

Mr. AuCoin. Would it be larger or smaller than the cost of the aquarium?

Mr. Turner. I can't tell you that until—I'm going to ask Jay Gerst.

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Gerst?

Mr. Gerst. Congress has provided report language directing us to study the aquarium as a construction option. When the Service reaches the 35 percent design level, it is to report back to Congress on the pros and cons of whether or not there should be an aquarium. It will be some time before we reach that stage and before there is a recommendation of any type. We do not have cost figures. We're at the initial stage of identifying the various options.

AQUARIUM COMPONENT OF TRAINING FACILITY

Mr. AuCoin. So when you were describing, in your own document here, which I have, that the aquarium would be a world class aquarium, that's what the document says, "world class fresh water aquarium with major exhibits for aquatic and terrestrial habitats capable of being changed periodically," that's only an option?

Mr. Gerst. That's an option, that's a concept that is being studied.

Mr. AuCoin. How would you incorporate an aquarium into a training facility for your service? Would that be an integral part of the training of your personnel?

Mr. Turner. An aquarium if that's what we end up with, with a focus toward inland fisheries and wetlands and productivity of estuaries could have educational potential with school kids and teachers and our own people. Aside from the showroom facility visitor component that you have just zeroed in on there, there would be a whole other part of this facility that would be classrooms for all the other components of wildlife and fisheries management that we and other Federal agencies and the States are involved in.

Mr. AuCoin. This is a high priority for the Fish and Wildlife Service, this project?

Mr. Turner. Well, I think training is a pretty high priority. I don't think we're doing an adequate job, Mr. Chairman, of training our own people. The focus or profile that our programs have on continuing education would be greatly enhanced by this facility.

Mr. AuCoin. By the training facility?

Mr. Turner. By the training——

Mr. AuCoin. Not necessarily required?

Mr. Turner. Well, you asked earlier how good a job we were doing in the educational side of our endangered species program, and I think that question can be asked of all of our wildlife and fisheries programs. An educational component is important.

FUNDING FOR TRAINING FUNCTION

Mr. AuCoin. Given its importance, how much have you budgeted for this?

Mr. Turner. We have now——

Mr. AuCoin. What's in your budget submission?

Mr. Turner. We are using funds that you appropriated in 1991, which is $4.9 million.

Mr. AuCoin. No, I'm talking about for the budget year that we're looking at, the budget submission——

Mr. Smith. The same as this year.

Mr. AuCoin. It's the same?

Mr. Smith. The same as this year. We have a reprogramming request on the Hill to reprogram $488,000 to this activity in 1990.

Mr. AuCoin. Is that for the facility?

Mr. Smith. No, that's for the training function.

Mr. AuCoin. Given the importance of the facility, what's in the budget submission for the facility.

Mr. Smith. There's nothing in the budget request for the facility.

Mr. AuCoin. So we have an important thing here but we don't have important funding?

Mr. Smith. No construction monies are requested in 1991.

Mr. Turner. We're still in the scoping phase, so we don't have the dollar figures.

GREY WOLF

Mr. AuCoin. Okay. Well, I want Mr. Regula to have a chance to ask several questions that he has, but let me just, Mr. Turner, ask you to comment on one thing that caught my eye, something you said recently. You're quoted as saying the following: "The wolf issue isn't going to go away, but I can only hope that the public realizes my agency is responsible for a number of species in need of help, and the wolf simply has to take its place in line." Rocky Mountain News, March 25, 1990.

What species are at the head of the line if the wolf isn't?

Mr. Turner. Well, Mr. Chairman, we——

Mr. AuCoin. How long is the line?

Mr. Turner. Well, there are over a thousand listed species.

Mr. AuCoin. And where is the line?

Mr. TURNER. There are thousands of candidate species. We have spent a good deal of time this morning talking about one of them, and that's the spotted owl. If you go somewhere else, it's manatees or condors or tortoises, or whatever. I think my comments were that we have species that are in critical conditions, so our resources should be appropriately directed at those as well as the possible reintroduction of the grey wolf into my home country.

Mr. AUCOIN. Where is the wolf in the line then?

Mr. TURNER. Well, I don't have a priority list that indicates which species is more important, nor do I think such a priority list would be appropriate. We have been doing studies out there, that I think are appropriate, about the level of work that should be done and zeroing in on the key questions that the States and other users have. I think our grey wolf effort is about where it should be in cooperation with other Federal agencies.

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Regula.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, do you contemplate going on this afternoon?

Mr. AUCOIN. Yes, we do.

Mr. REGULA. I have a number of questions. I think I'll just do the one here and then save the rest for this afternoon.

Mr. AUCOIN. Sure.

Mr. REGULA. What time, 1:30?

Mr. AUCOIN. 1:30, yes.

CENTER FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WILD ANIMALS

Mr. REGULA. One of the priorities that was outlined last year in the Secretary's program for the Department was education, and I quote: "We will place a high priority on the important role of education in insuring the public's knowledge, appreciation, and support of our natural resource policies."

I think that's great because that should be a mission of Fish and Wildlife to educate people. We're in a very urban society, and I don't know that oftentimes people have an understanding of our natural heritage. I happen to live on a farm, grew up on a farm, so I experienced it firsthand.

In line with that objective, there's a project in southeastern Ohio which will create a unique education, scientific, and recreational biopark on a 9,000-plus acre parcel of land, most of which has been strip mined. The purpose of the Center for the Preservation of Wild Animals is to increase awareness of the need to conserve and manage habitat for endangered wildlife; to act as a regional, national, and international focus of cooperation; and to build a facility for the breeding, study, and management of endangered wildlife.

I think it's an exciting project and one that would have great appeal as an educational program as well as for the casual visitor.

My question is, Is there a mechanism for the Fish and Wildlife Service to participate in such a project? I don't know if you're familiar with this or not. I'll give you this pamphlet. Perhaps you would rather respond for the record once you've had an opportunity to evaluate this, but it does fit a little bit of what is being proposed for West Virginia.

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate that question. I, indeed, would have to look at this particular proposal. I guess my initial response, Congressman, is that we have a great many of these type of requests coming to us. Some of them have more of the look of a petting zoo than a research facility. Some have the appearance of a drive-through wildlife park, fenced in, and so forth.

I guess, as Director—let's see how much trouble I can get myself into—I'm reluctant to get into facilities—with all our other priorities of funding needs, I'm reluctant to get into projects that have the appearance more of zoos than actual research or breeding facilities. Our best breeding of endangered species has, in fact, worked in these types of facility, for example the ferret, the whooping crane, and others. There are other species that I think our efforts would be better spent in protecting and preserving habitat.

I don't know if that's a very good answer for the folks in Ohio, but maybe the Regional Director there is more familiar with this particular project.

Mr. **Regula**. I understand you wouldn't want to respond in-depth today, but I would like you to take this under consideration and perhaps we'll frame another question for the record that would allow you to expand a little bit on how you view this. Perhaps it doesn't fit with your program, but I think once you've had an opportunity to evaluate it, and perhaps the regional person could even visit the facility, and then we could have a more complete response on the potential for this as part of a supporting activity by Fish and Wildlife.

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman, I look forward to learning more about the project, and we will respond in writing and perhaps send somebody down there. That's an excellent idea.

[The information follows:]

Center for Preservation of Wild Animals

The Fish and Wildlife Service fully supports private efforts to further recovery and public understanding of the need to preserve wildlife habitat and recover endangered and threatened species. Additionally, some of the best efforts in captive breeding have taken place at private facilities. Take for example, the success of the California condor captive breeding program at the Los Angeles and San Diego Zoos.

The Regional Director, Twin Cities, Minnesota will survey the site to determine the potential for research or endangered species program support and the Committee will be informed of the results.

Mr. **Regula**. Okay.

Mr. **Turner**. Thank you, Congressman.

Mr. **Regula**. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, I think I'll reserve my questions on the zebra mussel for after lunch. [Laughter.]

ENDANGERED SPECIES FUNDING FOR PLANTS

Mr. **AuCoin**. Very well, Mr. Regula.

I want to return to the endangered species and get into a dimension of this issue that's of great importance to our Chair, Mr. Yates. Mr. Yates wanted me to ask you this question: some organizations, such as the Garden Club of America, think that the endangered species program has got to have more balance between plants and animals. As he looks at the budget justification, he finds few references to plants while animals are fairly prominently displayed.

What is your view as to the current balance of effort for endangered plants in comparison to endangered animals?

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman, I think that's a good question. We're often criticized for putting too high a priority on so-called glamour species. In fact, the Service and the public, and even the Congress, perhaps put too much emphasis on some of the more glamorous species.

We're trying to give more attention to the plant arena, and we are requesting an increase for listing in this budget. I think Dr. Morgenweck would agree that this will provide some emphasis on plants.

We've signed several listings recently on plants and more insignificant invertebrate species. Maybe Dr. Morgenweck would like to talk about our long-range plan to take an overall look at endangered species and how we go about listing, and the kind of attention we give to these other species.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Dr. Morgenweck?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. I think, Mr. Chairman, from the standpoint of listing, we give good consideration to plants as well as to animals.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Good?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. Good consideration. I think that——

Mr. **AuCoin**. Could it be better?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. I think the balance is pretty good in listing. I think that some of the concerns that have been raised perhaps to the Chairman, and also a growing concern raised in the Fish and Wildlife Service is, what are we doing for plant recovery?

Mr. **AuCoin**. That's what I'd like to ask you. What about recovery? Is that a pretty good balance?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. That balance is not as good as listing.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Is it less than good?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. It's not very good.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Is it poor?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. Well, let me give you some figures.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Let's find out what it is first. You tell me what it's not. Is it poor?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. Let me explain. [Laughter.]

If I might—we estimate that we spent about $354,000 on recovery of plants in fiscal year 1990—that's for recovery—and about $116,000 relative to consultation.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Out of a total recovery expenditure of how much in fiscal year 1990? Does $10,620,000 sound about right?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. Yes.

Mr. **AuCoin**. So out of $10,620,000, you spent for recovery purposes $354,000——

Dr. **Morgenweck**. That's correct.

Mr. **AuCoin** continuing]. For plants?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. That's correct.

Mr. **AuCoin**. That's about 3.3 percent of the total effort?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. Roughly, yes.

Mr. **AuCoin**. And does it get any better with this budget submission on recovery?

Dr. MORGENWECK. For 1991, our projections do not show a great deal of improvement; no, sir.

Mr. AuCOIN. Well, I think that's right. Actually, the dollars requested for recovery on plants drops from $354,000 to $252,000.

Dr. MORGENWECK. That's correct.

Mr. AuCOIN. I would agree with you; I don't think that's great progress either.

Dr. MORGENWECK. There is——

Mr. AuCOIN. In fact, I think that's the reverse gear rather than the forward gear. That drops it from 3.3 percent to 2.3 percent of the total recovery effort.

Let me ask you again: is this a poor effort?

Dr. MORGENWECK. I would say that it's a poor effort.

Mr. AuCOIN. How poor? [Laughter.]

Very poor?

Dr. MORGENWECK. I don't know if I could go any further than that. However, there are some redeeming sides to our efforts on plants. I must say that in the Section 6 program, there is a substantial amount of work being done by the States. I don't have the dollars in front of me. However, there is additional money being spent under Section 6 as well as consultation to protect plants, but in recovery the numbers are as you have described.

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROGRAM—BOTANISTS ON STAFF

Mr. AuCOIN. The Service employs 13 botanists—13—and 236 biologists. Now in research you have 2 botanists and 13 biological technician wildlife FTEs, and you have 16 wildlife biologists and 16 wildlife biologist research—or 8 wildlife biologist research FTEs.

Mr. Turner indicated that you would speak to the trends for the future. It looks to me as though the trends are poor. The situation is poor, perhaps very poor. The trend seems to be getting worse. In your request, you are actually asking for a decrease.

Dr. MORGENWECK. I think the overall request for endangered species activities in 1991 is roughly flat.

Mr. AuCOIN. But for plants, there's a reduction in plants recovery.

Dr. MORGENWECK. Right, for recovery. Now I don't have the numbers for plants under Section 6, but there may be an increase there. I'm not certain. So there are some other activities going on.

I would like to add to one point that you made about the expertise of the Service employing 13 botanists. A lot of the Fish and Wildlife Service biologists have training both in plants as well as animals. We have the expectation that recovery actions, listing actions, et cetera, can be carried out by people whether they're botanists or whether they are Fish and Wildlife biologists and have some training—and most do—in botany, in plant physiology, and plant-related topics.

FUNDING NEEDS FOR PLANT RECOVERY

Mr. AuCOIN. Mr. Turner, what could this committee do on our part to help you ensure that plants are as well represented on the endangered species program as animals? Mr. Yates would like to know, in particular. Other members of the committee, I'm sure, would as well.

Mr. TURNER. Well, I think this line of questioning certainly helps in nudging us to be more interested in plants. One place that I thought we could do——

Mr. AUCOIN. What might we do in the markups, in terms of numbers that we might appropriate?

Mr. TURNER. I'm not here to request more funds. I think at the universities we could do more, including the co-op units. The States could do more. We could do more group listings, especially in Hawaii.

Mr. AUCOIN. But if we were to shove additional sums down your throat for this purpose, how much could we do with a constructive result?

Mr. TURNER. Well, as Mr. Smith points out, a lot of it depends on the recovery plan and the species, of course.

Mr. AUCOIN. If we were to increase——

Mr. TURNER. If you'd like to ask me an amount, then we could respond to you.

Mr. AUCOIN. Could we go beyond—could we double the $252,000 that you've got budgeted for plant recovery? Could we triple that? Could you use a quadrupling of the money? A tenfold increase?

Mr. TURNER. I think to assist you in your deliberations, we could provide you—show you what our workload is.

Mr. AUCOIN. Would you do that for the record?

Mr. TURNER. Yes, Mr. Chairman, maybe that would help.

[The information follows:]

PLANT WORKLOAD—THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

The attached table summarizes the estimated FY 1991 workload, nationwide, for threatened and endangered plant species. This tabulation excludes the activities the Service anticipates it will be able to complete with the resources requested in the FY 1991 budget.

TABLE 1. FY 1991 Plant Needs under Endangered Species Act

As of: 20-Apr-90

Species or Project	Region	RECOVERY				LISTING				RESEARCH	
		Plan Development		Implementation		Status Surveys		Listing Actions			
		$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE
2 ID/OR/WA ssp.	1							20.0	0.3		
28 Hawaii Island spp.	1					60.0	1.2				
4 ID/OR/WA ssp.	1							10.0	0.18		
50 HI ssp.	1							10.0	0.18		
Acanthomintha obovata ssp. duttoni	1	15.0	0.25								
Arctostaphylos pungens var. ravenii	1	5.0	0.08	10.0							
Ash Meadows plants	1	12.5	0.25								
Astragalus jaegerianus	1					15.0	0.3				
Astragalus tiehmii	1					6.0					
Atriplex spp.	1					130.0					
Big Bear Lake spp.	1	20.0	0.3								
Central Coast Dunes spp	1							20.0	0.3		
Central Valley vernal pools	1							15.0	0.25		
Coastal chaparral	1					10.0	0.2				
Coastal marsh	1			50.0	0.3						
Cordylanthus palmatus	1	10.0	0.18								
Eriogonum ovalifolium var. williamsiae	1	12.5	0.25								
Eryngium contancei (delist)	1							5.0	0.08		
Limestone endemics	1	20.0	0.3								
Lomatium bradshawii	1			10.0	0.18						
Mirabilis macfarlanei	1			10.0							
Mt. Charleston endemic alpine plnts	1							12.5	0.25		
Penstemon albomarginatus	1					6.0					
Rorippa subumbellata	1							8.5	0.17		
Sacramento delta spp.	1					80.0					
San Jacinto River floodplain	1					10.0	0.2				
Santa Clara Valley spp	1							10.0			
Stephanomeria malheurensis	1			10.0	0.18						
Synthyris ranunculina	1										
Two southern California spp.	1	20.0	0.3								

TABLE 1. FY 1991 Plant Weeds under Endangered Species Act

As of: 20-Apr-90

Species or Project	Region	RECOVERY Plan Development $(000s)	 FTE	 Implementation $(000s)	 FTE	LISTING Status Surveys $(000s)	 FTE	 Listing Actions $(000s)	 FTE	RESEARCH $(000s)	 FTE
Vernal Pools-San Diego	1	20.0	0.3								
	2										
Abronia macrocarpa	2	4.0		1.0							
Alnus maritima	2					10.0		25.0			
Amsonia tharpii	2	4.0		3.0		3.0		3.5			
Ancistrocactus tobuschii	2			3.0				3.0			
Arizona cliffrose taxonomic study	2					20.0					
Arizona hedgehog cactus study	2					8.0					
Arizona leatherflower	2					8.0					
Arizona willow	2							3.0			
Calamovilfa arcuata	2							15.0			
Callirhoe scabriuscula	2			3.0							
Coryphantha minima	2			3.0							
Coryphantha ramillosa	2			3.0							
Coryphantha scheeri	2							3.0			
Coryphantha sneedii var. sneedii	2							5.0			
Cryptantha crassipes	2	4.0		3.0		2.0		3.5			
Echinocereus chisoensis	2	4.0		3.0		6.0		5.0			
Echinocereus lloydii	2							5.0			
Echinocereus reichenbachii albertii	2			3.0							
Echinocereus viridiflorus var. davisii	2			3.0							
Eriocaulon kornickianum	2							25.0			
Festuca ligulata	2	4.0		3.0		4.0		3.0			
Ficks cactus survey	2					10.0					
Frankenia johnstonii	2			3.0							
Grand Canyon rose survey	2					8.0					
Hedeoma apiculatum	2										
Helianthus paradoxus	2			3.0		6.0		5.0			
Hoffmanseggia tenella	2			3.0							
Hohokam agave and agave sp.	2					10.0					

TABLE 1. FY 1991 Plant Needs under Endangered Species Act

As of: 20-Apr-90

Species or Project	Region	RECOVERY				LISTING				RESEARCH	
		Plan Development		Implementation		Status Surveys		Listing Actions			
		$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE
Hymenoxys texana	2			3.0							
Lesquerella pallida	2	4.0		3.0		3.5		4.0			
Manihot walkerae	2	4.0		3.0		8.0		5.0			
Multiple spp. Indian Reserv	2					50.0					
Multiple spp. Navajo Nation	2					30.0					
Neolloydia mariposensis	2			3.0							
Orchid/post-fire effects	2					10.0					
Pediocactus paradinei	2							3.0			
Peebles Navajo cactus	2			8.2							
Phlox nivalis var. texensis	2	4.0		3.0		4.0		5.0			
Pinos Altos fame flower/grazing	2					15.0					
Platanthera praeclara	2					40.0					
Polymnia cossatotensis	2					12.0					
Potamogeton clystocarpus	2	4.0		3.0		5.0		5.0			
Quercus hinckleyi	2	4.0		4.5		6.0		5.0			
Sentry milk vetch	2	3.0						2.0			
Siler pincushion cactus	2							3.0			
Solidago ouachitensis	2					12.0					
Spiranthes parksii	2	4.0		3.0							
Status surveys Santa Cruz cnty	2					10.0					
Styrax texana	2			5.0							
Thymophylla tephroleuca	2			3.0							
Tusayan flame flower status	2					6.0					
Tusayan rabbitbrush	2					5.0					
White mtns area status surveys	2					8.0					
Zizania texana	2			5.0							
	3										
Asclepias meadii	3			29.5							
Aster furcatus	3					20.0					
Boltonia decurrens	3			9.9							

TABLE 1. FY 1991 Plant Needs under Endangered Species Act

As of: 20-Apr-90

Species or Project	Region	RECOVERY				LISTING				RESEARCH	
		Plan Development		Implementation		Status Surveys		Listing Actions			
		$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE
Chamaerhodos nuttalli var. keweenaeens	3					5.0					
Cimicifuga rubifolia	3					10.0					
Cirsium pitcheri	3			218.0							
Cirsium hilli	3					30.0					
Erythronium propullans	3			186.5							
Geocarpon minimum	3			20.0							
Gnaphalium obtusifolium var. saxicola	3					705.0					
Hymenoxys acaulis	3			300.0							
Iris lacustris	3			99.0							
Isotria medeoloides	3			4.0							
Lespedeza leptostachya	3			106.0							
Lesquerella filiformis	3			25.0							
Lindera melissifolia	3			7.0							
Mimulus glabratus var. michiganensis	3	5.0									
Napaea dioica	3					10.0					
oxytropis campestris	3			11.0							
Phyllistis scolopendrium	3			24.0							
Platanthera leucophaea	3			121.0							
Platanthera praeclara	3			78.0							
Polemonium occidentale var. lacustre	3					10.0					
Silene regia	3					20.0					
Solidago houghtonii	3			71.0							
Talinum rugospermum	3					10.0					
Trifolium stoloniferum	3			8.0							
	4										
24 moss species	4					96.0	2				
3 granite outcrop species	4			25.0							
Abies fraseri	4					10.0	0.2				
Agrimonia incisa	4					12.0	0.2				
Amaranthus pumilus	4					6.0	0.2				

TABLE 1. FY 1991 Plant Needs under Endangered Species Act

As of: 20-Apr-90

		RECOVERY				LISTING				RESEARCH	
		Plan Development		Implementation		Status Surveys		Listing Actions			
Species or Project	Region	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE
Amorpha georgiana var. confusa	4					2.5	0.2				
Amsonia tabernaemontana var. gattinger	4					10.0	0.2				
Apios priceana	4	2.5		20.0		10.0					
Arabis perstellata var. ampla	4					2.5	0.2				
Arabis perstellata var. perstellata	4							15.0	0.3		
Arenaria cumberlandensis	4	3.5	0.1								
Arenaria fontinalis	4							15.0	0.3		
Asplenium heteroresiliens	4					10.0	0.2				
Aster avitus	4							15.0	0.3		
Aster georgianus	4					8.0	0.2				
Astilbe crenatiloba	4					3.0	0.2				
Astragalus bibullatus	4							15.0	0.3		
Astragalus michauxii	4					6.0	0.2				
Aureolaria patula	4							20.0	0.4		
A. g. georgiana	4					7.5	0.2				
Banara vanderbiltii	4			25.0	1						
Baptista arachnifera	4			15.0							
Buckleya distichophylla	4							15.0	0.3		
Cacalia rugelia	4					4.0	0.2				
Calamagrostis cainii	4					2.0	0.2				
Calamovilfa arcuata	4							15.0	0.3		
Cardamine clematitis	4					6.0	0.2				
Cardamine micranthera	4										
Carex chapmanii	4					8.0	0.2				
Cereus robinii	4			12.0							
Cimicifuga rubifolia	4					12.0	0.2				
Conradina verticillata	4							15.0	0.3		
Crataegus harbisonii	4					8.0	0.2				
Cypripedium kentuckiense	4					16.0	0.3				
C. impressinervia	4					6.0	0.2				

TABLE 1. FY 1991 Plant Needs under Endangered Species Act

As of: 20-Apr-90

Species or Project	Region	RECOVERY				LISTING				RESEARCH	
		Plan Development		Implementation		Status Surveys		Listing Actions			
		$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE
C. manhartii	4					4.0	0.2				
C. roanensis	4					6.0	0.2				
Dalea foliosa	4	3.5	0.1								
Daphnopsis hellerana	4										
Deeringothamnus rugelii	4			10.0							
Delphinium exaltatum	4					16.0	0.3				
Derringothamnus pulchellus	4			4.0							
Dicerandra cornutissima	4			5.0							
Echinacea laevigata	4					10.0	0.2				
Echinacea tennesseensis	4			81.0	0.5						
Elodea linearis	4					2.0	0.2				
Elymus svensonii	4					8.0	0.2				
Eriogonum longifolium var. harperi	4							15.0	0.3		
Eupatorium luciae-brauniae	4					4.0	0.2				
Geum geniculatum	4					4.0	0.2				
Geum radiatum	4	3.5	0.1								
Glyceria nubigena	4					4.0	0.2				
Grammitis nimbata	4					25.0	0.2				
Gymnocarpium sp.	4					8.0	0.2				
Hedyotis purpurea var. montana	4	3.5	0.1								
Helianthus schweinitzii submitted	4					4.0	0.2				
Helonias bullata	4	3.5	0.1								
Hexastylis contracta	4					6.0	0.2				
Hexastylis naniflora	4	3.5	0.1								
Hudsonia montana	4			10.0	0.2						
Hymenocallis coronaria	4					6.0	0.2				
Hymenophyllum tunbrigense	4					50.0	0.2				
Hypericum dolabriforms	4					8.0	0.2				
Isotria medeoloides	4			58.0	0.2						
Jacquemontia reclinata	4					6.0					

TABLE 1. FY 1991 Plant Needs under Endangered Species Act

As of: 20-Apr-90

Species or Project	Region	RECOVERY Plan Development $(000s)	 FTE	 Implementation $(000s)	 FTE	LISTING Status Surveys $(000s)	 FTE	 Listing Actions $(000s)	 FTE	RESEARCH $(000s)	 FTE
Juglans cinerea	4					52.0	0.2				
Kalmia cuneata	4					4.0	0.2				
Lechea lakelea	4					5.0					
Lesquerella globosa	4					6.0	0.2				
Lesquerella perforata	4							15.0	0.3		
Liatris helleri	4			28.0	0.3						
Lindera melissifolia	4										
Lindera subcoriacea	4					14.0	0.2				
Litsea aestivalis	4					16.0	0.3				
Lobelia appendiculata var. gattingeri	4					2.0	0.3				
Lotus purshianus var. helleri	4					8.0	0.2				
Lupinus aridorum	4			9.0							
Lysimachia asperulaefolia	4	3.5	0.1								
Lysimachia fraseri	4					14.0	0.2				
L. stonensis	4							15.0	0.3		
Macbridea carolina	4					10.0	0.2				
Mohr's Barbara button	4					8.0					
Nestronia umbellula	4					14.0	0.2				
Oxypolis canbyi	4			86.5	0.3						
Oxypolis ternata	4					8.0	0.2				
Parnassia caroliniana	4					8.0	0.2				
Parthenium radfordii	4					4.0	0.2				
Peperomia wheeleri	4										
Phyllitis scolopendrium var. americana	4										
Pine rockland plants Miami	4			40.0							
Pityopsis ruthii	4										
Plantago sparsiflora	4					8.0	0.2				
Platanthera integrilabia	4					14.0	0.3				
Psoralea macrophylla	4					2.0	0.2				
Pteroglossaspis ecristata	4					25.0	0.3				

TABLE 1. FY 1991 Plant Needs under Endangered Species Act

As of: 20-Apr-90

Species or Project	Region	RECOVERY Plan Development $(000s)	FTE	Implementation $(000s)	FTE	LISTING Status Surveys $(000s)	FTE	Listing Actions $(000s)	FTE	RESEARCH $(000s)	FTE
Ptilimnium nodosum	4										
P. stipulata	4					2.0	0.2				
Rhexia aristosa	4					14.0	0.3				
Rhododendron chamanii	4			3.0							
Rhus michauxii	4	3.5	0.1								
Rhynchospora crinipes	4							5.0			
Ribes echinellum	4	3.5	0.1								
Rudbeckia heliopsidis	4					10.0	0.2				
R. triloba var. pinnatiloba	4					6.0	0.2				
Sagittaria fasciculata	4			12.0	0.3						
Salix floridana	4					7.0					
Sarracenia alabamensis alabamensis	4	2.5		20.0							
Sarracenia oreophila	4			16.0	0.1						
Sarracenia rubra ssp. jonesii	4			87.0	0.3						
Scutellaria montana	4	3.5	0.1								
Scutellaria ocmulgee	4							3.0			
Sedum pusillum	4					6.0	0.2				
Senecio millefolium	4					6.0	0.2				
Shortia galacifolia	4					6.0	0.2				
Silene ovata	4					18.0	0.3				
Silphium brachiatum	4					4.0	0.2				
Sisyrinchium dichotomum	4					2.0	0.2				
Solidago albopilosa	4										
Solidago plumosa	4					2.0	0.2				
Solidago shortii	4			6.6	0.1						
Sporobolus teretifolium	4					6.0	0.2				
S. pulchra	4					2.0	0.2				
S. spithamaea	4			28.0	0.3						
S. verna	4					4.0	0.2				
Tephrosia angustissima	4					7.0					

TABLE 1. FY 1991 Plant Needs under Endangered Species Act

As of: 20-Apr-90

Species or Project	Region	RECOVERY Plan Development $(000s)	 FTE	 Implementation $(000s)	 FTE	LISTING Status Surveys $(000s)	 FTE	 Listing Actions $(000s)	 FTE	RESEARCH $(000s)	 FTE
Thalictrum cooleyi	4	3.5	0.1								
Tofieldia glabra	4					6.0	0.2				
Torreya taxifolia	4			10.0							
Trifolium sp. nov.	4					4.0	0.2				
Trifolium stoloniferum	4			29.0	0.3						
Trillium persistens	4			9.0	0.3						
Trillium pusillum var. ozarkanum	4					8.0	0.2				
Trillium reliquum	4			28.0	0.1						
T. p. var. pusillum	4					12.0	0.2				
Vaccinium sempervirens	4					2.0	0.2				
Waldsteinia lobata	4					4.0	0.2				
Warea amplexifolia	4	8.0									
Zanthoxylum thomasianum	4										
	5										
Aeschynomene virginica	5	2.0						15.0	0.33		
Canby's dropwort	5			25.0	0.2						
Carex polymorpha	5					15.0					
Cerastium arvense var. villosissium	5					1.0		3.0			
Desmodium humifusum	5							7.0			
Eupatorium leucolepis var. novaeanglia	5					4.0					
Furbish lousewort	5			5.0	0.1						
Gen recovery coord for plants	5	20	0.3								
Harperella	5			15.0	0.2						
Hart's tongue fern	5			10.0	0.2						
Helenium virginicum	5							10.0	0.25		
Isoetes virginica	5					6.0		7.0			
Jesup's milk vetch	5			5.0	0.1						
Juncus caesariensis	5					8.0					
Juncus trifidus ssp. carolinianus	5					8.0		3.0			
Northecium americanum	5					10.0					

TABLE 1. FY 1991 Plant Needs under Endangered Species Act

As of: 20-Apr-90

Species or Project	Region	RECOVERY Plan Development $(000s)	 FTE	 Implementation $(000s)	 FTE	LISTING Status Surveys $(000s)	 FTE	 Listing Actions $(000s)	 FTE	RESEARCH $(000s)	 FTE
Peter's Mountain mallow	5			10.0	0.1						
Prairie white fringed orchid	5			5.0	0.1						
Rhynchospora knieskernii	5	2.0									
Robbins cinquefoil	5	2.0									
Running buffalo clover	5			15.0	0.1						
Saxifraga caroliniana	5					8.0		7.0			
Schwalbea americana	5							15.0	0.33		
Scirpus ancistrochaetus	5	3.0						10.0	0.25		
Scirpus longii	5					10.0					
Scutellaria ovata ssp.pseudoarguta	5					4.0		3.0			
Shale barren rock cress	5			20.0	0.1						
small whorled pogonia	5	3.0		5.0							
sandplain gerardia	5			25.0	0.3						
Stylisma pickeringii var. pickeringii	5					8.0		15.0	0.33		
Swamp pink	5			30.0	0.3						
Trillium pusillum var. virginanum	5					7.0					
T.p. var. monticulum	5										
Virginia round-leaf birch	5	4.0									
Virginia spiraea	5	3.0		7.0							
	6										
Arctomecon humilis	6			15.0							
Arctomecon humilis	6			30.0							
Asclepias meadii	6			33.0							
Asclepias welshii	6										
Astragalus equisolensis	6							4.0			
Astragalus osterhoutii	6			3.0							
Astragalus desereticus	6					6.0					
Descurainia torulosa	6							4.0			
Erigeron maguirei var. maguirei	6	7.5									
Eriogonum brandegei	6							4.0			

TABLE 1. FY 1991 Plant Needs under Endangered Species Act

As of: 20-Apr-90

		RECOVERY				LISTING				RESEARCH	
		Plan Development		Implementation		Status Surveys		Listing Actions			
Species or Project	Region	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE
Eriogonum pelinophilum	6			8.0							
Eriogonum soredium	6					10.0					
Gilia caespitosa	6							4.0			
Gilia tenuis	6					8.0					
Glaucocarpum suffrutescens	6	8.0									
Iris pariensis	6					6.0					
Lepidium barnebyanum	6										
Lepidium ostleri	6										
Lesquerella congesta	6			10.0							
Pediocactus despainii	6	7.5									
Pediocactus sileri	6										
Penstemon haydenii	6			5.0							
Penstemon penlandii	6										
Phacelia argillacea	6			10.0							
Phacelia submutica	6							4.0			
Physaria obcordata	6										
Platanthera praeclara	6			35.0							
Ranunculus acriformis var. aestivalis	6			20.0							
Sclerocactus mesae-verdae	6			2.0							
	7										
Artemisia globularia var. lutea	7					7.0	0.1				
Artemisia glomerata var. subglabra	7					7.0	0.1				
Artemisisa aleutica	7					7.0	0.1				
Aster yukonensis	7					7.0	0.1				
Cryptantha shackletteana	7					7.0	0.1				
Draba murrayi	7					7.0	0.1				
Draba yukonensis	7					7.0	0.1				
Eriogonum flavum var. aquilinum	7					7.0	0.1				
Mertensia drummondii	7					7.0	0.1				
Oxytropis arctica var. barnebyana	7					7.0	0.1				

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As of: 20-Apr-90

Species or Project	Region	RECOVERY				LISTING				RESEARCH	
		Plan Development		Implementation		Status Surveys		Listing Actions			
		$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE	$(000s)	FTE
Podistera yukonensis	7					7.0	0.1				
Polystichum aleuticum	7			75.0	1						
Primula tschuktschorum	7					7.0	0.1				
Rumex krausei	7					7.0	0.1				
Smelowskia pyriformis	7					7.0	0.1				
Taraxacum carneocoloratum	7					7.0	0.1				
	8										
Biology of Lobelioideae	8									100.0	2.1
Clematis socialis	8									75.0	1
Convention Implementation	8			200.0							
Foreign spp.	8							50.0	1		
Forensics	8			150.0	1						
Hawaii Island candidates	8					200.0	4.25				
HI satellite imagery	8									100.0	1
Orchids/Succulents	8									100.0	
Peperomia wheeleri	8									125.0	1.5
PR spp.	8					200.0	3				
Propagation	8									75.0	1
Reproductive success HI forest spp.	8									75.0	2.1
Review of Legal Authorities	8									250.0	
Sarracenia leucophylla	8									150.0	
Strategies for spp. in trade	8									200.0	
Trade databases	8									250.0	
Trade in medicinal spp.	8									150.0	
	9										
Import/export review	9			25.0							
Permit biologist	9			50.0	1						
TOTALS		300.5	3.6	3019.7	9.8	2857.0	27.9	598.5	8.0	1650.0	8.7

Mr. **Turner**. I might just add, in our defense, because I was proud of what our law enforcement people did on the aguaro cactuses, the first major law enforcement takedown for people stealing that marvelous symbol of the Southwest. I think that spoke well for the Service's interest in protecting some of these wonderful species.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Are any of your proposed land acquisitions included to protect plants?

Mr. **Turner**. I'm not aware of any, though many do protect endangered species. I don't know of any that are targeted just for plants.

MOUNT GRAHAM RED SQUIRREL

Mr. **AuCoin**. The Mt. Graham red squirrel—recently questions have been raised about the process used to prepare a biological opinion on the Mt. Graham red squirrel in relation to the placement of three telescopes in prime squirrel habitat. What's the current condition of the Mt. Graham red squirrel habitat, Mr. Turner?

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate that question, as I'm sure our Regional Director does, because of course he's been involved in the Mt. Graham red squirrel issue. I think he'd welcome this opportunity to tell you and the Committee the process from his side of the fence.

Mike Spear from Albuquerque, New Mexico, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Spear.

Mr. **Spear**. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **AuCoin**. What's the current condition of the habitat?

Mr. **Spear**. The current condition of the habitat is that it suffered through two years of drought, and so the cone crops have been relatively poor the last two years. For the squirrel itself, surveys in the fall indicated approximately 160 individuals, plus or minus 10 or so. There will be a spring survey in early May. Then we'll know the spring conditions; in other words, how many survived the winter.

If the drought continues, then of course the food supply for the squirrel becomes more limited, although we have learned over the last couple of years that they are more adaptable and use more food, different food supplies than we originally thought. They go down lower in the forest and use cones from other species of trees and vegetables and fungi, more than we originally thought. So they seem to be a little bit more adaptable.

Mr. **AuCoin**. When will you have the new count, in the spring?

Mr. **Spear**. Early May.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Early May. If that new count shows a decline in the population, what options do you have available to you?

Mr. **Spear**. Well, the——

Mr. **AuCoin**. Could you reopen the case?

Mr. **Spear**. Yes, very definitely. As a matter of fact, we believe the case should be open right now, and the judge seemed to say the same thing the other day in his determination.

On the technicality of designating critical habitat, the Department of the Interior feels that designation automatically triggers a reconsultation. That issue has been a matter of difference of opinion between Agriculture and Interior which Justice is working on settling at this stage.

However, if the count should drop in May, depending on how far it drops, we would then reinitiate consultation on the basis of lower numbers.

Mr. AuCoin. Would you benefit from having more time to study the Mt. Graham red squirrel?

Mr. Spear. I don't think it's a matter of time.

Mr. AuCoin. You've had plenty of time?

Mr. Spear. We've collected a lot of information. There's been constant monitoring of the squirrel since the opinion of July 1988. We know a lot more about its feeding habits and have collected a lot more detailed life history study information in the last year and a half.

FUNDING FOR MOUNT GRAHAM RED SQUIRREL

Mr. AuCoin. How much in the way of resources have you had to put on this issue?

Mr. Spear. Our resource has been largely consultation resources. There's been very little recovery-type funding. Most of the funding has been expended by the Forest Service and the University of Arizona which desires the telescope. The consultation workload was greatest during the period of intense consultation a year and a half or so ago. We probably put one and a half person years on the study at that time.

Since then, we're probably spending in the range of $30,000 or $40,000 per year to keep up with it and support studies to a small degree.

Mr. AuCoin. Have you had to take resources off of other issues in order to do that?

Mr. Spear. Well, the overall recovery budget and the consultation budget is basically shared with all resources in the Southwest. We have 110 listed species in our four States. So, we just do the best we can.

Mr. AuCoin. Which is not much, is it? Is that correct?

Mr. Spear. Well, we're a little above the poor.

ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSULTATION WORKLOAD

Mr. AuCoin. A little above poor?

The Service, as we've talked throughout the morning, does assist other Federal agencies in meeting their responsibilities under—I'm going to address this to Mr. Turner, thank you—under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act through both formal and informal consultations. To what extent has the endangered species consultation workload been changing?

Mr. Turner. Mr. Chairman, I think Dr. Morgenweck, who has been here a while, could give us a better perspective.

Mr. AuCoin. Dr. Morgenweck.

Dr. Morgenweck. The consultation workload has been changing in several ways. One is that we're finding that as we list more species, of course, there are more consultations required.

RATE OF ENDANGERED SPECIES LISTING

Mr. AuCoin. How many species are being added? What's the rate of the listing?

Dr. Morgenweck. I believe that in fiscal year 1989 we added 34 species to the list.

Mr. AuCoin. Thirty-seven, according to your budget justification. It's close.

Then in fiscal year 1990?

Dr. Morgenweck. In fiscal year 1990, we are anticipating that we will approach 50.

Mr. AuCoin. And what are you anticipating in fiscal year 1991?

Dr. Morgenweck. If the budget increase for listing is approved, we anticipate listing about 55.

Mr. AuCoin. So that's—you're moving at a clip of 50 additional species a year. That has workload implications?

Dr. Morgenweck. That's correct.

Mr. AuCoin. How will you be able to meet your expanded workload with the proposed reduction in the budget request?

Dr. Morgenweck. I think, Mr. Chairman, there are a couple of things that we're trying to do relative to consultation. The first is that we try to carry out informal consultations, if at all possible. That is, if we start working with the Federal agencies very early on in their process, we can get some modifications to their project that might otherwise cause jeopardy to the species. As a result, it take less effort from us.

I think that what we are trying to do is to do the best that we can. Obviously, with more species listed and consultations getting more complicated, it's a difficult situation that we find ourselves in. Likewise with habitat conservation plans coming forward. That, too, stresses our workload. We're seeking efficiency wherever we can.

Mr. AuCoin. You're doing the best with what you have is what you're saying?

Dr. Morgenweck. Yes, sir.

FUNDING FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSULTATION

Mr. AuCoin. And what you are requesting is a cut of a half a million dollars? That's———

Dr. Morgenweck. Five hundred and forty thousand dollars; yes, sir.

Mr. AuCoin. And that cut actually comes under the America the Beautiful program, doesn't it?

Dr. Morgenweck. Yes, sir, I believe it does.

Mr. AuCoin. Pardon me?

Dr. Morgenweck. Yes, sir, I believe it does.

Mr. AuCoin. It does?

Mr. Morgenweck. I believe so. Yes, it does.

ENDANGERED SPECIES NONGAME

Mr. AuCoin. I'm getting less and less enthusiastic about this America the Beautiful program with testimony of this kind. But, notwithstanding that, let me ask you this: you're proposing to eliminate the congressional initiative to provide $250,000 for prelisting nongame activities. I find that on page 60 of your justification.

Congress provided you that money for conservation measures for candidate species that are currently at high risk of possible extinction. Why are prelisting nongame activities not a good thing to continue?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, to consider the overall nongame program, I think and to get a fair analysis of it, you should consider that the base will be about $2.4 million in our 1991 request. I don't think that adequately considers our overall effort. You should consider the endangered species program, as essentially a nongame program. This great refuge system, the 90 million acres that we manage, is populated by a number of nongame species. The wetlands initiative that we're putting forth will have wonderful nongame benefits.

So I think the Service's overall nongame effort is substantial, but I would be the first to admit that nongame is something that we need to do a better job at. What I would hope the Congress would find a workable approach is that we're doing a self-analysis of our whole nongame biodiversity area right now. Hopefully, we'll come back with a specific program, a rather major initiative that the Congress and the administration would find worthwhile in the next budget cycle.

Mr. AUCOIN. What I'm talking about in the current budget cycle is sort of a subset of that broad category that you referred to in your response. I'm talking about conservation measures for candidate species that are currently at high risk of possible extinction. It was because of Congress' concern about that issue that we provided $250,000 for prelisting nongame activities. You're proposing to eliminate that. I'm trying to understand why you believe that is a good idea.

Mr. TURNER. I think what we will try to do is to continue that effort in cooperation with other Federal agencies.

Mr. AUCOIN. Make them pay for it? Is that what you mean?

Mr. TURNER. Well, I think they have some responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act along with us, as do the States. We have to remember that a lot of these species are owned by the States, and they have primary jurisdiction over them.

HYDROPOWER RELICENSING

Mr. AUCOIN. Okay, let's talk about hydropower relicensing. According to the budget justification on page 69, hydro relicensing activities are expected to increase during the next few years as many projects come up for relicensing. Relicensing will peak, your justification continues, in 1993 with the bulk of the workload starting in 1990 and continuing to 1995.

Why is it important for the Fish and Wildlife Service to be involved in hydro relicensing activities, Mr. Turner?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, it's my understanding that Congress has, in fact, directed us to look at the impact of not only new facilities, but certainly through the relicense of these as they impact especially fishery resources, the river ecosystems, and other wildlife dependent on those wonderful habitat corridors.

Mr. AuCoin. Congress has given you that charge. Do you see it as an important charge? Do you agree with that delegation of responsibility?

Mr. Turner. Mr. Chairman, I do, indeed.

Mr. AuCoin. It's important work?

Mr. Turner. Yes, extremely important.

FUNDING FOR HYDROPOWER RELICENSING

Mr. AuCoin. Then why are you proposing a $250,000 reduction for fiscal year 1991 in that work?

Mr. Turner. Mr. Chairman, we're looking at a considerable workload, as you're aware, in relicensing and the number of facilities that are coming up.

Mr. AuCoin. Yes, I know that.

Mr. Turner. It's our hope that, with the current resources in our enhancement offices and in the regions, that we will be able to meet the upcoming workload.

Mr. AuCoin. Well, I just don't understand what you're saying here, Mr. Turner. You've indicated that you've got a workload that's going to start in 1990, it's going to continue through 1995 on this relicensing problem, and we've got a real wrapping up of the workload. You've indicated that it's important work. You've got a congressional charge to be engaged in this work. You don't disagree with that charge. But you've got a budget submission that reduces the funding of that work by $250,000.

I'm looking at page 77 of your budget justification. How can it be important with an increasing workload if the dollars are going down while the workload is going up? That's a budget statement that suggests that it's not important.

Mr. Turner. Mr. Chairman, I don't think I have a very adequate answer except to say that, with the resources we have, we're going to attempt to do as good a job as possible, and I think our people will do good work. We probably will not get to a lot of these as expeditously as perhaps we should.

Mr. AuCoin. Well, could you do a better job without the reduction, given the workload that's wrapping up?

Mr. Turner. Mr. Chairman, we had a request for $700,000 more in this category than is included in our current request.

Mr. AuCoin. Let me see, where are we? We don't have that. I don't understand what you're suggesting.

Mr. Smith. Mr. Chairman, our budget request negotiated through the system included an increase of $700,000 in this category.

Mr. AuCoin. An increase—to OMB?

Mr. Smith. To the Department.

Mr. AuCoin. And what did the Department agree to?

Ms. Tynan. The Department agreed to it and it was requested of OMB.

Mr. Smith. The Secretary supported us on that request.

Mr. AuCoin. The Secretary agreed with you?

Ms. Tynan. Yes, sir.

Mr. AuCoin. And then it got to OMB?

Mr. SMITH. And it was reduced—not only didn't we get the increase, we were reduced by $250,000.

Mr. AUCOIN. That's rough treatment, isn't it?

Mr. SMITH. Well, that's the truth. [Laughter.]

Mr. AUCOIN. Well, what did you think about that?

Mr. SMITH. I think Mr. Turner's dodged the question very well. [Laughter.]

Mr. AUCOIN. Well, I think he has, too. [Laughter.]

Submit for the record, promptly if you would, how an increase of $750,000 would be spent for this purpose. Would you do that, Mr. Turner?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, we'd be happy to do that.

[The information follows:]

Insert 93A

FERC Relicensing

Under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act and the Federal Power Act, the Service provides recommendations to FERC for the protection, mitigation and enhancement of fish and wildlife resources for relicensing applications. The applicant is required to submit a completed application two years prior to license expiration and consult with fish and wildlife agencies. In May, 1989, FERC issued regulations concerning relicensing which require the Service to participate in extensive consultation and coordination on relicensing.

An increase of $750,000 would be allocated to the regions according to the relative licensing workload. Funding would be used to provide timely consultations with project applicants and FERC on hydropower projects with licenses expiring through 1995. Over 200 licenses will expire during this time period. Each license may include several subprojects, power plants and dams. A list of the projects is attached and is summarized below.

Region	Licenses Expiring through 1995	Number of Subprojects
1	14	21
2	1	2
3	71	86
4	14	19
5	94	135
6	10	12
7	1	3
Total	205	278

LISTING OF PROJECTS WITH LICENSES EXPIRING BETWEEN 1988 302 projects AND 1999 FOR JESSE SHORT
10/12/1988

***

* RIVER BASIN CODE	PROJ. NUMB.	SITE	STATUS	PLANT NAME	STREAM NAME	STATE	EXPI. DATE	OWNER NAME
* 1941760000EA0	1922	A	MO	BEAVER FALLS	BEAVER FALLS CR ,GEORGE INLET	AK	950430	KETCHIKAN, CITY OF
* 1941760000MA1	1922	C	MO	UPPER SILVIS	BEAVER FALLS CR ,GEORGE INLET	AK	950430	KETCHIKAN, CITY OF
* 1917320000MA0	1432	A	NO	DRY SPRUCE	UNN TRIB,DRY SPRUCE BAY	AK	881026	C H C FISHERIES
* 1941760000KA1	1922	B	MU	LOWER SILVIS(BEAVER FALLS)	BEAVER FALLS CR ,GEORGE INLET	AK	950430	KETCHIKAN, CITY OF
* 0390461900PA0	2407	A	MO	YATES	TALLAPOOSA R	AL	931231	ALABAMA POWER CO
* 0390461900EA0	2408	A	MO	THURLOW	TALLAPOOSA R	AL	931231	ALABAMA POWER CO
* 1502425210MA0	2069	A	MO	CHILDS	FOSSIL CR,VERDE R	AZ	941231	ARIZONA PUB SERV CO
* 1502425230RA0	2069	B	MO	IRVING	FOSSIL CR,VERDE R	AZ	941231	ARIZONA PUB SERV CO
* 1826726360NA0	1354	F	MO	BROWNS CREEK	BROWNS CR CNDT(S FK WILLOW CR)	CA	890430	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO
* 1826726100MA0	1354	D	MO	SAN JOAQUIN 3	N FK WILLOW CR	CA	890430	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO
* 1826723000PA0	1354	C	MO	SAN JOAQUIN 2	WILLOW CR	CA	890430	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO
* 1826723000EA0	1354	A	MO	WISHON A G	SAN JOAQUIN R(WILLOW CR)	CA	890430	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO
* 1826344000PA1	2019	A	MO	MURPHYS	ANGELS CR, CLOVEY CR	CA	961105	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO
* 1826344000MA1	2699	A	NO	ANGELS	ANGELS CR, CLOVEY CR	CA	951231	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO
* 1826726300PA0	1354	E	MO	CRANE VALLEY	N FK WILLOW CR	CA	890430	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO
* 1824423000MA1	1403	A	MO	NARROWS	YUBA R	CA	910731	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO
* 1824850000PA0	2687	A	MO	PIT 1	PIT R	CA	951231	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO
* 1826733000CA0	2017	A	MO	BIG CREEK 4	SAN JOAQUIN R	CA	990228	SOUTHERN CALIF EDISON CO
* 1826723000HA0	1354	B	MO	SAN JOAQUIN 1A	WILLOW CR,SAN JOAQUIN R	CA	890430	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO
* 1844900000RA0	1933	B	MO	SANTA ANA 1	SANTA ANA R	CA	960430	SOUTHERN CALIF EDISON CO
* 1844900000MA0	1933	A	MO	SANTA ANA 2	SANTA ANA R	CA	960430	SOUTHERN CALIF EDISON CO
* 1844800000RA0	1934	B	MO	MILL CREEK 3	MILL CR,SANTA ANA R	CA	960430	SOUTHERN CALIF EDISON CO
* 1844800000MA0	1934	A	MO	MILL CRK 23	MILL CR,SANTA ANA R	CA	960430	SOUTHERN CALIF EDISON CO
* 1827664000FA0	1333	A	MO	TULE RIVER	N FK M FK TULE R	CA	890430	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO
* 1844630000PA0	1932	A	MO	LYTLE CREEK	LYTLE CR, SANTA ANA R	CA	960430	SOUTHERN CALIF EDISON CO
* 1828310000MA0	2290	A	MO	KERN RIVER 3	N FK KERN R	CA	931231	SOUTHERN CALIF EDISON CO
* 1828115000PA0	1930	A	MO	KERN RIVER 1	KERN R	CA	960430	SOUTHERN CALIF EDISON CO

LISTING OF PROJECTS WITH LICENSES EXPIRING BETWEEN 1988 AND 1999 FOR JESSE SHORT
10/12/1988

* RIVER BASIN CODE	PROJ. NUMB.	SITE	STATUS	PLANT NAME	STREAM NAME	STATE	EXPI. DATE	OWNER NAME
***								
* 1104961000MA0	2275	B	NO	SALIDA 1	ARKANSAS R	CO	931231	PUBLIC SERVICE CO OF CO
* 1104961000JA0	2275	A	NO	SALIDA 2	ARKANSAS R	CO	931231	PUBLIC SERVICE CO OF CO
* 1026696920MA0	2187	A	NO	GEORGETOWN	S CLEAR CR	CO	931231	PUBLIC SERVICE CO OF CO
* 0134810000PA0	2441	A	NO	SECOND STREET	SHETUCKET R	CT	931231	NORWICH, CITY OF
* 0134810000JA0	2508	A	NO	TENTH STREET	SHETUCKET R	CT	931231	NORWICH, CITY OF
* 0342881000MA0	2354	C	MO	TALLULAH FALLS	TALLULAH R	GA	935231	GEORGIA POWER CO
* 0342859300MA0	2354	B	MO	TUGALOO	TUGALOO R	GA	931231	GEORGIA POWER CO
* 0342859100MA0	2354	A	MO	YONAH	TUGALOO R	GA	931231	GEORGIA POWER CO
* 0342179000MA1	2535	A	MO	STEVENS CREEK	SAVANNAH R	GA	931231	SOUTH CAROLINA ELEC & GAS CO
* 0342883000EA0	2354	D	MO	MATHIS & TERRORA	TALLULAH R	GA	931231	GEORGIA POWER CO
* 0342883000JA0	2354	E	MO	NACOOCHEE	TALLULAH R	GA	931231	GEORGIA POWER CO
* 0342883000PA0	2354	F	MO	BURTON	TALLULAH R	GA	931231	GEORGIA POWER CO
* 0350659000PA0	1951	A	MO	SINCLAIR	OCONEE R	GA	970831	GEORGIA POWER CO
* 0350873000MA0	2336	A	MO	LLOYD SHOALS	OCMULGEE R	GA	931231	GEORGIA POWER CO
* 0378451000PA1	2350	A	NO	RIVERVIEW 5/	CHATTAHOOCHEE R	GA	931231	GEORGIA POWER CO
* 0378453100MA0	2341	A	MO	LANGDALE	CHATTAHOOCHEE R	GA	931231	GEORGIA POWER CO
* 1746759000GA0	2777	B	MO	UPPER SALMON B	SNAKE R	ID	990531	IDAHO POWER CO
* 1770181000MA0	1991	B	MO	MOYIE 1	MOYIE R	ID	980331	BONNERS FERRY, CITY OF
* 1770181000LA0	1991	C	MO	MOYIE 3	MOYIE R	ID	980331	BONNERS FERRY, CITY OF
* 1770181000JA0	1991	A	MO	MOYIE 2	MOYIE R	ID	980331	BONNERS FERRY, CITY OF
* 1746759000EA0	2061	A	MO	LOWER SALMON	SNAKE R	ID	971223	IDAHO POWER CO
* 1746757900JA1	1975	A	MO	BLISS	SNAKE R	ID	980228	IDAHO POWER CO
* 1746777130EA0	2778	A	MO	SHOSHONE FALLS	SNAKE R	ID	990531	IDAHO POWER CO
* 1746759000HA0	2777	A	MO	UPPER SALMON A	SNAKE R	ID	990531	IDAHO POWER CO
* 0730350300MA1	2446	A	MO	DIXON	ROCK R	IL	931231	COMMONWEALTH EDISON CO
* 0730500000MA1	2373	A	NO	ROCKTON	ROCK R	IL	931231	SOUTH BELOIT WG & E CO
* 0444330000JA0	2579	A	MO	TWIN BRANCH	ST JOSEPH R	IN	931231	IN AND MI ELEC CO
* 0505100000NA0	6641	A	MO	SMITHLAND L&D	OHIO R	KY	880531	MARION,CITY OF,ET AL
* 0138233000JA0	2323	A	MO	DEERFIELD 2	DEERFIELD R	MA	931231	NEW ENGLAND POWER CO
* 0138233000PA1	2334	A	MO	GARDNER FALLS	DEERFIELD R	MA	931231	WESTERN MASS ELECTRIC CO
* 0138233000UA1	2323	B	MO	DEERFIELD 3	DEERFIELD R	MA	931231	NEW ENGLAND POWER CO
* 0138251000MA0	2323	C	MO	DEERFIELD 4	DEERFIELD R	MA	931231	NEW ENGLAND POWER CO
* 0138259000JA0	2323	D	MO	DEERFIELD 5	DEERFIELD R	MA	931231	NEW ENGLAND POWER CO
* 0138259000PA1	323	E	MO	SHERMAN	DEERFIELD R	MA	931231	NEW ENGLAND POWER CO
* 0138191100CA1	2004	A	MO	HADLEY FALLS	CONNECTICUT R	MA	990831	HOLYOKE WATER POWER CO
* 0138161000MA1	2608	A	NO	WEST SPRINGFIELD	WESTFIELD R	MA	931231	JAMES RIVER PAPER CO
* 0138310000RA0	2622	A	NO	TURNERS FALLS	CONN CNL(CONN R)	MA	910228	HAMMERMILL PAPER CO
* 0124111000HA0	2927	A	NO	AQUAMAC	S MERRIMACK CNL (MERR R)	MA	990930	AQUAMAC CORP

LISTING OF PROJECTS WITH LICENSES EXPIRING BETWEEN 1988 AND 1999 FOR JESSE SHORT
10/12/1988

* RIVER BASIN CODE	PROJ. NUMB.	SITE	STATUS	PLANT NAME	STREAM NAME	STATE	EXPI. DATE	OWNER NAME
***								
* 0138191500MA0	2775	A	NO	LINWEAVE D	HOLYOKE CNL(CONN R)	MA	910228	LINWEAVE, INC
* 0124111000EA0	2928	A	NO	MERRIMACK	S MERRIMAC CNL(MERR R)	MA	991130	MERRIMACK PAPER CO INC
* 0138191100JA0	2386	A	NO	HOLYOKE 1	HOLYOKE CNL(CONN R)	MA	910228	HOLYOKE,CITY OF
* 0138191100MA0	2387	A	NO	HOLYOKE 2	HOLYOKE CNL(CONN R)	MA	880331	HOLYOKE,CITY OF
* 0138191100NA0	2388	A	NO	HOLYOKE 3	HOLYOKE CNL(CONN R)	MA	900531	HOLYOKE,CITY OF
* 0138191100RA0	2004	B	MO	SKINNER	HOLYOKE CNL(CONN R)	MA	990831	HOLYOKE WATER POWER CO
* 0138191100TA0	2004	C	MO	BOATLOCK STATION	HOLYOKE CNL(CONN R)	MA	990831	HOLYOKE WATER POWER CO
* 0138191300CA0	2004	F	MO	CHEMICAL (HOLYOKE)	HOLYOKE CNL(CONN R)	MA	990831	HOLYOKE WATER POWER CO
* 0138191300EA0	2768	A	NO	ALBIN MILL A	HOLYOKE CNL(CONN R)	MA	910228	LINWEAVE, INC
* 0138191300HA0	2004	D	MO	RIVERSIDE	HOLYOKE CNL(CONN R)	MA	990831	HOLYOKE WATER POWER CO
* 0138191300MA0	2497	A	NO	MT TOM MILL	HOLYOKE CNL(CONN R)	MA	910228	LINWEAVE, INC
* 0138191300PA0	2004	E	MO	BEEBEE HOLBROOK	HOLYOKE CNL(CONN R)	MA	990831	HOLYOKE WATER POWER CO
* 0138191500CA0	2772	A	NO	LINWEAVE A	HOLYOKE CNL(CONN R)	MA	910228	LINWEAVE, INC
* 0138191500EA0	2771	A	NO	NONOTUCK	HOLYOKE CNL(CONN R)	MA	910228	LINWEAVE, INC
* 0138191100EA1	2758	A	NO	CROCKER MILL	HOLYOKE CNL(CONN R)	MA	910228	LINWEAVE,INC
* 0138191500JA0	2770	A	NO	CROCKER MILL C	HOLYOKE CNL(CONN R)	MA	910228	LINWEAVE, INC
* 0138191500HA0	2766	A	NO	ALBIN MILL D	HOLYOKE CNL(CONN R)	MA	910228	LINWEAVE, INC
* 0596260000MA0	2370	A	MO	DEEP CREEK	DEEP CR,YOUGHIOGHENY R	MD	931231	PENN ELEC CO
* 0112320000VA1	2559	A	MO	OAKLAND(MESALONSK 2)	MESSALONSKEE STR,KENNEBEC R	ME	931231	CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO
* 0112320000PA1	2557	A	MO	RICE RIPS(MESALONSK 3)	MESSALONSKEE STR,KENNEBEC R	ME	931231	CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO
* 0112320000JA1	2555	A	NO	AUTOMATIC(MESALONSK 4)	MESSALONSKEE STR,KENNEBEC R	ME	931231	CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO
* 0112320000EA1	2556	A	NO	UNION GAS(MESALONSK 5)	SEBASTICOOK R	ME	931231	CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO
* 0112231000MA1	2552	A	MO	FORT HALIFAX	KENNEBEC R	ME	931231	EDWARDS MANUFCTRNG CO INC
* 0112150000PA0	2389	A	MO	EDWARDS DIVISION	W BR PENOBSCOT R	ME	931231	GREAT NORTHERN NEKOOSA CO
* 0110837000PA1	2572	A	MO	RIPOGENUS	W BR PENOBSCOT R	ME	931231	GREAT NORTHERN NEKOOSA CO
* 0110833000PA1	2458	D	MO	NORTH TWIN				

LISTING OF PROJECTS WITH LICENSES EXPIRING BETWEEN 1988 AND 1999 FOR JESSE SHORT
10/12/1988

* RIVER BASIN CODE ***	PROJ. NUMB.	SITE	STATUS	PLANT NAME	STREAM NAME	STATE	EXPI. DATE	OWNER NAME
* 0110833000JA0	2458	A	MO	MILLINOCKET	W BR PENOBSCOT R	ME	931231	GREAT NORTHERN NEKOOSA CO
* 0110832000MA0	2458	E	MO	MILLINOCKET DAM	MILLINOCKET STR ,W BR PENOBSCOT R	ME	931231	GREAT NORTHERN NEKOOSA CO
* 0110831000PA1	2458	B	MO	DOLBY	W BR PENOBSCOT R	ME	931231	GREAT NORTHERN NEKOOSA CO
* 0110831000JA1	2458	C	MO	EAST MILLINOCKET	W BR PENOBSCOT R	ME	931231	GREAT NORTHERN NEKOOSA CO
* 0110831000EA1	2666	A	MO	MEDWAY	W BR PENOBSCOT R	ME	990330	BANGOR HYDRO ELECTRIC CO
* 0110313000PA1	2534	A	MO	MILFORD	PENOBSCOT R	ME	901231	BANGOR HYDRO ELECTRIC CO
* 0110312000PA1	2712	A	MO	STILLWATER	STILLWATER R	ME	931231	BANGOR HYDRO ELECTRIC CO
* 0102292000MA0	2366	A	NO	MILLINOCKET LAKE	MILLINOCKET STR ,MILLINOCKET LK	ME	920630	MAINE PUBLIC SERVICE CO
* 0102254000MA1	2368	A	NO	SQUA PAN	SQUA PAN STR,SQUA PAN LK	ME	901231	MAINE PUBLIC SERVICE CO
* 0114190000LA0	2283	B	MO	ANDROSCOGGIN NO 3	ANDROSCOGGIN R	ME	931231	CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO
* 0114330000LA0	2375	B	MO	JAY	ANDROSCOGGIN R	ME	990930	INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO
* 0114330000RA0	2375	C	MO	RILEY MILL	ANDROSCOGGIN R	ME	990930	INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO
* 0114330000JA1	8277	A	MO	OTIS MILL	ANDROSCOGGIN R	ME	990930	OTIS HYDROELECTRIC CO
* 0114390000PA0	2333	A	MO	RUMFORD FALLS LWR	ANDROSCOGGIN R	ME	931231	RUMFORD FALLS POWER CO
* 0114390000UA1	2333	B	MO	RUMFORD FALLS UPR	ANDROSCOGGIN R	ME	931231	RUMFORD FALLS POWER CO
* 0116300000PA1	2897	A	NO	SACCARAPPA(WESTBROOK 2)	PRESUMPSCOT R	ME	990930	S D WARREN CO
* 0116700000PA0	2519	A	MO	NORTH GORHAM	PRESUMPSCOT R	ME	931231	CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO
* 0118130000JA1	2527	A	MO	SKELTON	SACO R	ME	931231	CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO
* 0118150000UA1	2529	A	MO	BONNY EAGLE	SACO R	ME	931231	CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO
* 0114330000EA0	2375	A	MO	LIVERMORE MILL	ANDROSCOGGIN R	ME	990930	INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO
* 0114190000MA1	2283	C	MO	GULF ISLAND	ANDROSCOGGIN R	ME	931231	CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO
* 0114190000KA1	2283	A	MO	DEER RIPS	ANDROSCOGGIN R	ME	931231	CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO
* 0112841000MA1	2615	A	MO	BRASSUA	MOOSE R	ME	931231	CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO ET AL
* 0112810000PA1	2671	A	NO	MOOSEHEAD LAKE	KENNEBEC R	ME	931231	KENNEBEC WTR PWR CO
* 0112720000PA1	2613	A	MO	MOXIE	LAKE MOXIE	ME	931231	MILSTAR MANUF CORP ET AL
* 0112630000MA1	2612	A	MO	FLAGSTAFF	DEAD R	ME	971231	CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO

LISTING OF PROJECTS WITH LICENSES EXPIRING BETWEEN 1988 AND 1999 FOR JESSE SHORT
10/12/1988

* RIVER BASIN CODE	PROJ. NUMB.	SITE	STATUS	PLANT NAME	STREAM NAME	STATE	EXPI. DATE	OWNER NAME
***								
* 0112551000MA1	2329	A	MO	HYMAN	KENNEBEC R	ME	931231	CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO
* 0112390000MA0	2325	A	MO	WESTON	KENNEBEC R	ME	931231	CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO
* 0102233000MA1	2367	A	NO	CARIBOU	AROOSTOOK R	ME	931231	MAINE PUBLIC SERVICE CO
* 0449610000KA0	2506	B	MO	ESCANABA 3	ESCANABA R	MI	931231	MEAD CORP
* 0449610000EA0	2506	A	MO	ESCANABA 1	ESCANABA R	MI	931231	MEAD CORP
* 0448610000MA0	2431	A	MO	BRULE ISLAND	BRULE R	MI	931231	WISCONSIN ELEC PWR CO
* 0448550000RA1	1980	B	MO	BIG QUINNESEC FALLS	MENOMINEE R	MI	980228	WISCONSIN ELEC PWR CO
* 0448550000PA0	1980	A	MO	QUINNESEC FALLS	MENOMINEE R	MI	980228	WISCONSIN ELEC PWR CO
* 0436110000HA0	2436	A	MO	FOOTE	AU SABLE R	MI	931231	CONSUMERS POWER CO
* 0449610000PA0	2506	C	MO	ESCANABA 4	ESCANABA R	MI	931231	MEAD CORP
* 0458230000EA0	2402	A	MO	PRICKETT	STURGEON R	MI	931231	UPPER PENINSULA PWR CO
* 0459821000JA0	1864	A	MO	VICTORIA	W BR ONTONAGON R	MI	881231	UPPER PENINSULA PWR CO
* 0459822700MA0	1864	B	MO	CISCO	S BR ONTONAGON R	MI	881231	UPPER PENINSULA PWR CO
* 0459823000MA0	1864	C	MO	BERGLAND	W BR ONTONAGON R	MI	881231	UPPER PENINSULA PWR CO
* 0459845000MA0	1864	D	MO	BOND FALLS	M BR ONTONAGON R	MI	881231	UPPER PENINSULA PWR CO
* 0461410000HA1	2587	A	NO	SUPERIOR FALLS	MONTREAL R	MI	931231	NORTHERN STATES POWER CO
* 0461410000MA1	2610	A	NO	SAXON FALLS	MONTREAL R	MI	891231	NORTHERN STATE PWR CO
* 0448300000MA0	2433	A	MO	GRAND RAPIDS	MENOMINEE R	MI	931231	WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORP
* 0448543000MA1	2471	A	NO	STURGEON RIVER	STURGEON R	MI	931231	WISCONSIN ELEC PWR CO
* 0441833000MA0	2451	A	MO	ROGERS	MUSKEGON R	MI	931231	CONSUMERS POWER CO
* 0444170000MA0	2551	A	MO	BUCHANAN	ST JOSEPH R	MI	931231	IN AND MI ELEC CO
* 0441831000MA1	2452	A	MO	HARDY	MUSKEGON R	MI	931231	CONSUMERS POWER CO
* 0441819000MA1	2468	A	MO	CROTON	MUSKEGON R	MI	931231	CONSUMERS POWER CO
* 0441433000HA0	2599	A	MO	HODENPYL	MANISTEE R	MI	931231	CONSUMERS POWER CO
* 0441417000MA0	2580	A	MO	TIPPY	MANISTEE R	MI	931231	CONSUMERS POWER CO
* 0438700000MA0	2419	A	NO	HILLMAN	THUNDER BAY R	MI	931231	ALPENA PWR CO
* 0438600000MA0	2404	E	MO	UPPER SOUTH DAM	UPPER S BR THUNDER BAY R	MI	931231	ALPENA PWR CO
* 0438230000MA0	2404	D	MO	HUBBARD LAKE	LOWER S BR THUNDER BAY R	MI	931231	ALPENA PWR CO
* 0438100000PA0	2404	C	MO	NORWAY POINT	THUNDER BAY R	MI	931231	ALPENA PWR CO
* 0438100000JA1	2404	B	MO	FOUR MILE DAM	THUNDER BAY R	MI	931231	ALPENA PWR CO
* 0438100000EA0	2404	A	MO	NINTH STREET	THUNDER BAY R	MI	931231	ALPENA PWR CO
* 0436170000MA0	2448	A	MO	MIO	AU SABLE R	MI	931231	CONSUMERS POWER CO
* 0436150000JA1	2447	A	MO	ALCONA	AU SABLE R	MI	931231	CONSUMERS POWER CO
* 0436110000PA0	2449	A	MO	LOUD	AU SABLE R	MI	931231	CONSUMERS POWER CO
* 0436110000MA0	2453	A	MO	FIVE CHANNELS	AU SABLE R	MI	931231	CONSUMERS POWER CO

LISTING OF PROJECTS WITH LICENSES EXPIRING BETWEEN 1988 AND 1999 FOR JESSE SHORT

10/12/1988

* RIVER BASIN CODE	PROJ. NUMB.	SITE	STATUS	PLANT NAME	STREAM NAME	STATE	EXPI. DATE	OWNER NAME
***								
* 0436110000JA0	2450	A	MO	COOKE	AU SABLE R	MI	931231	CONSUMERS POWER CO
* 0448511000GA0	2357	A	MO	WHITE RAPIDS	MENOMINEE R	MI	931231	WISCONSIN ELEC PWR CO
* 0448511000JA1	2394	A	MO	CHALK HILL	MENOMINEE R	MI	930630	WISCONSIN ELEC PWR CO
* 0464150000JA1	2363	A	MO	CLOQUET	ST LOUIS R	MN	931231	POTLATCH CORP
* 0464150000PA0	2360	D	MO	KNIFE FALLS	ST LOUIS R	MN	931231	MINNESOTA PWR AND LT CO
* 0464470000MA0	2360	I	MO	WHITEFACE	WHITEFACE R	MN	931231	MINNESOTA PWR AND LT CO
* 0464240000MA0	2360	H	MO	BOULDER LAKE	OTTER R	MN	931231	MINNESOTA PWR AND LT CO
* 0464230000MA1	2360	G	MO	ISLAND LAKE	CLOQUET R	MN	931231	MINNESOTA PWR AND LT CO
* 0464220000WA0	2360	F	MO	RICE LAKE	BEAVER R	MN	931231	MINNESOTA PWR AND LT CO
* 0464220000EA0	2360	E	MO	FISH LAKE	BEAVER R	MN	931231	MINNESOTA PWR AND LT CO
* 0464110000HA1	2360	A	MO	FOND DU LAC	ST LOUIS R	MN	931231	MINNESOTA PWR AND LT CO
* 0[illegible]10000MA1	2360	B	MO	THOMPSON	ST LOUIS R	MN	931231	MINNESOTA PWR AND LT CO
* 0[illegible]50000EA0	2360	C	MO	SCANLON	ST LOUIS R	MN	931231	MINNESOTA PWR AND LT CO
* 079[illegible]00000MA1	2362	A	MO	GRAND RAPIDS	MISSISSIPPI R	MN	931231	BLANDIN PAPER CO
* 0795200000MA0	2361	A	NO	PRAIRIE RIVER	PRAIRIE R	MN	931231	MINNESOTA PWR AND LT CO
* 0791100000RA1	2533	A	MO	BRAINERD	MISSISSIPPI R	MN	931231	POTLATCH CORP, NW PPR
* 0790130000MA0	2663	A	MO	PILLAGER	CROW WING R	MN	970511	MINNESOTA PWR AND LT CO
* 0790110000MA1	2454	A	MO	SYLVAN	CROW WING R	MN	931231	MINNESOTA PWR AND LT CO
* 0787700000PA0	2532	B	MO	LITTLE FALLS 2	MISSISSIPPI R	MN	931231	MINNESOTA PWR AND LT CO
* 0787700000MA0	2532	A	MO	LITTLE FALLS 1	MISSISSIPPI R	MN	931231	MINNESOTA PWR AND LT CO
* 1106953000MA0	2221	A	MO	OZARK BEACH	WHITE R	MO	930831	EMPIRE DIST ELEC CO
* 1004235000MA0	2561	A	MO	NIANGUA	NIANGUA R	MO	931231	SHO ME POWER CORP
* 1095310000MA1	2188	F	MO	HOLTER	MISSOURI R	MT	981130	MONTANA POWER CO
* 1089300000WA1	2188	E	MO	BLACK EAGLE	MISSOURI R	MT	981130	MONTANA POWER CO
* 1095370000MA1	2188	G	MO	HAUSER LAKE	MISSOURI R	MT	981130	MONTANA POWER CO
* 1089300000JA1	2188	C	MO	COCHRANE	MISSOURI R	MT	981130	MONTANA POWER CO
* 1089300000EA1	2188	B	MO	RYAN	MISSOURI R	MT	981130	MONTANA POWER CO
* 1089100000MA1	2188	A	MO	MORONY	MISSOURI R	MT	981130	MONTANA POWER CO
* 1096117000HA0	2188	H	MO	MADISON 2 5/	MADISON R	MT	981130	MONTANA POWER CO
* 1768694700MA0	1473	A	MO	FLINT CREEK	FLINT CR,CLARK FK	MT	880630	MONTANA POWER CO
* 1768673000MA0	2543	A	MO	MILLTOWN	CLARK FK,PEND OREILLE R	MT	931231	MONTANA POWER CO
* 1096750000PA1	2188	I	MO	HEBGEN	MADISON R	MT	981130	MONTANA POWER CO
* 1089300000PA1	2188	D	MO	RAINBOW	MISSOURI R	MT	981130	MONTANA POWER CO

LISTING OF PROJECTS WITH LICENSES EXPIRING BETWEEN 1988 AND 1999 FOR JESSE SHORT
10/12/1988

* RIVER BASIN CODE	PROJ. NUMB.	SITE	STATUS	PLANT NAME	STREAM NAME	STATE	EXPI. DATE	OWNER NAME
***								
* 0332286100MA0	2607	A	NO	SPENCER MOUNTAIN	S FK CATAWBA R	NC	931231	DUKE POWER CO
* 0658974000JA0	2541	A	NO	CASCADE (BREVARD)	LITTLE R	NC	931231	CASCADE POWER CO
* 0114571000JA0	2300	A	MO	SHELBURNE	ANDROSCOGGIN R	NH	931231	BROWN-NH INC
* 0114571000PA0	2288	A	MO	GORHAM	ANDROSCOGGIN R	NH	931231	PUBLIC SERVICE CO OF NH
* 0114573000MA1	2311	A	MO	GORHAM	ANDROSCOGGIN R	NH	931231	JAMES R-NH ELEC,INC
* 0114575000JA0	2327	A	MO	CASCADE	ANDROSCOGGIN R	NH	931231	JAMES R-NH ELEC,INC
* 0114575000MA0	2326	A	MO	CROSS	ANDROSCOGGIN R	NH	931231	JAMES R-NH ELEC,INC
* 0114575000PA1	2287	A	MO	J BRODIE SMITH	ANDROSCOGGIN R	NH	931231	PUBLIC SERVICE CO OF NH
* 0114575000RA1	2423	A	MO	RIVERSIDE	ANDROSCOGGIN R	NH	931231	JAMES R-NH ELEC,INC
* 0114575000UA0	2422	A	MO	SAWMILL	ANDROSCOGGIN R	NH	931231	JAMES R-NH ELEC,INC
* 0138913000MA0	2392	A	MO	GILMAN(CONN R)	CONNECTICUT R	NH	901231	GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORP
* 0124851000MA0	2456	A	MO	AYERS ISLAND	PEMIGEWASSET R	NH	931231	PUBLIC SERVICE CO OF NH
* 1636200000MA0	1746	A	NO	LEIDY CR (CIRCLE L)	LEIDY CR	NV	910930	FOUR RENT INC
* 0208411000HA1	2539	A	MO	SCHOOL ST	MOHAWK R	NY	931231	NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR CORP
* 0208550000JA1	6032	A	MO	MECHANICVILLE	HUDSON R	NY	931231	NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR CORP
* 0208761100MA1	2318	A	MO	E J WEST	SACANDAGA R	NY	931231	NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR CORP
* 0208757000JA1	2482	E	MO	SPIER FALLS	HUDSON R	NY	931231	NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR CORP
* 0208757000EA1	2482	D	MO	SHERMAN ISLAND	HUDSON R	NY	931231	NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR CORP
* 0408500100HA1	2330	A	MO	RAYMONDVILLE	RAQUETTE R	NY	931231	NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR CORP
* 0208755500UA1	2554	A	MO	FEEDER DAM	HUDSON R	NY	931231	MOREAU MANUFACTURING CORP
* 0208755500RA0	2385	A	MO	GLENS FALLS	HUDSON R	NY	931231	FINCH PRUYN AND CO
* 0208650000MA0	2487	A	NO	HOOSIC FALLS	HOOSIC R	NY	931231	HYDRO-POWER INC
* 0208630100MA1	2616	B	MO	JOHNSONVILLE	HOOSIC R	NY	931231	NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR CORP
* 0208610000MA0	2616	A	MO	SCHAGHTICOKE	HOOSIC R	NY	931231	NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR CORP
* 0414410000MA0	2645	B	MO	BELFORT	BEAVER R	NY	931231	NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR CORP
* 0414410000JA0	2645	A	MO	HIGH FALLS	BEAVER R	NY	931231	NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR CORP
* 0414150000JA1	2569	E	MO	HERRINGS	BLACK R	NY	931231	NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR CORP
* 0414150000HA1	2569	D	MO	DEFERIET	BLACK R	NY	931231	NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR CORP
* 0414130000YA1	2569	C	MO	KAMARGO	BLACK R	NY	931231	NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR CORP
* 0414130000KA1	2569	B	MO	BLACK RIVER	BLACK R	NY	931231	NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR CORP
* 0414130000CA1	2442	A	MO	WATERTOWN	BLACK R	NY	931231	WATERTOWN,CITY OF
* 0414110000RA1	2569	A	MO	SEWALLS ISLAND	BLACK R	NY	931231	NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR CORP

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                      LISTING OF PROJECTS WITH LICENSES EXPIRING BETWEEN 1988      AND 1999  FOR JESSE SHORT                  8
                                                            10/12/1988

* RIVER BASIN CODE   PROJ. SITE   STATUS   PLANT NAME            STREAM NAME        STATE   EXPI.     OWNER NAME
                     NUMB.                                                                  DATE
***
* 0414110000LA0       2538 A       MO      BEEBEE ISLAND         BLACK R            NY      931231    NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR C
                                                                                                      ORP
* 0408500500RA1       2320 D       MO      HIGLEY                RAQUETTE R         NY      931231    NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR C
                                                                                                      ORP
* 0408500500PA1       2320 C       MO      COLTON                RAQUETTE R         NY      931231    NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR C
                                                                                                      ORP
* 0408500500MA1       2320 B       MO      HANNAWA               RAQUETTE R         NY      931231    NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR C
                                                                                                      ORP
* 0408500500JA1       2320 A       MO      SUGAR ISLAND          RAQUETTE R         NY      931231    NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR C
                                                                                                      ORP
* 0408500100SA1       2330 D       MO      NORWOOD               RAQUETTE R         NY      931231    POTSDAM PAPER CORP
* 0416110000DA1       2474 A       MO      VARICK                OSWEGO R           NY      931231    NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR C
                                                                                                      ORP
* 0414410000PA1       2645 C       MO      TAYLORVILLE           BEAVER R           NY      931231    NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR C
                                                                                                      ORP
* 0418130000PA1       2584 A       MO      STATION 26            GENESEE R          NY      931231    ROCHESTER GAS & ELEC
                                                                                                       CORP
* 0418130000MA0       2583 A       MO      STATION 5             GENESEE R          NY      931231    ROCHESTER GAS & ELEC
                                                                                                       CORP
* 0418130000JA2       2582 B       MO      STATION 2             GENESEE R          NY      931231    ROCHESTER GAS & ELEC
                                                                                                       CORP
* 0418130000JA1       2582 A       MO      STATION 2             GENESEE R          NY      931231    ROCHESTER GAS & ELEC
                                                                                                       CORP
* 0418120000MA0       2424 A       MO      HYDRAULIC RACE        BARGE CNL(GENES    NY      910630    NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR C
                                                                 EE R)                                ORP
* 0416493300MA1       2438 B       MO      WATERLOO(LOCK 4)      SENECA CNL (SEN    NY      931231    N Y ST ELEC & GAS CO
                                                                 ECA R)                               RP
* 0416493100MA1       2438 A       MO      SENECA FALLS(LOCK 3)  SENECA CNL(SENE    NY      931231    N Y ST ELEC & GAS CO
                                                                 CA R)                                RP
* 0418710000JA1       2596 A       MO      STATION 160           GENESEE R          NY      931231    ROCHESTER GAS & ELEC
                                                                                                       CORP
* 0416130000DA1       2474 C       MO      FULTON                OSWEGO R           NY      931231    NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR C
                                                                                                      ORP
* 0416110000JA1       2474 B       MO      MINETTO               OSWEGO R           NY      931231    NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR C
                                                                                                      ORP
* 0414430000MA1       2645 H       MO      MOSHIER               BEAVER R           NY      931231    NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR C
                                                                                                      ORP
* 0414430000HA1       2645 G       MO      EAGLE                 BEAVER R           NY      931231    NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR C
                                                                                                      ORP
* 0414410000WA0       2645 F       MO      SOFT MAPLE            BEAVER R           NY      931231    NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR C
                                                                                                      ORP
* 0414410000UA0       2645 E       MO      EFFLEY                BEAVER R           NY      931231    NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR C
                                                                                                      ORP
* 0414410000RA1       2645 D       MO      ELMER                 BEAVER R           NY      931231    NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR C
                                                                                                      ORP
* 0408500100MA1       2330 C       MO      EAST NORFOLK          RAQUETTE R         NY      931231    NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR C
                                                                                                      ORP
* 0408500100KA1       2330 B       MO      NORFOLK               RAQUETTE R         NY      931231    NIAGARA MOHAWK PWR C
                                                                                                      ORP
* 1104419100MA1       1494 A       MO      PENSACOLA             NEOSHO R           OK      881231    GRAND RIVER DAM AUTH
* 1790681000MA0       1927 E       MO      CLEARWATER 2          CLEARWATER R       OR      970129    PACIFIC POWER & LIGH
                                                                                                      T CO
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LISTING OF PROJECTS WITH LICENSES EXPIRING BETWEEN 1988 AND 1999 FOR JESSE SHORT

10/12/1988

* RIVER BASIN CODE	PROJ. NUMB.	SITE	STATUS	PLANT NAME	STREAM NAME	STATE	EXPI. DATE	OWNER NAME
*** * 1790681000QA0	1927	F	MO	CLEARWATER 1	CLEARWATER R	OR	970129	PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO
* 1790677000JA0	1927	D	MO	TOKETEE	N UMPQUA R	OR	970129	PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO
* 1790675000PA0	1927	C	MO	FISH CREEK	N UMPQUA R	OR	970129	PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO
* 1790691000PA0	1927	H	MO	LEMOLO 1	N UMPQUA R	OR	970129	PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO
* 1790675000MA0	1927	B	MO	SLIDE CREEK	N UMPQUA R	OR	970129	PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO
* 1790671000PA0	1927	A	MO	SODA SPRINGS	N UMPQUA R	OR	970129	PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO
* 1790691000MA0	1927	G	MO	LEMOLO 2	N UMPQUA R	OR	970129	PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO
* 1792800000MA1	2337	A	MO	PROSPECT 3	S FK ROGUE R	OR	881231	PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO
* 1746545800MA0	1986	A	NO	ROCK CREEK	ROCK CR,POWDER R	OR	960629	CP NATIONAL CORP
* 1736950000MA0	2643	A	NO	BEND	DESCHUTES R	OR	931231	PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO
* 1726433000PA1	2496	A	MO	LEABURG	MCKENZIE R	OR	931231	EUGENE, CITY OF
* 1726433000HA0	2510	A	MO	WALTERVILLE	MCKENZIE R	OR	931231	EUGENE, CITY OF
* 0332425300MA1	2315	A	MO	NEAL SHOALS 5/	BROAD R	SC	931231	SOUTH CAROLINA ELEC & GAS CO
* 0332445900MA1	2406	A	MO	SALUDA	SALUDA R	SC	931231	DUKE POWER CO
* 0332445300MA1	2465	A	MO	HOLIDAYS BRIDGE	SALUDA R	SC	931231	DUKE POWER CO
* 0332427500PA1	2332	A	MO	GASTON SHOALS	BROAD R	SC	931231	DUKE POWER CO
* 0332427300MA1	2331	A	MO	99 ISLANDS	BROAD R	SC	931231	DUKE POWER CO
* 1311130000MA0	1952	A	MO	EAGLE PASS	MAVERICK CNL,RIO GRANDE	TX	960630	MAVERICK CO WTR DST
* 1218775000MA0	1490	A	MO	MORRIS SHEPPARD	BRAZOS R	TX	880524	BRAZOS RIVER AUTH
* 1410446200LA0	1773	A	MO	YELLOWSTONE	YELLOWSTONE R	UT	930331	MOON LAKE ELEC ASSN, INC
* 1697291000HA0	1858	A	MO	BEAVER UPPER(NO 1)	BEAVER R	UT	930730	BEAVER, CITY OF
* 1682231000MA1	2420	A	MO	CUTLER	BEAR R	UT	931231	UTAH POWER AND LIGHT CO
* 1682624560MA0	1994	A	MO	SNAKE CREEK	SNAKE CR	UT	980630	HEBER LT & PWR CO
* 1698253200MA0	1517	A	NO	MONROE UPPER	MONROE CR,SEVIER R	UT	900630	MONROE CITY CORP
* 1682625200JA0	1715	A	NO	SPRING CREEK	SPRING CR,HOBBLE CR,UTAH LK	UT	910622	SPRINGVILLE,CITY OF
* 0246441500PA1	2509	A	NO	SHENANDOAH	S FK SHENANDOAH R	VA	931231	POTOMAC EDISON CO
* 0252777100QA1	2376	A	MO	REUSENS	JAMES R	VA	931231	APPALACHIAN POWER CO
* 0316479100PA1	2411	A	MO	SCHOOLFIELD	DAN R	VA	931231	DAN RIVER MILLS INC
* 0316951000MA0	2466	A	MO	NIAGARA	ROANOKE R	VA	931231	APPALACHIAN POWER CO
* 0246441300MA1	2425	A	MO	LURAY	S FK SHENANDOAH R	VA	931231	POTOMAC EDISON CO
* 0246441500HA1	2425	B	MO	NEWPORT	S FK SHENANDOAH R	VA	931231	POTOMAC EDISON CO
* 0246419100MA1	2391	A	NO	WARREN	SHENANDOAH R	VA	931231	POTOMAC EDISON CO
* 0572895100JA0	2514	A	MO	BUCK	NEW R	VA	931231	APPALACHIAN POWER CO

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              LISTING OF PROJECTS WITH LICENSES EXPIRING BETWEEN 1988      AND 1999  FOR JESSE SHORT            10
                                                      10/12/1988

* RIVER BASIN CODE  PROJ. SITE  STATUS  PLANT NAME             STREAM NAME        STATE  EXPI.   OWNER NAME
                    NUMB.                                                                DATE
***
* 0572895100MA0     2514 B      MO      BYLLESBY 2             NEW R              VA     931231  APPALACHIAN POWER CO
* 0138270000MA1     2323 F      MO      HARRIMAN               DEERFIELD R        VT     931231  NEW ENGLAND POWER CO
* 0202252300MA1     2674 A      MO      VERGENNES 9 & 9B       OTTER CR           VT     990531  GREEN MOUNTAIN PWR C
                                                                                                 ORP
* 0138291000MA1     2323 G      MO      SEARSBURG              DEERFIELD R        VT     931231  NEW ENGLAND POWER CO
* 0150200200HA0     2306 D      MO      ECHO DAM               ECHO PUND OUT,C    VT     931231  CITIZENS UTILITIES C
                                                               LYDE R                            O
* 0150200400MA0     2306 E      MO      SEYMOUR DAM            SEYMOUR LAKE OU    VT     931231  CITIZENS UTILITIES C
                                                               T,CLYDE R                         O
* 0202241300MA1     2513 A      MO      ESSEX 19               WINOOSKI R         VT     931231  GREEN MOUNTAIN PWR C
                                                                                                 ORP
* 0150200100MA1     2306 C      MO      W CHARLESTON           CLYDE R            VT     931231  CITIZENS UTILITIES C
                                                                                                 O
* 0202252910MA0     2445 A      NO      CENTER RUTLAND         OTTER CR           VT     931231  VERMONT MARBLE CO
* 0150200100JA1     2306 B      MO      NEWPORT 1              CLYDE R            VT     931231  CITIZENS UTILITIES C
                                                                                                 O
* 0150200100HA1     2306 A      MO      NEWPORT 2              CLYDE R            VT     931231  CITIZENS UTILITIES C
                                                                                                 O
* 0138850000PA0     2396 A      NO      PIERCE MILLS           PASSUMPSIC R       VT     931231  CENTRAL VT PUB SERV
                                                                                                 CORP
* 0138850000JA0     2399 A      NO      ARNOLD FALLS           PASSUMPSIC R       VT     931231  CENTRAL VT PUB SERV
                                                                                                 CORP
* 0138833000PA0     2397 A      NO      GAGE                   PASSUMPSIC R       VT     931231  CENTRAL VT PUB SERV
                                                                                                 CORP
* 0138831000JA1     2400 A      NO      PASSUMPSIC             PASSUMPSIC R       VT     931231  CENTRAL VT PUB SERV
                                                                                                 CORP
* 0138561000RA1     2490 A      NO      TAFTSVILLE             OTTAUQUECHEE R     VT     931231  CENTRAL VT PUB SERV
                                                                                                 CORP
* 0138527000MA1     2489 A      NO      CAVENDISH              BLACK R            VT     931231  CENTRAL VT PUB SERV
                                                                                                 CORP
* 0138292000MA1     2323 H      MO      SOMERSET               E BR DEERFIELD     VT     931231  NEW ENGLAND POWER CO
                                                               R
* 1764100000MA1     2544 A      NO      MEYERS FALLS           COLVILLE R         WA     931231  WASHINGTON WTR PWR C
                                                                                                 O
* 1730100000JA0     2342 A      MO      CONDIT                 WHITE SALMON R     WA     931231  PACIFIC POWER & LIGH
                                                                                                 T CO
* 1706437000PA0     2493 B      MO      SNOQUALMIE FLS 1       SNOQUALMIE R       WA     931231  PUGET SOUND PWR AND
                                                                                                 LT CO
* 1710700000PA1     1862 B      MO      ALDER                  NISQUALLY R        WA     931231  TACOMA, CITY OF
* 1710700000MA1     1862 A      MO      LA GRANDE              NISQUALLY R        WA     931231  TACOMA, CITY OF
* 1704560000MA1     2705 A      MO      NEWHALEM CREEK         NEWHALEM CR,SKA    WA     941231  SEATTLE, CITY OF
                                                               GIT R
* 1706437000MA0     2493 A      MO      SNOQUALMIE FLS 2       SNOQUALMIE R       WA     931231  PUGET SOUND PWR AND
                                                                                                 LT CO
* 0746799000MA1     2212 A      MO      ROTHSCHILD             WISCONSIN R        WI     930731  WEYERHAEUSER CO
* 0746753000MA1     1953 A      MO      DU BAY                 WISCONSIN R        WI     910630  CONSOLIDATED WATER P
                                                                                                 WR CO
* 0746751000JA1     2590 A      MO      WISCONSIN R DIV        WISCONSIN R        WI     930630  CONSOLIDATED WATER P
                                                                                                 WR CO
* 0746730000MA1     1967 A      NO      WHITING PLOVER         WISCONSIN R        WI     900630  KIMBERLY CLARK CORP
* 0746913000CA1     1999 A      MO      WAUSAU                 WISCONSIN R        WI     950630  WISCONSIN PUBLIC SER
                                                                                                 VICE CORP
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LISTING OF PROJECTS WITH LICENSES EXPIRING BETWEEN 1988 AND 1999 FOR JESSE SHORT

10/12/1988

* RIVER BASIN CODE	PROJ. NUMB.	SITE	STATUS	PLANT NAME	STREAM NAME	STATE	EXPI. DATE	OWNER NAME
***								
* 0746719000MA1	2256	A	MO	WIS RPDS 1	WISCONSIN R	WI	930731	CONSOLIDATED WATER PWR CO
* 0746719000JA1	2255	A	MO	CENTRALIA	WISCONSIN R	WI	930731	NEKOOSA PAPERS INC
* 0746717000PA1	2291	A	MO	PORT EDWARDS	WISCONSIN R	WI	930731	NEKOOSA PAPERS INC
* 0746717000MA1	2292	A	MO	NEKOOSA	WISCONSIN R	WI	930731	NEKOOSA PAPERS INC
* 0746961000MA0	2476	A	NO	JERSEY	TOMAHAWK R	WI	931231	WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORP
* 0772831000MA0	2711	A	NO	TREGO	NAMEKAGON R	WI	930331	NORTHERN STATES POWER CO
* 0766650000RA0	2640	A	NO	UPPER HYDRO	N FK FLAMBEAU R	WI	931231	FLAMBEAU PAPER CORP
* 0766650000PA0	2421	A	NO	LOWER HYDRO	N FK FLAMBEAU R	WI	931231	FLAMBEAU PAPER CORP
* 0766650000MA0	2395	A	NO	PIXLEY	N FK FLAMBEAU R	WI	931231	FLAMBEAU PAPER CORP
* 0766650000JA0	2473	A	NO	CROWLEY RAPIDS	N FK FLAMBEAU R	WI	931231	FLAMBEAU PAPER CORP
* 0766610000UA1	2390	A	MO	BIG FALLS	FLAMBEAU R	WI	931231	NORTHERN STATES POWER CO
* 0766610000HA0	2475	A	NO	THORNAPPLE	FLAMBEAU R	WI	931231	NORTHERN STATES POWER CO
* 0766550000MA1	1982	A	MO	HOLCOMBE	CHIPPEWA R	WI	980630	NORTHERN STATES POWER CO
* 0766370000PA1	2440	A	MO	CHIPPEWA FALLS	CHIPPEWA R	WI	931231	NORTHERN STATES POWER CO
*,0746997000MA0	2113	A	MO	WISCONSIN HEADWATERS	WISCONSIN R	WI	930731	WISCONSIN VALLEY IMPROVEMENT CO
* 0746995000MA0	1957	A	NO	OTTER RAPIDS	WISCONSIN R	WI	900630	WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORP
* 0746970000MA1	2239	A	MO	KINGS	WISCONSIN R	WI	930731	TOMAHAWK PWR & PULP CO
* 0746715000JA0	1984	B	MO	PETENWELL	WISCONSIN R	WI	980131	WISCONSIN RIVER POWER CO
* 0446110000JA1	2677	A	MO	RAPID CROCHE	FOX R	WI	881031	KAUKAUNA,CITY OF
* 0446130000BA1	1510	A	MO	KAUKAUNA (LOWER)	FOX R	WI	890331	KAUKAUNA,CITY OF
* 0446130000DA1	2677	B	MO	BADGER (OLD)	FOX R	WI	881031	KAUKAUNA,CITY OF
* 0446130000DA2	2677	C	MO	BADGER(NEW)	FOX R	WI	881031	KAUKAUNA,CITY OF
* 0446150000CA1	2352	A	NO	MENASHA (LAKE WINNEBAGO)	FOX R	WI	881031	WHITING, GEORGE A PAPER CO
* 0446434000MA0	2550	A	NO	WEYAUWEGA	WAUPACA R	WI	931231	WISCONSIN ELEC PWR CO
* 0447650000JA0	2689	A	NO	OCONTO FALLS	OCONTO R	WI	931231	SCOTT PAPER CO
* 0447650000PA1	2523	A	NO	OCONTO FALLS(UPPER:	OCONTO R	WI	931231	WISCONSIN ELEC PWR CO
* 0447811000MA1	2581	A	NO	PESHTIGO	PESHTIGO R	WI	931231	WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORP
* 0447813000MA1	2560	A	NO	POTATO RAPIDS	PESHTIGO R	WI	931231	WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORP
* 0447830000JA0	2546	A	MO	SANDSTONE RAPIDS	PESHTIGO R	WI	931231	WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORP
* 0447830000PA0	2522	A	MO	JOHNSON FALLS	PESHTIGO R	WI	931231	WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORP
* 0447850000JA0	2595	A	MO	HIGH FALLS	PESHTIGO R	WI	931231	WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORP
* 0447850000PA0	2525	A	MO	CALDRON FALLS	PESHTIGO R	WI	931231	WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORP

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            LISTING OF PROJECTS WITH LICENSES EXPIRING BETWEEN 1988        AND 1999  FOR JESSE SHORT                 12
                                                        10/12/1988                                                    .

 * RIVER BASIN CODE   PROJ. SITE    STATUS   PLANT NAME              STREAM NAME        STATE   EXPI.     OWNER NAME
                      NUMB.                                                                     DATE
 ***
 * 0448550000MA1       2536 A       MO       LITTLE QUINNESEC FAL    MENOMINEE R        WI      930630    NIAGARA OF WIS PAPER
                                             LS                                                            CORP
 * 0448563000MA1       2486 A       MO       PINE                    PINE R             WI      931231    WISCONSIN ELEC PWR C
                                                                                                          O
 * 0462200000MA1       2444 A       NO       WHITE RIVER             WHITE R            WI      931231    NORTHERN STATES POWE
                                                                                                          R CO
 * 0463180000JA0       2564 A       NO       ORIENTA FALLS           IRON R             WI      931231    NORTHERN STATES POWE
                                                                                                          R CO
 * 0730730000FA0       2348 A       NO       BLACKHAWK               ROCK R             WI      931231    WISCONSIN POWER & LI
                                                                                                          GHT CO
 * 0730730000PA0       2347 A       NO       CENTRAL (JANESVILLE)    ROCK R             WI      931231    WISCONSIN POWER & LI
                                                                                                          GHT CO
 * 0746530000MA1       1984 A       MO       CASTLE ROCK             WISCONSIN R        WI      980131    WISCONSIN RIVER POWE
                                                                                                          R CO
 * 0772833000MA0       2417 A       NO       HAYWARD                 NAMEKAGON R        WI      931231    NORTHERN STATES POWE
                                                                                                          R CO
                                             HARPERS FERRY           POTOMAC R          WV      931231    POTOMAC EDISON CO
 * 0246510000PA1       2515 A       NO       LAKE LYNN               CHEAT R            WV      931231    WEST PENN POWER CO
 * 0596610000EA0       2459 A       MO       SWIFT UPPER             SWIFT CR,SALT R    WY      921130    SWIFT CREEK POWER CO
 * 1746918520MA0       1651 B       MO                                                                    ,INC
                                             SWIFT LOWER             SWIFT CR,SALT R    WY      921130    SWIFT CREEK POWER CO
 * 1746918520JA0       1651 A       MO                                                                     INC
                                             STRAWBERRY              STRAWBERRY CR,S    WY      990930    LOWER VAL PWR AND LT
 * 1746918200MA0       2032 A       MO                               ALT R                                 CO



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SCHEDULE C POSITIONS

Mr. AuCoin. Okay, we're running well past the lunch hour, but the material is so fascinating it's hard to break away from this.

Mr. Turner. We appreciate your interest, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. AuCoin. One of the things I'm also interested in is Schedule C positions. Why, Mr. Turner, do you need nine Schedule C positions as confidential assistants?

Mr. Turner. Mr. Chairman, I don't believe they are all confidential assistants. I'm not sure what your current listing is, but I think Mr. Smith is going to respond because he has the list in front of him.

Mr. AuCoin. Okay, Mr. Smith. First, aren't Schedule C positions known as confidential assistants?

Mr. Smith. Special assistants. They are assigned to us as special assistants. We have assigned those people to meaningful work within the agency. There are currently nine onboard. There will be seven onboard within two weeks.

Mr. AuCoin. There are nine—nine that you're requesting are onboard?

Mr. Smith. Nine are onboard. Two have resigned to go to other positions, and we'll have seven within two weeks.

Mr. AuCoin. Are you going to ultimately have nine?

Mr. Smith. That's not for me to say, or Mr. Turner, I don't believe.

Mr. AuCoin. Are these just people that just show up at your door and say, "We're here." Someone gave them this job. Who does make the decision?

Mr. Turner. Mr. Chairman, that is my decision. I think as we go through the individuals that we currently have, I find that they do important work for us. Each one is involved in something that's worthwhile to the Service and worthwhile to the Department.

Mr. AuCoin. How are they called to your attention?

Mr. Turner. How are——

Mr. AuCoin. The candidates for the Schedule C positions? You don't advertise for them, do you? How are these people called to your attention for consideration?

Mr. Turner. Mr. Chairman, I would say that the majority of these people were onboard when I arrived, had already been hired.

What Mr. Smith and I have attempted to do is—and I think we've accomplished this—to see that each one of these individuals is placed and is doing important work for the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Mr. AuCoin. Yes. Are they assigned to you personally, Mr. Turner? Or Mr. Smith?

Mr. Smith. We have asked the Department to assign them to other SES employees. To my knowledge, that has not been approved. Am I right?

Mr. Turner. That's correct.

Mr. AuCoin. So, then, what does that mean?

Mr. Smith. That means that he does not have direct supervision over all those individuals. For instance, Dr. Morgenweck has one of those individuals assigned to do tasks for his activities.

ASSIGNMENT OF SCHEDULE C POSITIONS

Mr. AuCoin. Well, could you tell us where those nine are assigned?

Mr. Smith. Sure.

Mr. AuCoin. You'll do that for the record?

Mr. Smith. Three are assigned to the Assistant Secretary's office; one of those has resigned for another job.

Mr. AuCoin. Another Schedule C job or an ambassadorship or what?

Mr. Smith. No, he's going to private industry. Five are assigned to us at various locations within the Washington office. One of those has resigned because her husband has been transferred to London. Four are assigned within our activities and three within the Assistant Secretary's office.

Mr. AuCoin. Don't we have a separate appropriation for the support of the Assistant Secretary's office?

Mr. Smith. I'll refer that to the Budget Office.

Mr. AuCoin. We do, don't we? Mr. Itteilag?

Mr. Itteilag. Yes, we do.

Mr. AuCoin. So then why if we have an approach for the support of the Assistant Secretary's office, why is there a need for Schedule C positions?

Mr. Itteilag. Well, Mr. Chairman, I'm not sure how many of these people are assigned to the Assistant Secretary's office.

Mr. AuCoin. What did you say?

Mr. Itteilag. First of all, I'm not sure how many, if any, of these particular people we're talking about are assigned to the Assistant Secretary.

Mr. AuCoin. The committee just took testimony that four are.

Mr. Smith. Let me qualify. They are assigned to the Director; they are working for the Assistant Secretary's office.

Mr. AuCoin. So, the funds are in support of the Assistant Secretary; isn't that right, Mr. Itteilag?

Mr. Itteilag. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. AuCoin. Why would we need that if we have a separate appropriation for the support of the office of the Assistant Secretary?

Mr. Itteilag. Mr. Chairman, we have testified previously that from time to time it's necessary, in order to carry out a number of special assignments, to have folks on detail from the several bureaus. Now why these particular individuals are assigned to the Assistant Secretary's office, I don't know.

FUNDING FOR SCHEDULE C POSITIONS

Mr. AuCoin. That's a couple hundred thousand dollars we're talking about, I would guess. Is that approximately——

Mr. Itteilag. Yes, sir.

Mr. AuCoin. That's almost as much as you have for the recovery program for plants under the Endangered Species Act in your budget for fiscal year 1991. We could eliminate those four positions and double the very poor recovery program for plants under the Endangered Species Act. Isn't that right, Mr. Itteilag?

Mr. Itteilag. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. AuCoin. Just looking at the GAO report from January of 1990, it indicates that on Mr. Lynn Greenwalt's watch, October 1973 to January 1981, there were no such positions for him. On Mr. Robert Jantzen's watch, from November 1981 to September 1985, there were three such positions. Then on Mr. Frank Dunkle's watch, from May 1986 to May 1989, it grew to nine.

Mr. Greenwalt always seemed to be able to do a pretty good job without these Schedule C positions. Why do we have this inflation of Schedule C positions? Mr. Itteilag?

Mr. Itteilag. I don't know the specific answer, Mr. Chairman. I suggest that at the beginning of each administration the number of Schedule Cs tends to grow, and then it tapers off after that. So I think that as——

Mr. AuCoin. I wonder why that is? [Laughter.]

Mr. Itteilag. I don't know, Mr. Chairman. But, I think Mr. Gallegos, the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget, was before the Subcommittee a week ago, and he indicated at that time to the Chairman that the matter of the number of Schedule Cs currently onboard in the Department is going to be examined thoroughly by him and by the Secretary. It's fully expected that that number would decrease substantially in the near future.

Mr. AuCoin. Did he testify—I'm trying to recall—that he was going to do that work fairly promptly, fairly soon?

Mr. Itteilag. I don't remember specifically, Mr. Chairman, but I——

Mr. AuCoin. In the meantime, we might just move that money over to protect those plants——

Mr. Itteilag. I understand that. I will be happy to report back.

Mr. AuCoin. [continuing]. While they're pending the review. That might be a good idea.

Mr. Itteilag. I'll be happy to report back to the Assistant Secretary that perhaps the review ought to be completed more promptly than he was thinking about it.

FISHERIES COORDINATION OFFICES

Mr. AuCoin. Well, tell him how interested we are in the very poor plant recovery program, too, that we've identified today.

Let me just ask one last question about fisheries management. What sorts of funding, Mr. Turner, was used to establish the five new fisheries coordination offices during the period fiscal year 1988 to 1989?

Mr. Turner. Mr. Chairman, I'll——

Mr. AuCoin. Source of funding. Mr. Smith.

Mr. Turner. Mr. Chairman, I'm going to yield to Mr. Lambertson. Are all those in your shop, Ron?

Mr. Lambertson. I'm not sure which five are being referred to.

Mr. Smith. I think the majority of them are in his region—I think we're talking about the fishery coordinators.

Mr. Lambertson. But there are some coordinators in other regions also.

Mr. Turner. I'm going to go to Gary Edwards, the Assistant Director for Fisheries, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Edwards?

Mr. **Edwards**. Mr. Chairman, I believe——

Mr. **AuCoin**. Do you know what I'm talking about?

Mr. **Edwards**. I believe the five coordination offices you're talking about are associated with Region 5, and include coordinators for the Potomac River, the State of Virginia, the Great Lakes, Maine Atlantic salmon, and I believe one other office.

FUNDING TO ESTABLISH FISHERIES OFFICES

Mr. **AuCoin**. It sounds like you are familiar with it. What was the source of funding for those five offices?

Mr. **Edwards**. I believe the source was from several areas. A couple of those positions were positions that were in Washington. The people associated with those positions and the money were transferred to establish a couple of those offices. Some of the money over time has been moved from our maintenance account.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Maintenance of what?

Mr. **Edwards**. Primarily what——

Mr. **AuCoin**. Hatchery maintenance.

Mr. **Edwards**. What we call cyclical maintenance, which is primarily designated for the hatcheries.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Hatcheries?

Mr. **Edwards**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Funds were transferred from there?

Mr. **Edwards**. They were not transferred. They were, I think, at times probably direct charged to some of the activities.

FISHERIES REPROGRAMMING

Mr. **AuCoin**. Well, you say that money was one of the sources for the funding of the five new fisheries coordination offices.

You know, I can't remember reprogramming the request for that transfer. Am I forgetting something?

Mr. **Gerst**. We are currently developing a reprogramming letter that is going to capture costs associated with this effort, and we'll submit it expeditiously to the committee.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Well, now wait a minute. The money has already been transferred, but now you're developing a reprogramming request?

Mr. **Gerst**. To identify that and, in addition to that, at the request of the Committee staff, we'll be working on modifications to the financial system that would flag, as Mr. Edwards is identifying, the ability of organizations to cross charge without identifying it to the policy levels of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Is that your understanding of how transfers of this kind are meant to be carried out, Mr. Turner?

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman, you're zeroing in on an appropriate area of concern that just came to my attention, as the Director, and to Mr. Smith's as the Deputy. I don't think it's appropriate that funds be spent in other categories not authorized by the Congress. I say that after 20 years as a legislator, a State legislator.

Mr. **AuCoin**. You say that, I trust, because such transfers that don't come through the reprogramming process are transfers, therefore, that take place without the knowledge of the committees of Congress that have jurisdiction; isn't that correct?

Mr. TURNER. Correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. AUCOIN. Is that why it's inappropriate, in your judgment?

Mr. TURNER. I feel it's inappropriate because I have a great deal of respect for the jurisdiction and the authority and the proper role of Congress to appropriate funds and determine how they'll be used by the Executive or Administrative branches, and the fact that agencies ought to comply with that. If, in fact, they have unforeseen needs, they should come back to the Legislative branch and request a reprogramming.

Mr. AUCOIN. This was a mistake?

Mr. TURNER. I definitely say it's a mistake. We are committed to looking at areas where this has occurred and promise to this Committee and to the Congress that we are going to get it straightened out in the short term and corrected for the long term.

Mr. AUCOIN. You're talking about a procedural manner in which these transfers took place. Well, I appreciate that, and I know that the committee does. The committee is not amused by the step that was taken. I think you were already aware of that before today's hearing.

But now we're going to have a belated reprogramming request which sprinkles holy water over what's already been done.

Mr. SMITH. If approved by the Committee.

Mr. AUCOIN. If approved by the committee, but the money's over there right now.

Mr. SMITH. No, it's not, not in 1990.

Mr. AUCOIN. Not in 1990? But am I wrong? I thought the funding of these new offices was during the period 1988 and 1989.

Mr. SMITH. It happened in 1988 and 1989.

Mr. AUCOIN. With 1990 money?

Mr. SMITH. [continuing]. Without——

Mr. AUCOIN. How can that be?

Mr. SMITH. [continuing]. Without Committee approval. We have not stepped over the line yet in 1990 where we have a problem.

Mr. AUCOIN. Oh, you had a problem in 1988-89.

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Mr. AUCOIN. But you haven't——

Mr. SMITH. And we have a problem——

Mr. AUCOIN. You've sinned in the past, but you have not yet sinned this year; is that——

Mr. SMITH. We are not going to sin this year. We're in the process of coming forth with the reprogramming request.

Mr. AUCOIN. And that reprogramming effort, request, will ask for the transfer, from among other sources, maintenance of hatcheries?

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

HATCHERY MAINTENANCE

Mr. AUCOIN. Well, then, getting to the substance of that reprogramming request—I'm delighted that you're not going to sin again, but, as we look at the substance of that request, what is this committee to think, Mr. Turner, of the recurring complaints that we have about the maintenance of hatchery facilities if we see reprogramming requests of this kind. I'm delighted to have the reprogramming request, but not very delighted to see where the money is being transferred from. Year-end and year-out this committee hears a number of complaints about the condition of maintenance at hatchery facilities. That's where you propose to take the money.

Thanks for telling us about it, but I think that really raises questions about the complaints we have been hearing about the maintenance and hatchery facilities.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, I think your question is appropriate. Certainly we, I think, have a legitimate need in the maintenance of these facilities, and yet when you see this agency borrowing those funds for operational needs. I did have the opportunity to visit some of these hatcheries, and I can certainly sympathize with the type of problems that a manager runs into when he doesn't have enough money to pay salaries or he did not have enough money to meet unforeseen increases in fish food costs. He's just trying to keep his facility going, and so he does these actions which are inappropriate. Then after a few years, the facility starts to fall down around his ears, and its an embarrassment to all of us.

I think in the 1991 request before you, you see improvement in not only the overall maintenance request, but an increase in operational monies to run these facilities. We have hatcheries that are only run at a percentage of their capacity because of inadequate operational funds.

Mr. AUCOIN. How much of an increase do we have for hatchery maintenance in the 1991 request?

Mr. TURNER. I'm going to yield that to Mr. Edwards. Gary, did you hear the question?

Mr. AUCOIN. Go ahead.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, there is no increase between what we had in our base in 1990 and what we are requesting in 1991. However, if you compare it to what we requested in 1990, there's about a $4 million increase.

Mr. AUCOIN. But on the basis of what was appropriated, there is not an increase?

Mr. EDWARDS. No, sir, there is not.

HATCHERY PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

Mr. AUCOIN. Now I think it was last year, or two years ago, that I asked about the productive capacity that you're running at in the hatcheries program, and I think the answer at that time was about 50 percent. Is that about true today?

Mr. EDWARDS. It would vary across the country. Currently, we have 76 hatcheries in the national fish hatchery system. Some of them are closer to full production than others. If you want me to take an average, I would say the average production is probably around 70 to 75 percent of capacity. Again, it varies from facility to facility.

Mr. AUCOIN. But, as an average, what would the figure be? I think that's what I was given.

Mr. EDWARDS. I think maybe somewhere in the neighborhood of 75 percent, 80 percent.

Mr. AUCOIN. Seventy-five to 80 percent? How about in the Pacific Northwest?

Mr. EDWARDS. I think it's probably lower than that out there. I would think it's probably closer to around 60, isn't it, Marv?

Mr. PLENERT. Between 60 and 70.

Mr. AUCOIN. Closer to 60 or closer to 70?

Mr. PLENERT. Yes. [Laughter.]

The figure that I have is between 60 and 70. I guess that varies with year to year and they average out.

Mr. EDWARDS. And it also varies depending upon resident fish that come back each year because that will determine the amount of eggs that are available and what your production will be.

HATCHERY MAINTENANCE BACKLOG

Mr. AUCOIN. What's the backlog?

Mr. EDWARDS. Two years ago when we prepared a report for Congress, we identified a backlog of maintenance somewhere in the neighborhood of $74 million. Based upon the update of our maintenance management system and inflation, I would say the figure is probably closer to about $108 million.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Subsequent to the hearing, the Committee was informed that the actual hatchery maintenance backlog is $99,500,000.]

Mr. AUCOIN. One hundred and eight million?

Mr. EDWARDS. Yes.

Mr. AUCOIN. So it's increased?

Mr. EDWARDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. AUCOIN. But the budget request has remained constant?

Mr. EDWARDS. For this year, yes, sir.

Mr. AUCOIN. Is that progress?

Mr. EDWARDS. No, sir, although I do think that, if we can continue on at the maintenance level we have budgeted, it will help us begin to get a handle on that backlog.

Mr. AUCOIN. What if new fisheries coordination offices start popping up where you have to reach into the cookie jar to take cookies to fund offices of that kind?

Mr. EDWARDS. That would certainly detract from that. I would add, in defense of those assistance offices, the significant contribution that they make to the resources. Several of those were targeted toward our stripped bass restoration effort, and I feel that they have made a significant contribution in that area.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Turner.

Mr. TURNER. Of the production increases, where we're trying to put more funding in fish production in the Northwest, six of those hatcheries are slated for an increase of $425,000 on the production side for the Northwest. This would be the largest regional increase, I believe, in the production side.

Mr. EDWARDS. Just to add to that, Mr. Chairman, of the $5.6 million increase requested in 1991 for fisheries, I believe about 50 percent of that is going into the Pacific Northwest if you include Idaho and Washington-Oregon.

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Turner, the figure you just gave me, is that in addition to the higher costs for fish food or does that absorb the higher cost for fish food?

Mr. EDWARDS. I believe it would be in addition.

Mr. AUCOIN. In addition to it? On the reprogramming, the five new fisheries coordination offices are located where? Region 5? Did you say Region 5?

Mr. EDWARDS. I believe that the five offices that you are questioning are located in Region 5.

REGIONAL IMPACT OF FISHERIES REPROGRAMMING

Mr. AUCOIN. Will the reprogramming come from operations within region 5 or will other regions be affected by the drawdown in various accounts to finance the reprogrammings?

Mr. EDWARDS. The request would be for those five particular stations to cover the shortfall in Region 5. It would be from the amount of maintenance that has already been allocated to that region. Now this is a one-time request for this year only, and we feel that the budget request that we're asking for in 1991 will go a long ways to cover that shortfall. So we have tried to cover it through the budget process for 1991.

Mr. AUCOIN. Okay. I think we will adjourn until 1:30. Mr. Turner, I appreciate your testimony, including the testimony of your colleagues. We'll see you at 1:30.

Mr. TURNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL—RECOVERY PLANNING SCHEDULE

Mr. DICKS [acting chairman]. The committee will come to order.

Let me ask you about the northern spotted owl. As I understand it, there will be a decision rendered momentarily about what to do with the spotted owl in region 1 in the State of Washington. Is that correct?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, you have two important events coming up on spotted owl. The other agencies have been very good at working with us. As long as we can try to keep up with the conferencing they'll continue to work with us. There is a lot of local citizen opposition to this site staying there, and they want something done very quickly. One option is for the State to move in.

Mr. DICKS. All right. Let's just hypothetically deal with this, since we can't deal with it because it hasn't been announced at this point. Let's just say hypothetically that the owl was listed in June. Would there then be a period of time in which there would be a recovery plan developed? As I understand it, under the law, that is what has to then happen?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, as we discussed with Congressman AuCoin, if we decide to list, the development of a recovery plan which might take up to a year to formulate and then a following six months to finalize, a possible scenario would be one of 18 months. One thing that should give us a head start, if in fact we list, will be the conservation strategy that you and others here in Washington will see tomorrow developed by Dr. Jack Ward Thomas, of the Interagency Scientific Committee, which will give us a plan for long term conservation and management of the owl.

Mr. DICKS. So there won't be an instant recovery plan—if there was a decision in June, you would not anticipate at this point that there would be a recovery plan put into place immediately, but would at least go through a one-year process?

Mr. TURNER. Well, I think that is a possibility.

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL CONSERVATION PLAN

Mr. DICKS. What I'm trying to get to here is that some of us worked very hard last year to work out a compromise so that we would have certain harvest levels in fiscal year 1989 and fiscal year 1990. Some have suggested that if the owl were listed, that we would automatically have a conservation plan. What you're saying is that the interagency group will, in a sense, give us a new record of decision for the Forest Service. The Forest Service has adopted this and this would probably have an effect on harvest levels. We are assuming that. Would that go into effect immediately?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, that decision would have to be made by the land managers of the Forest Service and the BLM. I believe that is something you'll get the opportunity to ask them in the next few days. "Is this conservation plan something they wish to implement on the ground?"

I will be asking our people in the region and here in Washington. "If we were to list, would that conservation strategy provide the baseline for us to develop a recovery plan?" Determining what we would do if the owl is listed is the function of the recovery team.

Mr. DICKS. Right. They might well adopt this as the plan. Is that a possibility?

Mr. TURNER. Maybe Dr. Morgenweck would like to expand on my response. He wrestles with this, like lots of our folks.

Dr. MORGENWECK. Mr. Chairman, the Jack Ward Thomas report could, and likely will be the basis for a recovery plan. The Fish and Wildlife Service would still have to put together a recovery team, as we are required to do, to evaluate the information that is in the Thomas report. They may choose to adopt all or parts of it and produce the draft recovery plan.

Mr. DICKS. Do you have to take a year to do that? Is that required?

Dr. MORGENWECK. No. It is not required. It is a matter of how fast we can do it. Of course, that all depends on the content of the report and, obviously, many of us don't know what's in the report yet. It will depend on what's in it. The better that report is, the more that we can incorporate into the recovery plan, the faster we can do that recovery plan.

In that recovery plan, we also have one requirement. That is that we have to have our draft recovery plan out for public comment. The amendments to the Endangered Species Act in 1988 require that we do that, so we do have to have a public comment period for public input into the recovery plan process.

Mr. DICKS. Okay. So until we get the plan—I guess what I'm trying to get to is, will this decision, assuming that it calls for greater protection of the owl, go into effect immediately? That is up to the Forest Service and BLM? Is that how I hear this?

Mr. TURNER. Yes, Mr. Chairman. Even if they adopt the interagency report, it is my understanding that then the Forest Service—Mr. Robertson informs me—needs to go back district by district and redo the forest plans in those local districts. Now they would be doing that regardless of a proposal to list, which would also, of course, compound what they have to look at. If the strategy is adopted, they would have to redo the plan. The BLM is right at the end of their planning cycle, so it isn't quite as burdensome to them.

WILDLIFE HABITAT RESTORATION

Mr. DICKS. Let me switch now to another matter. As I indicated to you in a recent meeting, and as I have relayed to Region 1 director, Marv Plenert, I believe that it is critical to the Federal Government and the Fish and Wildlife Service to move forward in expanding efforts for restoring and preserving wildlife habitat. The population in the northwest is growing rapidly, and growth pressures are destroying critical wildlife habitat. Do you believe that a greater effort in this area is warranted?

Mr. TURNER. On private lands?

Mr. DICKS. Yes.

Mr. TURNER. Definitely, Mr. Chairman. I think the long-term well being of our wildlife and fishery resources depend on new cooperative efforts with the American farmer and rancher.

Mr. DICKS. The Fish and Wildlife Service has been involved in ongoing efforts to address these concerns, such as with the outstanding work that you are doing in Minnesota and throughout the midwest region. Washington State has just appropriated over $53 million for purposes of saving the State's wildlife. Much of that money will be spent on saving critical wildlife habitat. Do you foresee a unique opportunity to establish a pilot program for Washington State which creates a partnership between the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Washington State Department of Wildlife and restoring critical habitat?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, definitely so. Let me thank you on behalf of Region 1 for your particular interest in this effort.

Mr. DICKS. Well, we think we may have a great opportunity here with Washington State taking such an aggressive lead. We are a little late. I was impressed. Your people came in from Region 3 in the midwest and gave us a briefing on what has been done there. I was really pleased to see the extensive nature of the work that has been done there. I think we in the northwest can learn something from them. I know some of these people here today. Let me ask you this: has your staff had an opportunity to assess the prospects for a pilot program in the State of Washington which addresses both upland bird habitat and critical wetlands restoration? Do you have a recommended cost estimate for such a program in fiscal year 1991? Or does Mr. Plenert?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, our wetland restoration efforts on private lands, I believe, have cost about $150 an acre. Our acquisition under the Migratory Bird Conservation Account average $612 per acre. I don't have any good figures right now personally on upland habitat costs. I know that you've worked directly with Mr. Plenert and his staff——

Mr. DICKS. Right.

Mr. TURNER. Maybe he has some response. Marv?

Mr. DICKS. We've gotten very excellent cooperation I might add. They've been very professional, and there have been a lot of meetings. We appreciate the cooperation.

Mr. TURNER. They're excited about your interest.

Mr. PLENERT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DICKS. Marv, nice to have you here.

Mr. PLENERT. Thank you. As the Congressman said, we have worked very hard with the State of Washington, the State Department of Wildlife, in looking at a cooperative partnership arrangement in eastern Washington similar to what is being carried out in the midwest in Minnesota, North Dakota, and other places. There is definitely a need for that type of effort, and we believe that it can work there. You asked about a dollar figure?

RESOURCES FOR HABITAT RESTORATION

Mr. DICKS. Yes. What do you think it would take to get started?

Mr. PLENERT. Well, you've got to start somewhere. I believe that the first year the State is looking at a $2 million effort. I think, if you want to be an equal partner, and do an equal job, we're looking at about the same thing, maybe $2,100,000, somewhere in that neighborhood.

Mr. DICKS. Something in that range. What about people? When we had our meeting out there, one of the things that became very obvious was that you had to have the staff in place in order to be able to carry out expectations of people. In other words, you have all these people that care about this program, and they want to be involved, but there has to be kind of a staff set up. What do you think is necessary there?

Mr. PLENERT. Well, one of the problems in eastern Washington is that we don't have the facilities like in the prairie pothole area of the midwest. We've got one refuge, and a central office in Olympia for enhancement work. We definitely don't have the people for that kind of an effort. It is going to take a number of contacts with landowners to find out how many are interested, and we have done some surveys already and found out that there is a great interest. Instead of beating around the bush, it is going to take about 17 people. That's what my folks tell me, somewhere in that neighborhood.

Mr. DICKS. How many?

Mr. PLENERT. About 17.

Mr. DICKS. To have a first-rate program?

Mr. PLENERT. To have a first-rate program.

Mr. DICKS. You might have to borrow——.

Mr. PLENERT. We could have less and not have a first-rate program. If we're going to go into this thing, we ought to do it right.

PUGET SOUND COMPONENT OF BAY/ESTUARY PROGRAM

Mr. DICKS. Good. Let me ask you something while you're up here. As you know, Marv, one of the things I've been pushing for out there is greater Federal support for the Puget Sound estuary. I've introduced legislation to establish a separate Puget Sound program within the budget. I notice that on page 99 of your budget document you seek an additional $600,000 for the Fish and Wildlife

Service's bay estuary program, of which $200,000 is to be directed to Puget Sound to work in important waterfowl and anadromous fish habitats. For my benefit, and that of this subcommittee, could you compare and contrast the differences between your proposed bay estuary program and that which the EPA is already doing through the national estuary program.

Mr. PLENERT. Well, I don't know if I can, but Dr. Morgenweck can probably talk about the national bay/estuary. I'll just talk about Puget Sound later.

Mr. DICKS. Okay.

Dr. MORGENWECK. The major difference between EPA's approach and their national estuary program and the Fish and Wildlife Service activities is really the resources that we are concerned with. Our emphasis is largely on trust resources, anadromous fish, migratory birds, endangered species, that sort of thing. EPA is more concerned about water quality and human health and safety, so we have a compatible program, but we have different responsibilities.

Mr. DICKS. So there is no problem with you working with the EPA?

Dr. MORGENWECK. No, sir, there is not. As a matter of fact, in other estuaries in the United States, the Fish and Wildlife Service is working very closely with EPA and in a very compatible manner.

Mr. DICKS. Does your estuary program involve establishing a cooperative relationship with local and State environmental authorities like the Department of Ecology in our State?

Dr. MORGENWECK. Yes, sir, it does. I think that our best model is the Chesapeake Bay program where the Fish and Wildlife Service is actively involved with EPA and with the States each carrying out their own responsibilities. It is done in a coordinated way. We have work plans that are shared back and forth. That would be the only way that we could be successful.

Mr. DICKS. Recognizing that there has already been significant losses of wetlands, estimated between 33 percent and 50 percent State-wide, and 90 percent in the Puget Sound region, I was encouraged to hear that Region 1 has developed a Puget Sound initiative lasting five years to protect, restore, and enhance the resources of Puget Sound. Can you tell me a little more about this program?

Mr. PLENERT. Yes, sir. I can. The initiative was developed to work with the other Government agencies, both Federal, State, local, and tribal, from Puget Sound clear up to the Canadian border to begin looking at the effects of contaminants and other issues. There are 42 superfund sites in the State, 27 are in Puget Sound. We are actively working to try to gather data as to what effect the contaminants of those areas have on our trust responsibilities to try to build information for the Sound area.

Mr. DICKS. And you think it will take five years to do that?

Mr. PLENERT. Well, yes, I do.

Mr. DICKS. Go ahead. Did you want to——

Mr. PLENERT. Well, to collect the appropriate data and analyze it. You can start making some progress, but it is a large undertaking. So we can start nipping away at it a little bit at a time but, in order to have meaningful data and the necessary information, I think a five-year effort is appropriate.

Mr. **Dicks**. Okay. Thank you. Let's go back to the spotted owls just for a minute. Do you want to go ahead? You don't have anything? Do you want to ask a question on something else?

Mr. **Regula**. Well, I have a series.

VHS DISEASE

Mr. **Dicks**. Let me just ask a couple of questions here. I understand that the Fish and Wildlife Service has been working with officials in the Washington State Department of Fisheries to combat the deadly VHS disease since the virus has reached its appearance in the northwest. Could someone please provide an update on where you are in terms of containing the disease, as well as an assessment of the damage that it has caused?

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman, I'd like to refer that question to Gary Edwards, our Assistant Director of Fisheries.

Mr. **Edwards**. Mr. Chairman, with regard to the disease, it has now been identified in four different facilities. One of those is a Service facility. Two others belong to the State of Washington and one to the tribes. Initially, when it first showed up in the first two facilities, that being ours and a hatchery owned by the State of Washington, we fully eradicated all of the fish and cleaned up those two facilities totally. They are being constantly monitored.

At the other two facilities, all the returning fish testing positive for the virus and the eggs associated with them were destroyed. Fish associated with the incoming fish are constantly being monitored. They were not killed in the second case. The plan is to release those within the drainage that they are currently in with a goal of trying to contain the virus, if possible, within the Puget Sound alone and the Olympic Peninsula, where it has only been found so far.

From our position, we don't feel that the disease has yet become established, and hopefully it will not.

As you indicated, we have been working, not only——

Mr. **Dicks**. This is a pretty serious matter, isn't it?

Mr. **Edwards**. It could be very serious, although where it has occurred in Europe, its primary impact has been to the rainbow trout production as opposed to the Pacific salmon-type of fisheries on the Pacific coast. We have not had any mortality from it yet aside from destroying the fish to prevent spread. Not knowing what the impact could be, and particularly if fish from that area get down into Idaho and some of the other States that are big trout producers, it could be significant, yes, sir.

Mr. **Dicks**. We're worried about the trout, but we're also worried about the salmon. So we don't really know whether this would have an adverse affect on salmon?

Mr. **Edwards**. We have not observed mortalities in the fish that have come back. It has been detected in returning adult coho salmon. Initially, it was identified as an emergency disease under the Service's fish health policy, which means that once we found it, we instantly quarantined the facility, and then began disinfecting the entire facility and killing the stocks. I think we need to do additional research to learn more about that disease with regards to what impact it will have on Puget Sound species and if, in fact, it could be possibly managed around.

VHS DISEASE RESEARCH

Mr. Dicks. Do you have the resources in your budget to do that kind of research?

Mr. Edwards. In our 1991 request, there is no money identified or earmarked for VHS, no, sir.

Mr. Turner. Mr. Chairman, responding directly on the research question, I believe Dr. Buffington can——

Dr. Buffington. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We have received letters just since January from the State of Washington, Department of Fisheries, the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, the State of Washington Department of Wildlife, the Makah Tribal Council, all asking us to engage in research on the issue. The issue has developed extremely rapidly, at least from a budget development point of view.

We have put $30,000 this year from Federal Aid funds into the research program which is, obviously, far less than is needed in terms of being able to provide the research that is necessary. I guess this is a case where an environmental situation has developed more rapidly than the budget process can deal with it.

Mr. Dicks. What would you feel would be necessary to deal with this problem in 1990? Is there any way to reprogram any money or do something where we could move some money into this effort in 1990?

Dr. Buffington. I think for 1990 that, between the Federal Aid funds and my ability just to handle things internally at the National Fisheries Research Center in Seattle, Washington, I can handle research at a reasonable level. In terms of 1991, I don't think so. We have identified a series of actions that we think should be done from a research point of view, not the least of which is comparing the strain of the virus that is occurring on this continent with the strain of the virus that is occurring in Europe.

Also, we have to find out what is happening with the native runs of fish out there. We really don't know which fish are sensitive. Furthermore, we very definitely don't have a good handle at all on the migratory trout species and if they are more sensitive than the salmon species.

The estimate I'm getting from Dr. Fox, the laboratory Director out there, is that it would take about $200,000 to initiate a line of research in 1991.

Mr. Dicks. $200,000?

Dr. Buffington. Correct.

Mr. Dicks. Okay. I understand that both the Fisheries Research Center at Sand Point and the Olympia Fish Health Center have been involved. Could you tell us what the role of these two facilities is in responding to the VHS disease?

Dr. Buffington. I can identify what is happening at Sand Point. Mr. Plenert can identify what is happening at Olympia. We have worked with the local fisheries community, including the research community out there, in terms of separating out virus strains and identifying them. Some of that work has been in association with other laboratories within the Fish and Wildlife Service. We intend, this spring, to start developing live cultures of the virus in our laboratory, so we can initiate some of the very basic culture techniques so we can get on with the work.

In essence, up to now, our work has consisted of coordination with resource agencies and other research agencies. We've engaged in identification of the strain, and we've engaged in technical assistance to both the research and the resource agencies. Now we're doing some very basic work in culturing techniques. Mr. Plenert can answer for Olympia.

MONITORING ACTIVITIES—VHS DISEASE

Mr. Plenert. Mr. Chairman, there is no question that the virus VHS will cause us additional work in monitoring all the streams in Washington, in sampling adults, and running it through our fish health laboratory. This is an operational facility that will do the additional monitoring and sampling of the adult fish. So it will require considerably more work on our part.

Mr. Dicks. Do you think $200,000 is enough to do it?

Mr. Plenert. No. The research I do.

Mr. Dicks. What else do you need to do?

Mr. Plenert. Well, you have to monitor and collect samples from the hatchery stock, and the stocks that come back up, and the returning adults. This includes sampling, tagging, that type of thing, with the hatchery production.

Mr. Turner. Mr. Chairman, over the long term, I think the lab at the Olympia Fish Health Center would have to be replaced. It would handle the laboratory and the viral testing. We'd have to replace that lab and then staff it.

Mr. Dicks. And then staff it as well? How much would that cost?

Mr. Plenert. Well, to replace the laboratory, the estimate is somewhere in the neighborhood of $1.5 million. Then, for the additional workload of the monitoring, we estimate that it would be $400,000, plus five extra folks.

Mr. Dicks. What are we going to do in the meantime though? You know, it takes a while to get a new lab in place. Are we going to be able to—

Mr. Smith. Well, we have the research center at Sand Point.

Mr. Dicks. Right. I know that.

Mr. Smith. They're going to be doing the research and use those laboratory facilities once that's completed. He's talking about operational facilities at Olympia.

Mr. Plenert. The Fish Health Lab is different from research. It is the day-to-day monitoring, you know, the operational side.

Mr. Dicks. Right.

Mr. Plenert. I need to correct something. I said five people, and I was in error; it is seven.

MAKAH NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY

Mr. Dicks. What is the status of containing the disease at the Makah hatchery up on the Makah Reservation?

Mr. **Plenert**. Well, we're either lucky or we're good. So far we haven't detected any more this year, but that doesn't mean that it won't happen again. We've redesigned the water flow somewhat, but is probably going to take some sort of a sterilization system to make sure that we, on an annual basis, don't have a recurring problem.

Mr. **Dicks**. Mr. Regula?

CONTRACT COMPETITION

Mr. **Regula**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

A recent inspector general report concluded that the Fish and Wildlife Service inhibited competition from firms outside the Denver metropolitan area by using a restrictive geographical location criteria in the announcement. What would be your response to that?

Mr. **Gerst**. Although there were firms outside the geographic area which could compete, the announcement that you're speaking of was read by a large number of people as limiting competition to that metropolitan area.

Mr. **Regula**. That was a 30-mile radius.

Mr. **Gerst**. Yes, I think it was. There was a mile limit. We have revised our policies and procedures to make it very clear that we accept bidders from any area provided they are willing to meet the requirements which might include establishing an office within a 30-mile radius in order to be close by for servicing requirements, but to make it very clear that the Fish and Wildlife Service is not limiting competition to only those firms which presently have an office at that locale.

Mr. **Regula**. Well, I would hope that whatever your standards are, that it allows for totally open competition.

Mr. **Gerst**. Yes.

Mr. **Regula**. Because if a firm can do the work and, obviously, I suppose the requirements—I would assume you require——

Mr. **Gerst**. That's correct. The point I'm referring to is that in some cases because of a requirement for close coordination there may be a requirement that a bidder, as part of the performance in the contract, establish an office or a liaison staff at the site or in the locality. But the Fish and Wildlife Service will not limit competition to firms that only have offices now within that set geographic area.

Mr. **Regula**. So what you're saying is you have addressed the problem.

Mr. **Gerst**. Yes, we have.

LAKE ERIE SHORELINE STUDY

Mr. **Regula**. In fiscal year 1990, $200,000 was provided for the Lake Erie shoreline study. What is the status of that study at the present time? When will it be completed?

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman, I'd like to yield to Mr. Gritman, our Regional Director from the Great Lakes area.

Mr. **Gritman**. That study has been out for bid, and the contract is about ready to be awarded. We will meet the deadline.

VOLUNTEERS

Mr. **Regula**. Thank you. Do you use a lot of volunteers in your program? Have you developed the community base of volunteers to get them involved in fish and wildlife activities?

Mr. **Turner**. Congressman, Mr. Chairman, I'm fishing for my volunteer figures. I am impressed with the amount of volunteers we get on our refuges, in our hatcheries, with our programs. I think the Secretary is interested, as am I, to see if we can even improve on that. I was involved as a legislator in Wyoming with a volunteer program, and I saw the excitement that everybody from senior citizens to school kids get when you ask them to come out and help on a refuge, whether it's goose boxes, or enhancing, whatever. It is a way to build new constituents and get work done at the same time.

Mr. **Regula**. You're taking advantage of those opportunities?

Mr. **Turner**. Well, it is a specific initiative of Secretary Lujan. I think it is an appropriate one for those of us that are managing public resources. The sheet here says that in fiscal year 1989 we have 9,600 volunteers, over one million work hours at our facilities, with an $8 million savings. We can do better.

PUBLIC VISITATION

Mr. **Regula**. I'm happy to hear that you're pushing that. I think it is a great untapped resource. What is your experience with visitation from the public at your facilities? Are they up? Down? Holding even?

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman, I think visitation is increasing. The amount of interest on the part of the American people in fish and wildlife, non-consumptive values especially, is on the increase. We are looking into our long-range planning of refuges at how to accommodate that visitation and still manage resources. Maybe our Assistant Director for Refuges and Wildlife, Dave Olsen, would like to comment on that.

Mr. **Olsen**. Yes. We anticipate that in 1990 we will have close to 37 million visitors on refuges. I would think those areas that are nearby the large metropolitan areas are getting increased visitation.

ENTRANCE FEES

Mr. **Regula**. Are you charging fees of any kind? User fees? Entrance fees?

Mr. **Olsen**. On some refuges we are. We have taken a look at that program and have made some changes in those refuges where we are charging fees. We are focusing on trying to charge fees where the costs can be supported with the fees.

Mr. **Regula**. Is there anything we can help you with in this committee in enhancing your ability to collect user fees? Particularly to plow them back into your resource at that location?

Mr. **Olsen**. I think we are doing an adequate job with the current guidelines that we have.

ZEBRA MUSSELS

Mr. **Regula**. Very well. Thank you.

Mr. Director, zebra mussels, this has become a new phenomena in the Great Lakes area. I don't know if you're familiar with these. There probably aren't a lot of them in Montana. This is an automobile that was in the water for about six months in one of the Great Lakes, probably Lake Erie. They are a small mussel about the size of the end of your little finger. They cluster like bees. It is becoming an enormous problem in the Great Lakes. The power companies that have intakes have to send divers down to get rid of them. The cities that get their water out of the lake have a big problem. Of course, the recreation users are going to be in real trouble because it is the same as barnacles on a boat. It is going to be extremely expensive to get them scraped off yearly.

With that little bit of background, has the Fish and Wildlife Service gotten involved in any way in trying to address this problem?

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman, I think your questions or concerns about the zebra mussel are appropriate. We have directed more resources up there in cooperation with the States and other Federal agencies. I guess one of our real concerns is that the mussel can be exported so easily to the rest of the United States. It would be an attractive aquarium species, and people are dumping these things in waterways across the United States. It is not just a concern in your area.

Mr. **Regula**. I understand they're going up the streams off the lakes.

Mr. **Turner**. Well, they're plugging entire intake systems for cities. For the specifics on the research effort we're undertaking, I'll yield to Dr. Buffington. Okay?

Dr. **Buffington**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Again, this seems to be a day that I'm indicating that we're handling environmental disasters that move faster than the budget process.

Mr. **Regula**. We want to help on that.

Dr. **Buffington**. The first reported incident we have of the zebra mussel was in 1986, but it wasn't until 1988 that they really started to explode which, again, is out of the budget sequence. At our Great Lakes Fisheries Research Center in Ann Arbor, Michigan—a laboratory that is having some problems in a number of areas in terms of stressed financial resources—the laboratory Director redirected $84,000 this year of ongoing fisheries research work into this particular aspect of fisheries research to try and get a handle on just what is happening.

We convened a major workshop of all the active people, especially on this side of the border, within the last year. I'm going up there on Monday to talk with the laboratory Director to see how we can further address the situation. Right now I would say that we are working very closely with all the Federal and State agencies in the United States, and we typically have very close ties at that laboratory with the Canadians. I do have $84,000 directed into this research, but that is the limit of what I can direct into it at this time.

FUNDING FOR ZEBRA MUSSEL RESEARCH

Mr. **Regula**. Does your fiscal year 1991 budget make any——

Mr. **Buffington**. No, sir, none at all.

Mr. **Regula**. How much do you think would be a reasonable amount to adequately address this problem in fiscal year 1991?

Dr. **Buffington**. We have been developing over the last several weeks a plan. I will be meeting with Committee staff about our relationship with some of the other agencies. We don't want to be in a position of duplicating what the other agencies are doing. Up to now, everybody is responding so rapidly that we're not sure what each of us is doing.

Budget numbers in the preliminary plan, both for operational work in terms of monitoring the spread of the mussel and research work, which would consist of understanding the ecology of the mussel, biological controls in terms of native species that are eating it, and registration of potential chemical controls, which I think is going to be extremely important for such things as intake structures, are floating around $1.6 to $1.9 million annually . I think that may be on the high side. We're going to have to refine those estimates as we talk to other agencies. That is the number that is floating around right now.

Mr. **Regula**. I know in the Commerce State Justice subcommittee, they also have the problem in one of the agencies we fund in that subcommittee. I think it is important if you're going to develop an interagency attack on this thing that we don't duplicate efforts.

Dr. **Buffington**. Well, I'd like to think that we are in the lead on that interagency effort, Mr. Chairman.

CONTROL OF ZEBRA MUSSEL

Mr. **Regula**. At this point, is there any way to deal with the problem? A natural enemy or a chemical?

Dr. **Buffington**. The diving ducks have already started to alter their migration path to take advantage of this abundant food source. A species of native fish, the freshwater drum, apparently, is also a predator on it. It is quite possible, or even feasible, that management of those species in other ways would increase the predation rate. There are several chemicals that are registered for a similar nuisance organism, corbicula, which is found in States south of the Great Lakes. At least some of those probably could receive registration for controlling this species. However, the registration process is something that is costly and takes a long time. Our La Crosse Fisheries Research Laboratory has been involved with control agents for various aquatic species through the years. We are familiar with the registration process. We work with FDA and EPA.

For example, to register rotenone, a chemical that has been widely used in the industry for years, it took us seven years. I'm not quite sure what the sum was, but it was several million dollars. Even though these chemicals are out there that probably would be effective, just reregistering them for the use on this particular species is going to take awhile and will be costly.

Mr. **Regula**. Is the La Crosse facility of fish and wildlife the lead research point at this——

Dr. **Buffington**. The lead facility for the zebra mussel research will be the laboratory at Ann Arbor in Michigan. The La Crosse facility would handle any chemical registration aspects. It has a more specialized mission.

Mr. **Regula**. So they would really be working together in trying to address the problem?

Dr. **Buffington**. Yes, sir. It would probably involve about four of our laboratories because it is truly a multidisciplinary problem and involves aspects of exotic organism life cycles, which is the specialty of our Fisheries Research Center at Gainesville, Florida. If we're talking about bird depredation on the species. That would probably involve our Northern Prairie Widlife Research Center in Jamestown, North Dakota. If the resources were available, I would attack it on the broad basis.

Mr. **Regula**. Does the laboratory have any part of the responsibility of the Sandusky,

Dr. **Buffington**. Yes, sir. The work, especially in terms of the depredation by native biota on the mussel itself, would probably be done out of our Sandusky, Ohio, Field Station. Our tentative figures for that are running about $150,000.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMS FOR ZEBRA MUSSEL CONTROL

Mr. **Regula**. I'm curious. I understand this came from ships that came from Europe that flushed their tanks in the Great Lakes. That was the beginning of all of this. Based on that, it would seem like the Europeans would have had some experience with this. My question really is: have you had any success in finding out what they're doing about this problem in the European rivers as well as their internal water system?

Dr. **Buffington**. Yes, sir. We have. We have already done the initial literature searches, and we are aware of what the European experience has been. To a fair degree, the European experience has been the same route we will have to go. We will have to register chemicals. We will probably have back and retrofit intake structures for mechanical cleaning devices. We will have to manage for the native biota so that they are eating the plant. We know the route that has to be taken, but it has to be adapted to North America.

Mr. **Regula**. So, in effect, the Europeans have made some effort to solve the problem.

Dr. **Buffington**. Yes, sir, but again, it's like solving the problem of the common dandelion. You don't really solve it; you manage it.

Mr. **Regula**. As one person said, "You learn to love them." [Laughter.]

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'd ask unanimous consent to submit the rest of my questions for the record.

Mr. **Dicks**. Without objection, so ordered.

SEATTLE RESEARCH LAB

Mr. **Dicks**. Let me go back now to the fisheries research center at Sand Point. This subcommittee has been very helpful in supporting appropriations for the construction of a new fisheries research facility at Sand Point, Seattle, providing $1.5 million in fiscal year 1990. Is construction on a new facility progressing on schedule?

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman, Dr. Buffington will answer that.

Dr. **Buffington**. Yes, sir. It is going very well. I would like to thank the Committee and its staff for its foresight in this area. We are reviewing the planning right now. We anticipate that the completion of the planning and the design stage will be in July of 1990. We are working with the Department of Defense in terms of the land acquisition. That is not finalized. We have not identified any problems.

Mr. **Dicks**. Okay. What level of funding is necessary in 1991 to carry out the next phase of construction at Sand Point?

Dr. **Buffington**. We found in constructing the laboratory in Turners Falls that that appropriation language does give the authority to contract the whole project even absent the total appropriation. There could be a savings of several million dollars in terms of funding over a several-year period. If that were done, $6,100,000 in fiscal year 1991 would enable us to proceed without any lapse in terms of planning the construction schedule.

Mr. **Dicks**. The language and the money together?

Dr. **Buffington**. Correct, sir.

Mr. **Dicks**. All right.

Dr. **Buffington**. Otherwise the funding level has to change to account for the fact that we have two separate contracts.

Mr. **Dicks**. Would you give us some suggested language?

Dr. **Buffington**. Yes, sir. We'll do that for the record.

Mr. **Dicks**. Okay. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

LANGUAGE FOR CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION

Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, a procurement for the National Fisheries Research Center, Seattle, Washington, shall be issued which includes the full scope of the previously issued procurement of the facility: Provided further, That the solicition and contract shall contain the clause "availability of funds" found at 48 CFR 52.232-18.

RED WOLF CAPTIVE BREEDING

Mr. **Dicks**. Let's move on to the red wolf captive breeding program. What is the status of the red wolf captive breeding program? Specifically, what are the types of ongoing activities that are carried out under the program to ensure the recovery of this vital species?

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman, to get into the specifics in the earlier part of your questions, let me say that the reintroduction in the wild at Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge is going very well. We have a reintroduction experiment proposal now being discussed in the Great Smokies area, which is exciting, in conjunction with the Park Service. Maybe Mr. Pulliam can go into more detail on the breeding facility or talk about the red wolf.

Mr. **Pulliam**. The red wolf program has been expanded in the last couple of years. We have nine animals in the wild at Alligator River Refuge. We have animals on island situations.

Mr. **Dicks**. Did they survive the hurricane?

Mr. **Pulliam**. Yes, they did, as a matter of fact.

Mr. **Dicks**. Good.

Mr. **Pulliam**. One died a couple of weeks later, but we had five animals survive that storm. We have five animals on Horn Island. We have animals in numerous captive facilities, 40 of which are at the Graham facility near Tacoma, Washington. They are currently expanding that facility. We are going to double the capacity of that facility. Funds were provided to that facility last year with the help of this committee. The program is moving along very well.

RED WOLF RECOVERY

Mr. **Dicks**. How long do you think it will take, assuming things keep going well, for the red wolf to be considered a recovered species?

Mr. **Pulliam**. Well, the biggest problem is going to be finding places in the wild where the wolves can survive naturally. The only place we've found so far that is large enough to sustain the wild red wolf is at the Alligator River Refuge in North Carolina, where we have about 143,000 acres where the animals can roam, basically unmolested. The island situations are very small. We're talking about 4,000 or 5,000-acre islands. We can only keep a very few animals on those islands.

We have to periodically go in and take the young off and move them back to other locations. We're looking for large tracts of land where we can move the wolf back onto the mainland where we have wild, free, roaming populations. As I say, the only place we've found so far satisfactory for that purpose is Alligator River Refuge, North Carolina. We're looking at other sites.

Mr. **Dicks**. Okay. So you don't have any estimates now of how long it would take before this would be——

Mr. **Pulliam**. No. The program at Alligator River Refuge was a five-year experimental program to see if it would work. We started with zoo-raised animals, animals that were fed dog food. It was an experiment to see whether it would work. It is working extremely well. We've lost some animals, but we anticipated that. Some were hit by cars. Some were lost due to various kinds of natural diseases. The life of the red wolf in the wild is not that long, four or five years. There is a high turnover in the population.

CAPTIVE PROPAGATION AT SEATTLE ZOO

Mr. **Dicks**. Let me switch to another program--Seattle Zoo wildlife conservation program. I'm impressed with current efforts by the Seattle Zoo to develop a wildlife conservation program and believe that their approach could be very helpful in supporting many of the goals of the Fish and Wildlife Service in promoting species protection. They are talking about doing something, maybe even with the spotted owl, in terms of captive propagation. Is anybody here familiar with this? Marv, do you want to say a word?

Mr. **Plenert**. Sure. Mr. Chairman, we've started the discussion with the Woodland Park Zoo in Seattle, Washington, with regard to propagating animals that are probably beyond the capabilities of making it in the wild. They do have an owl in the Woodland Park

Zoo; they've got one. Obviously, that doesn't help the owls much, but we've started——

Mr. DICKS. How many acres do we have to set aside at Woodland Park for that?

Mr. PLENERT. I don't know.

Mr. DICKS. I see.

Mr. PLENERT. For one, probably half the amount——

Mr. DICKS. 1,500 acres?

Mr. PLENERT. Yes, probably. We've started the discussions with them with regard to birds from Micronesia and Hawaii and various other places that are in critical dire straits. We have talked with them in regard to the California condor. They are very receptive to us working together. They've got a very good staff of veterinarians and wildlife people there that can do this. We've not arrived at any conclusions, we've just started the discussions with the people there.

Mr. DICKS. All right. Well, this is something we're following. I think that this is something we want to continue to work with you on.

Mr. PLENERT. And we will.

NORTHEASTERN COASTAL STUDY

Mr. DICKS. We'll share some ideas later. Let's go to Mr. Atkins who has a question he'd like you to answer for the record or if you can, answer it here. There is $150,000 in fiscal year 1990 for the northeast coastal study. An interim report was due in March 1990. The final report is due in March 1991. Is the interim report ready? If not, when will it be ready?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, Dr. Morgenweck.

Dr. MORGENWECK. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that that interim report will be provided around the first of May. I might ask Mr. Lambertson when it is going to be ready.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. It is in Washington. We sent the report in in late February or early March. It depends on the timeframe of the Washington office.

Mr. DICKS. Does anybody know about it in the Washington office? Are the mails slow? I think you know something about this.

Ms. TYNAN. I do.

Mr. DICKS. Why don't you tell us?

Ms. TYNAN. The report was received in the Washington office in mid-March. It is under review right now. We have requested an extension until May 1 to get the report to the committee.

FUNDING FOR NORTHEASTERN COASTAL STUDY

Mr. DICKS. All right. How will the remaining work be funded? Notice the silence. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH. With difficulty.

Mr. DICKS. Pain and suffering. All right. Somehow it will be funded. Is there anything that needs to be done?

Mr. SMITH. There is no funding in the 1991 budget for the study. I don't know what the report says.

Mr. **Dicks**. There was an interim in 1990 and then a final in March of 1991, so that means there has to be some activity in 1991, I would assume. Do you have enough funds to do this?

Mr. **Lambertson**. The $150,000 was intended to do a one-time study on the coastal areas of southern New England and needs of Long Island Sound. We planned on using existing Long Island, New York base funds to finish up that year-end report, so we would have funds through the end of this year. From there, we're going to decide what the report says, what the future needs are, and take it from there. This is a one-shot, one-year approach to it.

Mr. **Dicks**. Okay. So you think you have adequate funding for it?

Mr. **Lambertson**. Yes. We have adequate funding up until the end of this year.

Mr. **Dicks**. For the record, would you fill this out? Mr. Atkins is worried about this. If there is a requirement here, I think he needs to be informed of that, and the committee needs to be informed of it.

NORTHEAST COASTAL STUDY

The FY 1990 Appropriations included $150,000 to undertake a study of coastal areas of Southern New England and Long Island, New York. The study areas included are the coasts of Long Island Sound, Great Peconic Bay, Block Island Sound, Rhode Island Sound, Narragansett Bay, Buzzards Bay and Nantucket Sound. The study will identify remaining wetlands, fragile fish and wildlife habitats, and important plant communities. The final report on the study will be completed by March, 1991.

The survey tasks include collection of data, analysis of data, mapping, and development of strategies for protection. The inventory including delineation of specific habitat sites of significance, data collection, and mapping will be completed with funding provided in 1990. Additional funding ($100,000) is needed to complete the analysis of data, development of strategies for protection and completion of the report.

REINTRODUCTION OF WOLVES TO YELLOWSTONE

Mr. **Regula**. What is your opinion on the reintroduction of the wolves to Yellowstone National Park?

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman, the Fish and Wildlife Service has been cooperating with the Park Service, and the Forest Service, in some important studies with funds that the Congress gave us, looking at four questions. One, is the impact on wild ungulates, a concern of the western States that this is going to adversely affect Big Horn sheep, Shirras moose, et cetera. The second thing, we're looking at is its impact on the recovery program of the grizzly. Third, possible zones that would consider reimbursement for stock losses. Fourth, possible scenarios for management.

Those reports will be brought back so the Federal entities involved, the ones I mentioned, can sit down and start working in a discussion with the States, user groups out there, and certainly the delegations from those three States that have a very strong interest in what we do. The issue isn't going to go away. Now that the studies are done, we now need to sit down and see if there is a common sense approach to this.

Mr. **Regula**. In your observations, since you are from the area, as a result of the fire, has this enhanced the expansion of wildlife because of the greater availability of grazing?

Mr. TURNER. The impact of the fire is going to be a fertile area for research for a long time to come. I think, generally, there was an increase in summer feed and browse species, and fire is certainly an integral part of the ecology of those forests. There are some immediate impacts that may not have been positive in supplies of the white bark pine for the grizzly and some dark forest cover stands that elk need for security. I don't think you can be completely general about the impacts of the fire as being all positive. Overall, I think the country is recovering nicely. It is a valuable tool in managing productive wildlife systems.

HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN FUNDING

Mr. DICKS. Thank you. Let's go back to the spotted owl just for a moment. I understand that a $540,000 reduction took place in the budget coming mainly from the habitat conservation program. Isn't it true that such a reduction will make it much more difficult for private developers to get involved in the consultation process, even though the private developer has to pay for habitat conservation?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, I'm going to ask Dr. Morgenweck to respond to that.

Dr. MORGENWECK. Mr. Chairman, the $540,000 reduction is largely in the area of habitat conservation plans, about $440,000 of that reduction. As a result, that is going to reduce our technical assistance to those private entities that require a permit after they develop a habitat conservation plan. It is going to make our job more difficult and, as a result, theirs as well.

Mr. DICKS. Why are we doing it then?

Dr. MORGENWECK. Well, Mr. Chairman, this is a situation, I guess——

Mr. DICKS. This is obviously a major problem for us out in our part of the world. It seems to me that this would be the last thing we'd want to be considering for a reduction.

Dr. MORGENWECK. Yes, sir. It is a very important aspect of the endangered species program. Consultation is an area that is growing and has a growing workload. It is certainly very important. We will do the best that we can, but recognize that that reduction is going to be very painful.

FUNDING FOR OWL RESEARCH

Mr. DICKS. Your fiscal year 1991 budget submission includes funding for all three subspecies of the spotted owl, those being the northern spotted owl, the California spotted owl, and the Mexican spotted owl. Given the enormity and urgency of the spotted owl issue, is the $821,000 that is requested in the President's fiscal year 1991 budget sufficient to meet the research need at this time?

Dr. MORGENWECK. Relative to research on spotted owls, currently in fiscal year 1990 we have no money in our budget for spotted owl research. There are some spotted owl research needs for all three subspecies, but there are no dollars in the budget for 1991 for spotted owl aside from the $800,000 budgeted in recovery.

Mr. REGULA. Will you——

Mr. DICKS. Yes?

HABITAT REQUIREMENTS FOR SPOTTED OWL

Mr. REGULA. How much habitat is required for say a pair of spotted owls?

Dr. MORGENWECK. Their needs vary depending on location.

Mr. REGULA. What is the normal population per thousand acres or whatever?

Dr. MORGENWECK. It varies some between the northern part of the range and the southern part of the range. It may take several thousand acres.

Mr. REGULA. For one pair?

Dr. MORGENWECK. Per pair.

Mr. REGULA. Do they feed on rodents?

Dr. MORGENWECK. Flying squirrels and other rodents, yes.

Mr. REGULA. If you're going to totally reserve the habitat, it would involve setting aside enormous amounts of acreage then, I would assume.

Mr. DICKS. That is correct. [Laughter.]

Dr. MORGENWECK. Yes.

Mr. REGULA. The spotted owl, is it adaptable? I know some wildlife here in the city, for example. It seems like wildlife has an ability to adapt often times to changing environmental circumstances. Does your experience with the spotted owl indicate that that is also the case with the——

Dr. MORGENWECK. Unfortunately, the spotted owl is not as adaptable as many of the other species that we're familiar with in an urban setting. They seem to be strongly aligned with the old growth forest and with mature forests as well. As a result, they do not fare as well in newer forest stands. There are some birds that are there, certainly, but they don't seem to reproduce as well or survive as well. They seem to be less elastic in their behavior than many of the other species.

Mr. REGULA. Is that lack of a natural feeding species? Or is it the way in which they nest?

Dr. MORGENWECK. It is probably a combination of nest sites and also of being susceptible to predators and, to a certain degree, reduced prey.

Mr. REGULA. What is the natural enemy of the spotted owl?

Dr. MORGENWECK. Well, I believe that there may be other owls that will take them.

Mr. REGULA. They are smaller owls, is that correct?

Dr. MORGENWECK. They're medium sized.

Mr. REGULA. Do they nest in holes in a tree?

Dr. MORGENWECK. No. I don't know that they nest in holes. I do know that they will often nest in the tops of broken off trees.

Mr. DICKS. On this point, we noticed that in the original record of decision of the Forest Service that in California the soha's were smaller than the sohas in Oregon. The ones in Oregon were larger, and the ones in Washington State were even larger. Can you explain why that is?

Dr. MORGENWECK. It probably has something to do, although we're not sure, with the fertility of the site. It seems like the northern California sites are quite fertile. The forests regenerate quite quickly, and they regain their old growth characteristics earlier than they do in Washington and Oregon. It seems that the owl somehow responds in such a way that they seem to find the resources that they need to live in smaller areas in California than in Washington and Oregon.

SUITABLE HABITAT FOR SPOTTED OWL

Mr. **Dicks**. Well, what do you do with this idea that maybe if that's true, maybe certain parts of Washington might not be the best habitat for the owl itself?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. I think that that may be the case, that some places in Oregon and Washington are not as good as some of the places in California.

Mr. **Dicks**. When we do the research, is that taken into account, whether an area where we might say we're going to protect a species is in a good location for——

Dr. **Morgenweck**. Well, I think when we do the research what we're trying to do is to uncover the range of conditions under which the species can successfully exist, reproduce, and maintain a population. In that process, we try to uncover just those kinds of limiting factors. In terms of managing for spotting owls, then that is another opportunity to try to look at areas that are best suited for the owl and, perhaps, protect those, or any other species for that matter.

Mr. **Dicks**. I worry about this, you know. Pick an area like Olympic, for example. That may not be very good owl habitat. Yet we may take measures in a record of decision that are very, very extreme in order to protect it in an area or region where it is not very adaptable. How do you make those decisions?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. Well, I think that, again, it will depend on whether or not the owl was listed. Of course, if the owl was listed, then what we're saying is that the owl is in such a state that we have to try to protect them wherever they are.

Mr. **Dicks**. Wherever they are?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. Wherever they are. That is our charge.

Mr. **Dicks**. Even in areas where they might not be well suited?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. Even in areas where it's not prime habitat.

Mr. **Regula**. Is the large acreage that is required per pair result from the need of that much space to feed? It seems like an enormous amount of acreage for just one pair of owls.

Dr. **Morgenweck**. It is a combination of factors largely driven by the genetics of the animal. It may be driven, in part, by the need to feed. It may be, in part, a need to be isolated from other owls for nesting and behavioral purposes. It may be a combination of those things. There may be some other factors as well.

SPOTTED OWL LIFE HISTORY

Mr. **Regula**. Does a pair of owls sort of stake out a turf, if you will, and resist any incursion?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. Yes. They do have an owl nest territory. There are unpaired owls that sort of float through the population at the fringes of these territories. Should one of those paired animals die, then there is a reservoir that——

Mr. **Regula**. Do they mate for life otherwise like the Canada goose?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. Well, I'm not certain, but I think that they probably will mate until one or the other of the pair dies.

SPOTTED OWL POPULATION ESTIMATED

Mr. **Regula**. What is your best estimate as to the number of spotted owls in North America at the present time? Maybe you don't have a number.

Dr. **Morgenweck**. Well, I think for the northern spotted owl, the estimate is between 3,000 and 4,000 pairs.

Mr. **Regula**. Are numbers diminishing?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. Well, that's a good question. I think over the long period of time they have because their habitat has been decreased by some 70 percent. Now in the last few years, I don't know which way the numbers are going.

Mr. **Regula**. Once they establish a territory, do they stay there, more or less, permanently?

Dr. **Morgenweck**. I believe that they stay within their home range.

Mr. **Regula**. Thank you.

COSTS INCURRED FOR ALASKA OIL SPILL

Mr. **Dicks**. Let me ask you a couple of other questions. What cost did you incur as a result of the Alaska oil spill?

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman, we have our Regional Director here, Mr. Walt Stieglitz from Alaska. He can probably give you that figure. Walt?

Mr. **Stieglitz**. Yes. I'm Walt Stieglitz, Regional Director of Alaska. I'm also the Secretary's representative on the Trustee's Council which is responsible for managing the spill at the State level.

We had various costs associated with the spill, some related to direct damage assessment and others related to response. The total cost of the damage assessment program for the oil spill through February 28 of this year totalled $35.4 million for four trustee agencies, that includes the State of Alaska. About 40 percent of those costs were incurred by the State. Interior's share of the damage assessment studies was approximately $6 million.

Mr. **Dicks**. That strikes me as a pretty small number. Am I missing something here? That's the total of what you think the damage has been to——

Mr. **Stieglitz**. No, sir. The $35.4 million is associated only with studies designed to determine the extent of injury. That is just one year——

Mr. **Dicks**. This is just studies. What I asked you is what cost did you incur as a result of the Alaska oil spill—the agency.

Mr. **Stieglitz**. I understand that.

Mr. **Dicks**. All you've done is study at this point?

Mr. **Stieglitz**. No, sir. The Fish and Wildlife Service incurred approximately $1.6 million worth of costs associated with response to the spill. That's monitoring work, working with the other agencies, beach surveys, those sorts of things.

FUNDING FOR OIL SPILL COSTS

Mr. DICKS. For how much of this have you been reimbursed again? You mentioned it, but what was it again for the record?

Mr. STIEGLITZ. We have not been reimbursed totally at this point. We have an outstanding bill of about $1.2 million which is in process.

Mr. DICKS. What regular activities did you forego in order to handle the immediate task associated with the oil spill?

Mr. STIEGLITZ. That covers a wide waterfront, Mr. Chairman. We had a maximum of 75 people associated with working with the spill. Some of those were employees detailed to Alaska. There wasn't any one single activity curtailed as a result of our involvement with the spill. It was more a case of a number of lesser activities just not getting done. That's across the waterfront—refuge activities, fishery management activities, ecological services.

Mr. DICKS. How many people did you have to task to this effort?

Mr. STIEGLITZ. Our maximum number was 75.

OIL SPILL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

Mr. DICKS. What damage assessment activities are planned for this year?

Mr. STIEGLITZ. We're in the process of finalizing the 1990 study program. As I mentioned, the year one study ran through the——

Mr. DICKS. February 20.

Mr. STIEGLITZ. As we indicated in the draft damage assessment plan, the examination of those studies to determine which should be continued, which need to be modified, and if we need to add any new ones—we're right at the end of that process now. I think within two weeks we probably will make the final determination.

Mr. DICKS. How will these activities be funded?

Mr. STIEGLITZ. Currently there is no funding in the Department's budget to cover our total costs for this year.

FUNDING NEEDS RELATED TO OIL SPILL

Mr. DICKS. What would you need to do the job as you see it?

Mr. STIEGLITZ. This is for the Department of Interior?

Mr. DICKS. Yes.

Mr. STIEGLITZ. For damage assessment alone, I think the costs are going to run about—and this is only an estimate because we haven't finalized what studies will be done—it'll be in the range of $7.4 million, I believe. We can give the Committee a much better number when the final decision is made.

Mr. DICKS. Are there any other sources of funds for this activity besides——

Mr. STIEGLITZ. For damage assessment?

Mr. DICKS. Yes.

Mr. STIEGLITZ. Yes, there are. We had hoped at the outset that we would be able to obtain funding through Exxon to do the damage assessment studies. They upfronted $15 million in 1989. We currently have a request before Exxon for an additional $20.4 million which, as of a few days ago, they still had not responded to. That would be, of course, for all four trustee agencies, not just Interior.

1990 DAMAGE ASSESSMENT STUDIES

Mr. DICKS. Okay. Mr. Collingsworth, the Commissioner for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, testified before the subcommittee on water, power, and offshore energy resources that 23 of 71 existing projects were not recommended for continuation and the budgets requested for 20 others were reduced. The studies recommended were judged essential to credibly assess the natural resource consequence of this man-made disaster. Budgetary constraints must not be allowed to override the public interest in this process. Is he right?

Mr. STIEGLITZ. I would certainly agree with Mr. Collinsworth's last statement that it is essential that we invest whatever dollars are necessary to determine the extent of injuries. I think the final outcome will be that there will be a lesser number of studies in 1990 as opposed to the first year. However, all essential studies will be carried forward.

Mr. DICKS. Who is going to decide which studies get done?

Mr. STIEGLITZ. The trustees make that final determination, Mr. Chairman. It would be the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture, the head of NOAA, and Mr. Collinsworth.

Mr. DICKS. So he is one of the trustees? He thinks that more of these studies should be done, but the rest of you voted him down?

Mr. STIEGLITZ. No, sir. That's not accurate. I think if you ask Mr. Collinsworth today, he would agree that the studies that were——

Mr. DICKS. His testimony is on March 22. Has he changed his mind? Have you all——

Mr. STIEGLITZ. Well, there have been some decisions made since that date, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DICKS. Are they good decisions?

Mr. STIEGLITZ. Yes, sir. I think so.

Mr. DICKS. In what respect? Can you tell us a little bit about what those decisions are?

Mr. STIEGLITZ. Well, several of the studies were of a questionable nature. We have since taken another look at those. We have obtained legal counsel as to the essentiality of those studies to pursuing civil litigation. A decision was made in a positive way in almost every case. I personally, having been directly involved in this process, feel very comfortable that with the program we have going we'll do a super good job of determining the extent of injuries.

Mr. DICKS. How many years will it take us to really know what the extent of injury is?

Mr. STIEGLITZ. It will depend upon the species that we are dealing with. We have been approaching this on a year-to-year basis, and we're reevaluating the study program at the conclusion of each year. This second year looks like another full year. It may well be necessary for some of the studies to continue on into a third year or perhaps beyond that.

Mr. DICKS. These studies that you suggested, they will be very crucial in any litigation that——

Mr. STIEGLITZ. Yes, sir. They are being conducted hand in glove with the Department of Justice.

Mr. DICKS. All right. We'll suspend while we go over and vote. We'll be right back.

[Brief recess taken.]

REGION 8—ISSUES

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Director, one of the things Mr. Yates has done over the years that I think the committee has found useful is to ask each of the regional directors to give a couple minutes of comment on the issues that they see in their areas as problems, opportunities, that kind of thing. Since we've heard a lot from Marv, let's start with Dr. Buffington, who is in charge of research and development in Washington, D.C.

Dr. BUFFINGTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I guess I have to say that I'm very proud of our research organization and pleased with the support this Committee has given it through the years. In terms of the biggest problems I'm facing, I guess you've heard about many of them. They are largely on the Great Lakes. We have physical plant issues with our research vessels. The zebra mussel we have talked about. It has been very difficult for me to maintain the level of stock assessment for the Great Lakes fisheries which the Great Lakes community feels that we owe them. In fact, we do owe them. I would say that the biggest issue facing me as a regional director is performing the scope of the issues, which are my responsibility on the Great Lakes, especially in the area of stock assessment.

Mr. DICKS. Okay.

REGION 7—ISSUES

Walter O. Stieglitz. I know what your problem is. Anything else that you want to talk about? [Laughter.]

Mr. STIEGLITZ. We just talked about the biggest one, I think.

Mr. DICKS. Yes.

SUBSISTENCE MANAGEMENT

Mr. STIEGLITZ. We have another growing issue of major concern to us, and that is the whole question of who manages subsistence hunting and fishing in the State of Alaska.

Mr. DICKS. I was up there, and I heard a lot about that.

Mr. STIEGLITZ. As you probably know then, there has been a State Supreme Court decision that the State's subsistence law is unconstitutional, and the State Supreme Court issued a stay until July 1 of this year in implementing their ruling. If the State isn't able to correct that problem and regain compatibility with Section 8 of ANILCA, the Federal Government will have to take over management of subsistence hunting and fishing on the 215 million acres of Federal lands in Alaska.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has the lead under the guidance of the Secretary of Interior, so that is causing us quite a bit of concern right now. We are developing a contingency plan should Federal takeover become necessary.

The other area that I guess we have some growing concern about is in the area of marine mammal management. As the Committee knows, we are responsible for polar bears, sea otters, and walrus under the Marine Mammal Act. We are currently developing management plans for walrus and polar bear. There is a growing concern about the head hunting of walrus for the ivory. We think we need some increased law enforcement capability to address that problem.

Another area we're particularly concerned about is the whole issue of Refuge Operations and Maintenance funding. As I think the Committee is aware, we completed management plans for our 16 Alaskan refuges a little over a year ago. Now we are beginning implementation of those plans. We don't have the resources, of course, to fully do that. Those are some of the highlights. We have a lot of other minor worries.

Mr. DICKS. Okay.

REGION 6—ISSUES

Galen L. Buterbaugh from Denver, Colorado. I was just in your fair State this weekend.

Mr. BUTERBAUGH. Good. I hope you enjoyed the trip.

Mr. DICKS. It was a great trip.

GREY WOLF RECOVERY

Mr. BUTERBAUGH. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to comment. We have a number of issues in my region, starting with wolves, which are coming back in Montana, and which we believe will be reproducing well this spring. We expect to have a number of problems. We already, this year, have some wolves that have been getting into livestock, and we're trying to capture or kill them. The problem is already starting this year, and we see it expanding. Also the issue of recovery or reintroduction in Yellowstone is an issue that we'll be working on in the next year or so.

The other area is grizzly bears which are coming back very well in Montana and in the Yellowstone area. That causes additional effort to control them when they get out of the areas where they should be and get into livestock. On the one hand, it's good news for recovery. On the other hand, it requires a lot of work to maintain them on our part and on the part of the States.

Another area that is cropping up deals with depredations by ranchers controlling coyotes by poisoning dead sheep and dead cattle. It also kills eagles. One of the issues that we're running into now in the Rocky Mountain West is that there is a high mortality of both golden and bald eagles. This is causing us a problem that we're looking into from the law enforcement side of things.

BEAR RIVER NWR

The last one I'll mention is the Bear River National Wildlife Refuge in Utah which was completely destroyed by flooding of the Great Salt Lake. The lake has gone down now, and the refuge has come back out of the water. We're trying to assemble the resources to put it back into operation. It was completely destroyed, and we lost everything there. We just this year are moving staff back in to get started on the renovation of the refuge.

WATER RIGHTS

Mr. DICKS. What about water rights? Quantification? Adjudication? Problems in that area?

Mr. **Buterbaugh**. That is a problem throughout the west. Many of the States are requiring us to defend our water rights. In my region, in Montana, we have to defend and adjudicate every water right that we have, and that's fairly common in the West. We have a fairly large staff working on that, but have a difficult time keeping up with the whole legal effort required in defending our water rights and proving them.

Mr. **Dicks**. Is this for the Indian tribes?

Mr. **Buterbaugh**. This is just for States. It is any water rights. It's just a process that you have to go through to defend what you have and prove in court that it is yours.

Mr. **Dicks**. Are these refuges and——

Mr. **Buterbaugh**. Yes, refuges and hatcheries, but it is largely a refuge issue.

REGION 5—ISSUES

Mr. **Dicks**. All right. Good. Thank you very much.

Ronald E. Lambertson from Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. **Lambertson**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Generally, things are going well in the Northeast. A couple of things I'd like to mention, though, are two emergency situations which came up recently. One of our major Atlantic salmon fish hatcheries, the White River National Fish Hatchery in Vermont, because of the heavy rains this spring, had problems with its intake structure. As a result, that hatchery is only operating at part of its full capability. We've had to move some of the fish out of there. It is an emergency rehabilitation project that we'll have to undertake before the hatchery will be fully operational again.

Mr. **Dicks**. Can it be fixed?

Mr. **Lambertson**. Yes, it can be fixed. The intake structure was not properly designed for that area, and so it is going to have to be replaced. It is about 15 years old.

Mr. **Dicks**. How much is that going to——

Mr. **Lambertson**. Preliminary estimates are right at $1 million. It is a large Atlantic salmon hatchery.

Mr. **Dicks**. Are you able to deal with this immediately?

Mr. **Lambertson**. No, there is nothing in the budget for something of that size. This just developed this spring. It is something that is quite recent.

EMERGENCY FUNDING

Mr. **Dicks**. Does Fish and Wildlife have an emergency fund?

Mr. **Lambertson**. I probably should defer to Jay Gerst on that.

Mr. **Dicks**. The Park Service does, but Fish and Wildlife doesn't. Right?

Mr. **Itteilag**. Mr. Chairman, we have the Secretary's emergency authority under Sections 101 and 102 of the Appropriations Act. The provisions are inserted annually. It is a matter of the Fish and Wildlife Service making a request to the Secretary. It would be reasonably and fairly considered. I know because I'm the one who would consider it.

Mr. **Dicks**. Have you guys met? Do you know——[Laughter.]

Mr. **Itteilag**. It is a matter of——

Mr. DICKS. How about an appointment at about 4:30 this afternoon? [Laughter.]

Mr. ITTEILAG. It's a formal process that we have to go through to make sure that we have an appropriate record to show that we're acting in accordance with the statute. This is a matter that could be addressed if the Director will bring it forth.

Mr. DICKS. I would think Mr. Conte from our committee would be very interested in this. I would think we ought to try to do something about this. Is there something that could be done?

Mr. SMITH. I'm interested in knowing where the money comes from.

Mr. DICKS. The emergency fund. The Secretary's emergency——

Mr. ITTEILAG. It is a transfer authority. We would have to borrow the money from somewhere else. The law requires us, or provides, that we ask for a supplemental appropriation. We often get into a debate with the Office of Management and Budget on this point. I think it is appropriate to recognize emergencies when we have them. We'll try to fix the problem as soon as possible.

Mr. DICKS. The Park Service, we understand, has a couple million dollars a year for emergencies. Should we have that for Fish and Wildlife, so when they have this VHS virus or problems with intake at the hatchery that we can do something about it rather than just throwing up our hands?

Mr. ITTEILAG. Mr. Chairman, we would have no technical objection to that. I think it is really up to the subcommittee and up to the Congress whether they would be comfortable with that arrangement.

Mr. DICKS. Are you going to ask them to help you on this hatchery thing? Do you think that it is not serious enough to warrant seeking some relief?

Mr. TURNER. Well, Mr. Chairman, I think so. Your line of questions intrigues me because we have several of these emergency situations a year. Instantly, we get back into the discussion on reprogramming that we had this morning and the inappropriate use of funds from one pot to another without coming back to this Committee. Some flexibility there would seem to be very worthwhile.

PARKER RIVER NWR CLEANUP

Mr. DICKS. All right. Well, we should take a look at that. If you can fix the hatchery, I think you ought to consider doing that. Is there anything else you wanted to——

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes, one other thing. It is sort of bordering on an emergency situation at the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge where—that is just north of Boston—we were preparing a site for a new visitor center. It turns out that, in the past, it was used for disposal of hazardous materials. Under State law, we have to either be prepared to accommodate the cleaning up of that site, or the State will do it and charge us up to triple the cost.

Mr. DICKS. That is an emergency.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes. That gets rather serious. When the State comes in and says——

Mr. DICKS. How are you going to pay for that?

Mr. SMITH. That one, in 1990, is being taken care of through various ways and a reprogramming request effort. In 1991, that is Mr. Lambertson's problem. [Laughter.]

Mr. DICKS. What are you going to do now?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I have no idea. I might transfer to Region 1. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH. The point is that the 1991 budget has no funding budgeted for cleanup of that site.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. This was discovered after the budget was——

Mr. SMITH. When we put the 1991 request book together, we didn't know about this situation.

Mr. DICKS. All right. So your recommendation would be that Fish and Wildlife ought to go in there and do something about this rather than—is this legal for the State to do this?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes. The Federal law defers to State law. Where they have a process for cleaning up, we have to either clean it up ourselves or be ready to accommodate their process. They have been very good at working with us. As long as we can try to clean it up, they are working with us. There is a lot of local citizen opposition to this site. They want something done with it very quickly. One option is for the State to go in.

Mr. DICKS. What about your other sites up here? National Environmental Center? Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge? Patuxent?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes. Those are all sites that we are working on quite similar to this one. This is just newly discovered.

Mr. DICKS. You mention it in here. Parker River is in the list as being potentially significant.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes. When we put the budget book together, we had no idea of the extent of the significance. We have since done a preliminary——

Mr. DICKS. So how much do you need?

PARKER RIVER NWR CLEAN COSTS

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Long term, EPA is saying that total cleanup could be as high as $6 million. This year, we're planning on putting $200,000 into a detailed site assessment. That will tell us exactly what our problem is, how——

Mr. DICKS. How much time do they give you on this? Are they flexible?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. DICKS. Are you telling us that if you didn't do it, that it could be $18 million?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. The State has the full latitude to move in, but the State has been very cooperative. We are doing our site assessment right on schedule, and we're working with them to do that site assessment. The problem comes next year if we find cleanup is very significant. There is no funding in the budget for cleanup. That's when the State could step in and take over.

Mr. DICKS. What are we going to do about that, Mr. Turner?

Mr. TURNER. I think Mr. Lambertson has talked to Congressional delegations up there, and they are fully aware of the situation. The only way we can address this in 1991, if we come up with the kinds of information that we might come up with, is do a reprogramming effort related to what we have in the budget request for construction and cleanup and so forth.

Mr. DICKS. Or the money would have to be added in.

Mr. TURNER. Added in. Unless there is an emergency situation and we——

Mr. ITTEILAG. In this case, I don't believe that the emergency transfer provisions could be used. The authority doesn't appear——

EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY

Mr. DICKS. Why doesn't it?

Mr. ITTEILAG. Because the——

Mr. DICKS. This is the language of the appropriations bill?

Mr. ITTEILAG. Yes. It is fairly specific on what we can and cannot do. It limits us to specific things. It doesn't include hazardous waste.

CONTAMINANT PROBLEMS ON SERVICE LANDS

Mr. DICKS. What is the Department's position on this? This is going to be a national problem all over the country. What are we going to do? We had the same problem in the Defense Department. We've got these defense bases all over the country. We had to create a special fund called the environmental restoration fund. DOD then provides money to the Services to deal with these problems. If we're going to have these problems at refuges in other areas around the country—is this just a unique situation?

Mr. SMITH. The smaller problems at refuges can be taken care of with the contaminant cleanup funds that we have in our budget request for Resource Management. It's when you run into major issues like this—the other one that you're probably aware of is at Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge. This is the second one that I've run into. There may be others. I suspect that as we go and look, we'll find more of these kinds of situations.

If you have enough time to plan, you can get it into the budget sequence. In this case, like a couple of others that have been mentioned today, the process does not allow us to get it into the sequence for consideration in the budget.

Mr. DICKS. You could send up a budget amendment.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, let me just—I appreciate your line of questioning. In budgeting for contaminants we consider two things, one is available dollars, and the other one is priorities. We've got contaminant problems at Crab Orchard and Patuxent. In addition, we estimate there are 77 refuges with identified contamination problems. Those aren't hazardous waste sites. There is just something there on the refuge.

Then you look at places like the Central Valley where we had Kesterson. I know Congress is aware of Kesterson. We've got potential for resource impacts several times greater from irrigation runoff than Kesterson. The problems are so great nationally with contaminants, just any land managing agency has to face underground storage tanks as do your constituents and my friends in Wyoming. That's got a price tag. We go out to stations and find underground tanks, identify those that are leaking and replace them. The price tag on the contaminant issue is just substantial.

LIABILITY FOR CONTAMINANTION

Mr. **Dicks**. But don't we have a problem there if we're out there telling the private sector that they've got to clean up their messes? EPA is filing lawsuits against partially-responsible parties and putting them on a timeline to get these things cleaned up? It seems to me that it is very hard, when we're requiring this of the private sector, for us to say, "Well, we just can't afford to do it in our own problem areas." I don't think that is going to sell.

Mr. **Turner**. I agree with your assessment. It is not the intent of this agency to buck its contaminant problems. To address these you'll see funding requests in the 1991 request there. Incidentally, Parker River was caused by private sector parties and a private contractor assessed the site and said, "It's as clean as a whistle." We bought it from a private owner. This wasn't caused by the taxpayers in this country. It was a private entity. Then you try to find a responsible owner who will act civilly and be liable for cleanup costs. If it isn't, then it falls back on the American taxpayer.

Mr. **Lambertson**. Mr. Chairman, in this case, we are identifying some people that were involved with filling on that site.

Mr. **Dicks**. There is somebody we can go back to?

Mr. **Lambertson**. There will be somebody we can go after, yes.

REGION 4—ISSUES

Mr. **Dicks**. Well, good. I appreciate your bringing these things to our attention. Thank you.

James W. Pulliam, from Atlanta, Georgia?

Mr. **Pulliam**. There are probably a couple of things I could discuss. One was a major event in our region that you touched on earlier. It had to do with hurricane Hugo.

HURRICANE HUGO

Mr. **Dicks**. Right.

Mr. **Pulliam**. That impacted nine of our field stations, from St. Croix all the way into North Carolina. We think the cleanup on most of the area is well underway. We have received supplemental funding of $6.3 million that is helping us with that. We think we are a long way to cleaning up the results of that storm.

There are some impacts on endangered species that are going to be a long time recovering. For example, Puerto Rican parrots—probably fewer than half of those birds are remaining in the wild. We lost a lot of the birds during that storm in the Caribbean national forest. There was tremendous damage to red cockcaded woodpecker colonies in the Francis Marion National Forest. they lost probably 95 to 98 percent of the colonies that were in that forest, the hurricane pretty much leveled the forest as a matter of fact. We are working with the Forest Service trying to do something there for the red cockaded woodpeckers.

The hardest hit of our facilities probably was the Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge. It suffered $7.8 million worth of damage.

Mr. **Dicks**. What do you do about that?

Mr. PULLIAM. We have an appropriation of $6.3 million in total to begin to——

Mr. DICKS. Start to fix it.

Mr. PULLIAM. To begin to start fixing those things and for Puerto Rican parret recovery. We also used the emergency authorities to get people in for immediate cleanup and that sort of thing. That whole process worked reasonably well.

LOXAHATCHEE NWR

The other thing that is facing us that is a real challenge, as you may be aware, has to do with water problems in Florida. Not only water quality, but water quantity. The shortage of water is having serious impacts on places like the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, on down into the Everglades National Park. Florida has been undergoing some serious drought problems in the last couple of years. It is exacerbated by the use of water for agriculture. We also have contaminants in Florida that are giving us problems. We are finding very high levels of mercury in animals like fish. The State of Florida sampled about 69 sites last year, and they found extremely high levels of mercury in fish, as high as 4.4 parts per million.

FDA issues an alarm level at 1.0 parts per million. Florida has a 0.5 tolerance. There are limitations on the number of fish that they recommend be eaten in south Florida. We are working with the State of Florida in trying to analyze the scope of that problem.

We lost one Florida panther last year that we think was due to mercury poisoning. The animal had 110 parts per million mercury in its body indicating some serious problems. We don't know how deep this goes, but certainly I think one of the alarming aspects is not only the impact it is having on the wildlife population, but the impact it could be having on human health. We're looking at it from that standpoint.

We had a very successful year in 1989 related to land preservation. We successfully established four new national wildlife refuges and preserved approximately 229,000 acres. I think one of the most interesting aspects of that has been the involvement of the private sector in the donation of land. At Alligator River Refuge, two landowners made major donations of easement rights on their property so we can manage red wolves. We think that's certainly a significant event in the southeast. Those are some of the things that are going on.

Mr. DICKS. Good. We appreciate that. That water situation in Florida, is that going to affect the entire State?

Mr. PULLIAM. Yes, from Lake Okeechobee south it is pretty serious. What happens is that, for example, Loxahatchee Refuge is a storage area. It is a water conservation area. Water flows south from Okeechobee, and it is stored in Loxahatchee. The south Florida Water Management District has the ability to pump water from Loxahatchee Refuge back into Lake Okeechobee. From a water management standpoint, it is much more efficient to store water in Okeechobee than it is Loxahatchee, however, when you take water out of Loxahatchee it adversely impacts wildlife species, waterfowl, and endangered species like the snail kite for example.

We think that maybe we may need a little better water supply, but certainly Florida is concerned about adequate water for agriculture and municipal water supplies. I think it is a serious problem, and it doesn't seem to be getting much better.

Mr. **Dicks**. Is the State doing anything about it?

Mr. **Pulliam**. I'm not sure of everything the State is doing. The big problem right now is drought. There is not enough water. And also the impact of the rapidly-increasing population on the east coast of Florida. There are more demands for water.

Mr. **Dicks**. I hear the red wolf is doing pretty good down there?

Mr. **Pulliam**. The red wolf is doing fine.

REGION 3—ISSUES

Mr. **Dicks**. Good. Thank you.

James C. Gritman, Twin Cities, Minnesota? Welcome.

Mr. **Gritman**. I'm pleased to be here today and also to continue on with contaminants. I don't think you ever have a success story with contaminants. At Crab Orchard, I think this started about six years ago, when it was first brought to the attention of this Committee that we had a contaminant problem there. We have done studies. The company that was involved, which was Sangamo, had an agreement worked out between them and the Interior Department as to the studies that needed to be done. All the studies have been completed. There has been a plan that was prepared. We've had public hearings on it.

EPA is now addressing the comments that the private citizens made, and I expect anytime—and this means before July 1—that there should be a record of decision that EPA and Interior will agree upon, and then we can finally start the cleanup. So that's one project that I'm very pleased with. There is $6 million in the 1991 budget for our share of the cleanup, if that amount is needed.

The other thing is four years ago I brought to the attention of this committee that we needed increased law enforcement efforts on the Great Lakes. This year I am pleased to report there is $300,000 requested in the 1991 budget for law enforcement on the Great Lakes. Things just take time, but they are starting to pay off.

FERC RELICENSING

One of the things that I'm really concerned about this year is our relicensing with FERC. All the funding increase provided in 1990 is eliminated in 1991 for our region. We have over 75 projects, over 105 dams are involved, and we're running out of time.

Mr. **Dicks**. What is your role? Is your role to go in and comment about whether extensions should be allowed or no?

Mr. **Gritman**. Yes. That and mitigation.

Mr. **Dicks**. Asking for mitigation——

Mr. **Gritman**. For the dams.

Mr. **Dicks**. From the people seeking the relicensing?

Mr. **Gritman**. That's correct.

Mr. **Dicks**. That's a very important way of getting some help, isn't it?

Mr. GRITMAN. Yes, it is. This is a one-time chance. If we lose it, we're done because the license won't be up for renewal for another 50 years or so.

Mr. DICKS. How large of an effort do you think you could put together if you had the resources?

Mr. GRITMAN. Somewhere in the neighborhood——

Mr. DICKS. What are you talking about? What are we talking about?

Mr. GRITMAN. I'm talking about not a lot of money.

Mr. DICKS. How much?

Mr. GRITMAN. $200,000.

Mr. DICKS. To do all of those dams?

Mr. GRITMAN. For 1991.

Mr. DICKS. That just 1991?

Mr. GRITMAN. That's the amount for 1991.

Mr. DICKS. In your region you have——

Mr. GRITMAN. 105 dams.

Mr. DICKS. How many of them are up for relicensing?

Mr. GRITMAN. That's what's up for relicensing. There are 71 projects with licenses expiring. Most of these are in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Mr. DICKS. And in each of those cases we'd have an opportunity for significant mitigation?

Mr. GRITMAN. Yes.

Mr. DICKS. What do you think about that?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, we got into this this morning. It is one of our most important responsibilities. Our concern in the short and long term is reviews of the facilities, whether it's in your country, or in the midwest, or in the northeast.

Mr. DICKS. Sure.

Mr. TURNER. There is a tremendous workload.

FARM BILL WETLAND RESTORATION

Mr. DICKS. So we need to do something about that. Okay. Anything else? I want to thank your people for coming out and giving us some good advice on how to——

Mr. GRITMAN. My colleagues were saying to me sitting over there, they said, "You did all the work, and it appears Plenert is going to get all the money." [Laughter.]

Mr. DICKS. My old professor used to say, "In every life, a little rain must fall." [Laughter.]

Mr. GRITMAN. I think probably some of the most important legislation from the wildlife standpoint that will come before Congress this year is the Farm bill. Really, I think the hay that we made for wildlife in region 3, resulted from the Farm bill.

Mr. DICKS. You guys have done a great job. I don't mean to make light of it at all. We are certainly going to try to be fair and handle the entire country, especially those who have been at the forefront and provided leadership.

Mr. GRITMAN. I'm glad they know where to come when they need help, too.

Mr. DICKS. We said that we wanted their experts; they said, "Region 3."

Mr. **Gritman**. That's correct, and I'm proud of that. I'm very proud.

Mr. **Dicks**. Well, you've done a good job. It wasn't like this was a big money thing. You had to just stretch and make it work. Not true? Was there big money there?

Mr. **Turner**. Mr. Chairman, that's really true. Region 3 and Region 6 have been the two that have pioneered this effort.

Mr. **Dicks**. Well, I didn't get a chance to meet with the Region 6 people, but I was very impressed. You've been a trailblazer.

Mr. **Gritman**. Right. Right. Well, we could use a pilot program in Region 3, too.

REGION 2—ISSUES

Mr. **Dicks**. Well, we'll see what we can do. We appreciate that. We're going to be fair.

Michael J. Spear, Albuquerque, New Mexico?

Mr. **Spear**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Dicks**. What region is your number?

Mr. **Spear**. Two.

Mr. **Dicks**. Okay.

Mr. **Spear**. Going backwards down the order.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ERODING BASE FUNDING

Mr. **Dicks**. Okay.

Mr. **Spear**. Mr. Chairman, I could cover a lot of things. First of all, I'd say there are certainly some bright spots. If Mr. Yates were here, he would have asked me about the whooping crane and how it is doing this year. I could tell him that we've had one of the finest years for whooping cranes, an increase of 10 in the Aransas flock.

Mr. **Dicks**. What is the population?

Mr. **Spear**. About 145 in the Aransas flock now, plus we have set up the strategy for the next 10 to 20 years on whooping cranes with the addition of another population. I would like to focus my comments in the area that has really been part of the discussion of the whole day, and that is endangered species.

I think the endangered species program is obviously one of those duties that the Fish and Wildlife Service has that we cannot simply allocate resources very well and decide we'll only do so much of it. Certain things come up, and you have to do it, and everything else seems to have to slip. The pressures of the Endangered Species Act bear on the people in Ecological Services that perform most of the work. Our responsibilities are growing. In essence, we're just literally forced into a position of just barely taking care of the activities as they come up. To give you an example, two years ago——

Mr. **Dicks**. Does it get political in a sense?

Mr. **Spear**. Not in the sense that perhaps you mean.

Mr. **Dicks**. I don't mean politics. I mean political in the sense that whoever makes the most fuss, or creates the greatest protest, gets serviced. Other species, or plants, or other things that may be equally important, because no one takes up their cause or banner in the public sector, priorities have to be decided upon—where are we going to spend all the effort and the resources and——

Mr. SPEAR. That occurs to some extent.

Mr. DICKS. It seems to me that this thing could be politicized pretty easily.

Mr. SPEAR. I think that occurs to some extent in the recovery end of it. I was just going to comment that two years ago the base funds, the Federal funds that I had, served 28 species. This year, with the rise in cost, we're basically serving three species—the whooping crane, sea turtles, and the black-capped vireo. We're paying salaries and working on three species.

Luckily, the States, through section 6, have been a real partner in this effort and are providing some of the things that we formerly did. I'm saying that the Federal money just barely covers the overhead at this stage. In the status surveys, I have a backlog of——

Mr. DICKS. So you're saying that there is a real decrease in the effort on endangered species? You've gone from what, 27 did you say?

Mr. SPEAR. In the practical sense, we're not covering the ground that we used to. Well, my budget, for instance, is in real terms a decrease in 1991 from 1990. When you put in all of the pluses and the minuses, in real dollars there is less money in 1991 than there was in 1990.

Mr. DICKS. Let me ask the troops back here. Is that true across the board? Is every region the same?

Mr. BUTERBAUGH. True in Region 6.

Mr. DICKS. In endangered species? Are efforts being reduced? Why is that?

Mr. SMITH. He's talking about recovery now.

Mr. SPEAR. No. I'm talking about the whole program.

Mr. SMITH. Well, I can tell you we increased listing activities, in terms of the numbers of things that are listed. The number of things that have come through to be listed have increased since I've been there. I don't know what that means.

Mr. DICKS. So the money for listing is up?

Mr. SMITH. No. The number of listing packages has increased. They have more species listed, more critters to worry about and less resources to devote to them.

ENDANGERED SPECIES STATUS SURVEYS

Mr. SPEAR. One of the ways that works is that two to three years ago we were doing status surveys. We would go out and we'd have a list of species that are on our candidate list, and we'd be checking out and funding contracts with universities to find out their status. This year we're funding no status surveys with the hard-core Federal dollars.

Luckily, again, the States have picked up slack, and we're getting them or working with them, and they are funding some status surveys. Once your status surveys are done, then you have the background material to go through the listing process. We've built up a little backlog of survey data and we are working our way through it. A couple of years from now, there is basically going to be nothing there to work with.

I'm making the overall point that the item of most discussion today—the endangered species program—is really in a difficult situation. One species I'll bring up specifically is the Attwater's prairie chicken. It has gone from 1,000 birds two years ago to 430 birds this year. That is all that remains along the Texas coast. Largely the weather caused the problem. To get those back will require some habitat maintenance effort, to some extent on some public lands, but also on some private lands, and there is no recovery money, in essence, to cover those sorts of things. That is a worst case example.

This also hits hard on the folks who are doing the permits, the wetlands, the contaminants, and all those other high priority activities. Those people in Ecological Services that are out there, I think, are really stressed at this stage in trying to cover as broad an area as possible.

Mr. DICKS. Okay.

PAY COST ABSORPTION

Ms. TYNAN. Mr. Chairman, if I might interject a moment on the case that Mr. Spear is bringing up. Although endangered species is level funding pretty much across the board, they are having to absorb pay costs in 1990 and 1991. By absorbing pay costs, you don't see a reduction in the budget, but it does impact the program on the ground. I think that's what Mr. Spear is referring to.

Mr. DICKS. Was that imposed by our subcommittee?

Ms. TYNAN. It is in the Appropriations Bill for 1990, and it is proposed in 1991.

Mr. DICKS. The budget this year, does it request 100 percent funding for pay increases?

Ms. TYNAN. We're absorbing 60 percent of our pay for 1991. For 1990, we're absorbing 100 percent.

Mr. DICKS. So it'll be a recurrence?

Ms. TYNAN. Yes, across two years, for 1990 and 1991. It is about $14 million in Resource Management, the basic operating accounts of the Service. The regions are picking up the bill for about $14 million to stay even with the staff they have. If you cross all program areas, with that kind of absorption, it is going to impact the field level.

Mr. DICKS. And endangered species is where that is——

Ms. TYNAN. Well, we crossed——

Mr. DICKS. That is one area?

Ms. TYNAN. That is one area, yes, sir.

REGION 1—ISSUES

Mr. DICKS. Okay. All right.

Marv, do you want to come up? Is there anything else that you haven't covered?

Mr. PLENERT. I thought you'd forget me.

Mr. DICKS. No.

Mr. PLENERT. I appreciate it. I'll be brief because I've spent a lot of time up here already. Endangered species, of course, is the issue in our part of the world as well. One of the States that I am responsible for, in addition to the five on the mainland, is Hawaii and the trust territories. I just don't believe that the Service budgets have paid enough attention to the endangered species problems, both plants and animals, in Hawaii. We need to move forward on listing and, of course, consultation and recovery. A lot of the lands there are private. They are difficult to get on. We need to do status surveys. We need to educate the local landowners as to the threats.

We have a number of outlying islands that it is very expensive to get to. Just recently on one of the islands—I can't recall the name—we discovered a strange ant there that was an alien ant that is causing some problems with nesting birds. Just to get to the island alone is a $40,000 effort, so I just wanted to bring that to the committee's attention. I believe that we need to pay more attention to the Hawaiian situation.

HAWAIIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDS ENDANGERED SPECIES

Mr. DICKS. We note the proposed reduction of $300,000 for the Hawaiian and Pacific refuge complex——

Mr. PLENERT. Yes. I was going to get to that.

Mr. DICKS. That must be a problem then, isn't it?

Mr. PLENERT. Yes, it is, to do all the things that we have to do there. We've got a number of wetlands that we manage for endangered species that we acquired for that purpose. The vegetation grows because of the rainfall and because of the ideal climate. If you don't control some of the vegetation on the wetland shores, they soon aren't used for the purpose that we acquired them for. So yes, I am concerned.

Mr. DICKS. Are your Hawaiian and Pacific refuge complexes fully operational?

Mr. PLENERT. No. We are running about half speed. I would say that we're providing about half of the needs with regard to personnel that we could use if we wanted to do an optimum job.

In addition to Hawaii, of course, we've got Guam and a number of endangered birds there. There is a brown tree snake that is wildly snuffing out birds as we speak. They feed at night. That's a real problem. We need to address these situations.

ENDANGERED SPECIES IMPORTATION

I even kind of hated to bring them up, but we've got a problem also in Guam with the importation and exportation of endangered species. Fruit bats is a good example of one species that comes through the port, and we have no presence there. We're going to look at putting somebody there.

Mr. DICKS. Do you have American Samoa, too?

Mr. PLENERT. Yes.

Mr. DICKS. Is there anybody out there?

Mr. PLENERT. No.

Mr. DICKS. Anything else you want to say?

Mr. PLENERT. Yes, just briefly, and then I'll sit down. I'm also concerned about our ability for our hatcheries to meet the production objectives and goals. We're working daily with the Columbia River Authority and the lakes and rivers and streams in your area. It seems like the numbers are going down. National Marine Fisheries Service has been petitioned to list a number of species, particularly in the upper Snake River tributary, they're talking about spring and summer cohoes. Our presence is to provide technical assistance and try to make sure that we meet our production goals.

I'm also concerned about water rights, which you have talked about before. We have a number of refuges out there with water costs and costs for delivery of water increasing.

Mr. DICKS. Okay. Thank you.

Mr. PLENERT. Thank you very much.

CLOSING REMARKS

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Director, I regret that I wasn't here this morning, but I was traveling back here, and I pinch-hitted for Mr. Yates this afternoon. Is there anything else you'd like to discuss? Anything you've missed? Any other issues you'd like to touch upon?

Mr. TURNER. No, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank you for your indulgence and interest in our programs. It is a great agency. I'm reminded daily of the commitment and dedication of folks scattered across America that do a great job for all of us. It is an exciting time to be in this agency. The problems are more complex and coming with faster frequency, as you have pointed out. At the same time——

Mr. DICKS. There is never enough money.

Mr. TURNER. Resource allocation is always a problem. Yet, on the other side, it is a time of great opportunity because of the interest of this Administration, the Congress, and people across America. We have touched on a lot of the problems today, such as endangered species and wetlands, and we appreciate your interest in the private land initiatives that we can do through the farm bill—things like stewardship 2000, or even the North American Plan, which you all endorsed a year ago. It is a very exciting undertaking.

There is a general concern, and the Secretary has tried to address it, about the backlog of maintenance and operation. We've added 16 new refuges in the last three years, and we don't have people on those refugees. We don't have facilities. Whether it is a research station, a hatchery, or a refuge, we've got a backlog of maintenance. We've tried to address it.

Water rights—that is a new problem, but we've obviously got to have good water and enough water for fish and wildlife. That is going to be a growing problem for us. The contaminant issue you have touched on. An area in which we need to enhance our abilities is the growing need of Americans for non-game areas, areas with high biodiversity, and non-consumptive wildlife values. We plan to do that.

Those are just a few of the issues. We appreciate the support that we've gotten out of this Committee and the interest in our programs.

With that, thank you, Mr. Chairman. We will respond in writing to those questions you've given us.

Mr. DICKS. Good.

Mr. TURNER. I appreciate your time and indulgence.

Mr. DICKS. Thank you very much.

The committee is adjourned.

[Questions and answers for the record follow:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Endangered Species

Question: What degree of coordination exists between the endangered species program office and the research program for endangered species?

Answer: Coordination occurs daily between endangered species personnel and research and development personnel on all endangered species issues of mutual interest and responsibility, including budgeting and setting priorities for species targeted for endangered species research. Both the Assistant Director for Fish and Wildlife Enhancement and the Regional Director for Research and Development have assigned liaison duties to members of their staff to ensure coordination and communication on endangered species research issues. Each of the internal organizations always consults with the other on activities that might affect the other's programs.

Endangered Species Listing

Question: Listing of species of animals and plants is the initial step in endangered species activities, since species must be listed to benefit from the protection provided under the Act. What are the costs associated with increased public participation in the listing process?

Answer: The listing process has always had a strong component of public participation, and since 1978, this has been augmented by provisions requiring a public hearing when it is requested in connection with any proposed listing. The Service has actively encouraged increased public participation in the early states of the listing process through the publication of comprehensive notices of review as a step in candidate assessment. The costs associated with this effort are those of publishing the notices in the Federal Register and reprinting a sufficient supply for distribution to the interested public. As an example of these expenditures, the most recently published notice, for plant species, was 45 pages long (at approximately $400 per page in the Federal Register, or $18,000), and 10,000 copies were reprinted at a cost of approximately $15,000. The principal costs associated with public participation in the listing rulemaking process are the administrative expenses required to hold hearings (staff time, rental of space, preparation of transcript, etc.) and the staff time required to respond to comments on proposed rules. Increased participation, and associated costs, occurs when there is greater than usual public interest in a particular proposed listing, so that multiple public hearings are necessary or larger hearing rooms must be arranged to accommodate the number of expected participants or when the volume of public comment is unusually great and more resources must be devoted to responses.

Question: How has this changed over the years?

Answer: Although there has been no essential alternation in the character of public participation on the listing rulemaking process during the past few years, there have been several listing proposals that required unusually high levels of attention to public involvement, such as those for the desert tortoise and the northern spotted owl. The number of high visibility listings is expected to increase. The 1988 amendment requiring monitoring of petitioned candidate species in being implemented, in part, by biennial review and republication of the Service's notices of review. Increased expenses will include those associated with gathering of information from State agencies, conservation organizations, and the scientific community; the review and updating of the lists of candidate species; and the actual costs of publishing and reprinting these lengthy documents.

Endangered Species Information System

Question: What would it cost the Service to merge the information in the Endangered Species Information System with the system managed by The Nature Conservancy?

Answer: The contractual costs for the Service to merge the Endangered Species Information System (ESIS) with The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) system is estimated to cost $90,000 annually, with a first year data entry and set up cost estimated at $130,000.

Question: What are the advantages of the merger?

Answer: Currently, both the Service and TNC have data bases that include information on threatened and endangered (T&E) species. Merging ESIS into the more inclusive TNC data base would reduce duplication of effort and would provide the Service with access to a more comprehensive and current data base in support of its endangered species program. The Service and TNC would work cooperatively to design, develop, and revise TNC-maintained plant and animal data bases to fit Service needs.

Question: What information does TNC have that you do not have?

Answer: Both TNC and the Service have data bases that include the majority of T&E listed species. In addition, TNC includes information on proposed and candidate T&E species. TNC's system maintains site specific location data while the Service's system only includes county level location data.

Question: What information do you have that TNC does not have?

Answer: None. The information contained in ESIS is also contained in TNC's data base.

Habitat Conservation Plans

Question: How valuable are habitat conservation plans?

Answer: Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act (Act) prohibits the "taking", even incidentally, of any listed species of wildlife. Specific authority outlined in the 1982 amendments to the Act allows for the issuance of incidental take permits for private parties undertaking actions not requiring Federal authorization, funding, or approval but which may violate the provisions of Section 9 of the Act. Issuance of these permits require the completion of a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), which allows for recovery of listed species, while permitting orderly development. HCPs are very valuable because they are used to reduce conflicts between listed species and private development and provide a framework that encourages partnerships between the private sector and local, State, and Federal agencies in the interests of endangered species and habitat conservation.

Question: What assistance does the Fish and Wildlife Service provide?

Answer: The Service role in the HCP process is to provide technical assistance, including pre-application advice, National Environmental Policy Act analysis, and a biological opinion on the proposed permit issuance.

Question: Is participation in the development of habitat conservation plans a cost effective use of Fish and Wildlife resources?

Answer: Yes, participation in habitat conservation plan development, through pre-application assistance, serves to not only promote coordination and cooperation among involved agencies, but streamlines the permit issuance process for the Service. Knowledge of the project during the development process enables the Service to provide advice early on to avoid long and costly negotiations prior to the application submission and allows for an informed and timely decision to be made, by the Service, regarding impacts on the species.

Question: What is the level of demand for Service assistance in habitat conservation plans?

Answer: As species are listed and non-Federal party requirements, (e.g. development, off-road use, etc) for land increase, the level of demand for Service assistance and oversight will escalate. The demand for Service participation throughout the HCP process is expected to continue to grow over time. New listings, (e.g. Desert tortoise, Florida species) and heightened awareness of non-Federal impacts on currently listed species could easily double or triple the demand for Service involvement in new and ongoing HCP development.

Question: What level of support can you provide in 1991 given the proposed reduction in consultation as part of the America the Beautiful presentation?

Answer: It is anticipated that the reductions will be in Nationwide consultation activities, which occur predominately in the development of HCPs. Given the magnitude of the reduction, the Service's involvement in the HCP process will be impacted. A reduction in pre-application assistance will be realized throughout the areas where HCPs are being conducted.

Question: Won't your consultation workload grow as the number of species listed as threatened or endangered increases?

Answer: Yes, the consultation workload is expected to grow as additional species are listed.

Grants-to-States

Question: What factors are used in determining the allocation of grants to States for endangered species activities?

Answer: For fiscal years 1989 and 1990 the basis for allocation of Section 6 funds to the Service Regions was the number of listed species in each Region that were covered by cooperative agreements with States. This allocation formula was selected after considering several options. Primary factors in the choice were 1) benefit to the listed species, 2) equity among participating States, and 3) encouragement for States to enter into cooperative agreements as described in Section 6 of the Act. Within each Regional allocation the Regional Directors of the Service are responsible for distributing funds in a manner consistent with the criteria stated in Section 6(d) of the Act.

Question: Would you think a change to consider land mass in the allocation is appropriate? Explain.

Answer: The suggestion to include land mass in the overall allocation formula was evaluated. It was considered to unduly bias the allocation in favor of large States. The use of total land area in distribution, as in the case of Pittman-Robertson funds, is based on relatively even distribution of resident game species throughout all available habitat. In contrast, there are large land expanses in the U.S. on which there is little or no occurrence of listed endangered or threatened species. The use of land area in the allocation formula would not be appropriate for such areas.

Question: Please provide a justification for the endangered species State grants program since there is not one in the budget justification.

Answer: Grants-to States ($5,671,000/0 FTE) The Service successfully uses the cooperative grant program as an incentive to promote active State involvement in Endangered Species activities. Forty-eight States currently participate in this program and the approval process is well along for the remaining two. The States are active in the preservation and conservation of endangered species and can also begin to monitor the status of recovered species and candidate species in accordance with 1988 amendments to the Act. Some programs are funded through tax checkoffs, but in recent years the competition among uses of tax checkoff revenues has been increasing, reducing the available funds.

The proposed funding would be allocated to the States to continue existing programs; initiate projects for the new species being added to the list each year; and assist the Fish and Wildlife Service in carrying out the requirement of the 1988 amendments to the Act, including monitoring and recovery of species.

Grays Lake Whooping Cranes

Question: Last year, the Service told us that the Grays Lake flock of whooping cranes was experiencing excessive mortality and was not breeding. Has there been any improvement in the past year?

Answer: There is reason to expect that mortality will be reduced. No eggs have been laid, although copulation has occurred in a pair where forced pairing experiments were begun.

Question: Why should we continue to put money into the Grays Lake flock?

Answer: Important information is being gained from the studies of powerline marking devices and their value in reducing collisions by cranes, geese, ducks and raptors. Experimental high-visibility markers are being placed on powerlines in regular flight paths. Every effort is being made to reduce mortality at Grays Lake. In the meantime, the Grays Lake flock represents the Service's best opportunity to examine the question of improper imprinting in cranes. The cross-fostering technique which raises whooping cranes with sandhill crane surrogate parents may be causing improper sexual imprinting or failure to transfer species-specific behaviors to whooping cranes. Half of the whooping cranes in captivity were cross-fostered. Information gained from the Grays Lake flock will guide captive flock husbandry techniques.

Question: How much are you spending on the Grays Lake flock in 1990, and how much have you proposed for 1991?

Answer: The 1990 budget is $112,500. An additional $10,000 was spent from the Region 2 whooping crane budget for use at Grays Lake for pens and other items related to the forced pairing experiment. The proposed budget for 1991 is $112,500.

Hydropower Relicensing

Question: Why is the Service moving so slow in establishing a mechanism for reimbursements on other types of hydropower projects?

Answer: In 1988 the Service established a mechanism for reimbursements for hydropower projects subject to mandatory terms and conditions under section 30(c) of the Federal Power Act, as amended by the Electric Consumers Protection Act of 1986. For other types of hydropower projects, the Service has been determining if it is feasible to seek either direct reimbursement on a project-by-project basis, or nationwide reimbursements from FERC/Treasury based on total annual costs. The Service is proceeding cautiously, being careful to fully evaluate all the legal, administrative and policy considerations involved.

No-Net Loss and the Regulatory Program

Question: The justification at FWS-68 states that "essential to achieving no-net loss is a strong wetland regulatory program. The loss of our natural wetland base must be reduced". Other wetlands related activities are treated well in the budget request. Why then is an element which is "essential to achieving no net loss" not given more resources in the budget?

Answer: The 1991 Budget Justification proposes significant increases in a number of programs within the Department of the Interior, while supporting efforts to reduce the Federal deficit in accordance with the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings targets. Sufficient resources are proposed for wetland regulatory activities to allow Service involvement on permit actions with the greatest potential to harm fish and wildlife.

Question: Will the budget request allow the Service to conduct detailed review of all the Corps of Engineers Section 10/404 wetland permit applications? If not, what portion can be reviewed?

Answer: The funding and manpower levels of the budget request will not permit the Service to review all permit applications. Based upon workload data from FY 1985 and 1986, the Service was able to review approximately 65% of the individual permit applications received. Since that time, the number of permit applications and the volume of competing work demands (e.g. 1985 Farm Bill) has increased without a concomitant increase in budget and staffing. Although the requested levels will allow the Service to continue to provide comments and recommendations to the Corps on projects with the most serious potential for damage to fish and wildlife, we expect to provide detailed review on less than 60% of the individual permit applications received.

Question: On what portion is it important that you perform a detailed review?

Answer: The Service needs to perform a detailed review of all individual permit applications in order to provide the Corps of Engineers with the resource assessments and mitigation recommendations they need to ensure compliance with the Clean Water Act section 404(b)(1) Guidelines and to meet our responsibilities as an "equal player" in the permit process.

Question: Will the budget request allow follow-up on projects once they are permitted to determine whether mitigation measures have been adequately implemented or to ensure that they perform as originally envisioned?

Answer: The budget request would not allow the Service to provide follow-up on all authorized projects.

Question: If not, what follow-up will you be able to do under the budget request?

Answer: The budget request would permit the Service to develop recommended permit conditions that include compliance reporting procedures for those projects with the most serious potential for damage to fish and wildlife. Subject to unforeseen new workloads and priorities, the budget request would also allow a limited number of follow-up studies throughout the country to assess compliance with permit conditions and success of mitigation measures using representative samples of completed permit actions.

Section 404 Permits

Question: In FY 1989 you show that you requested denial of 600 Section 404 permits. For how many of those did the Corps accept your denial recommendation? (FWS-69)

Answer: The referenced workload table in the FY 1991 Budget Justification was developed using historical workload data. Based upon data for FY 1985 and 1986, 16.4 percent of our denial recommendations were sustained by the Corps. We have no basis for concluding that this acceptance rate has changed dramatically since that time.

Question: Last year you told us that "The Service must become a more active 'equal player' in the permit process to allow greater acceptance of and compliance with recommendations geared to protect fish and wildlife resources." (p. 435, Part 10, 1990) What have you done to become an "equal player" in the permit process?

Answer: The Service's success in becoming an "equal player" is a function of both the Service's efforts and the Corps' willingness to recognize the Service's role in the process, as specified under the Clean Water Act, the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and other statutes and to give the Service's comments and recommendations the appropriate weight and deference. Despite that constraint, the Service is pursuing improvements in this arena. The interaction between the Corps and the Service on the "Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands" provides an example of the improved working relationship the Service seeks to foster, with Service biologists sharing the responsibility for interagency training and public education efforts with the Corps, EPA, and SCS.

The Service has also forged new relationships with EPA concerning the Service's role in the permit program. Two Service Regional Offices have established Memoranda of Agreement with three EPA Regional Offices regarding technical assistance provided to the EPA on section 404 enforcement activities, Advanced Identification efforts, and other 404 related issues. Service assessments of fish and wildlife impacts were key elements of two Final 404(c) Determinations completed by EPA since last year.

Question: What tangible signs are there that you have become a more active "equal player"?

Answer: Despite the positive steps described above, Service involvement as an "equal player" at the Field Office/Corps District level remains limited to the "full consideration" of Service comments and recommendations that the Corps holds to be required by the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act and other applicable statutes. Permit decisions continue to be made by the Corps based on resource assessments that differ from those of the Service, and some permits are issued over the objection of the Service. However, two permit cases that the Service elevated last year pursuant to its section 404(q) Memorandum of Agreement resulted in the issues being referred back to the Corps Districts for re-evaluation and recoordination with the Service.

Environmental Contaminants

Question: The environmental contaminants subactivity directs efforts to assess contamination of "trust resource" in order to prevent, reduce and/or eliminate such contamination where it may be occurring. (FWS-82) What do you mean by trust resources?

Answer: Trust resources consist of those species, such as migratory birds, endangered species, anadromous fish, and certain marine mammals, and lands, such as National Wildlife Refuges, for which the Fish and Wildlife Service has legal authority or responsibility.

Question: What authorities do you have to reduce or eliminate contamination of trust resources?

Answer: The Fish and Wildlife Service has several legal authorities that can directly or indirectly reduce or eliminate contamination of trust resources. These include the following: Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Endangered Species Act and Amendments, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, Clean Water Act, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Toxic Substances Control Act and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

Resource Damage Assessment

Question: What level of activity do you currently have and propose in FY 1991 for natural resource damage assessment?

Answer: The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), because of it's trustee responsibilities, conducts preliminary review of hundreds of hazardous waste sites each year to determine potential impact to fish and wildlife resources. These sites may become candidates for damage recovery under Damage Assessment Regulations. A formal natural resource damage assessment is a phased process, each step requiring greater effort and expense. The level of potential damage and restoration is balanced against the odds of carrying out an assessment. The Service is currently involved in a limited number of formal damage assessments. Due to a statute of limitation expiration the Service has been forced to pursue damages at 2 sites using existing funding. This funding has been provided out of contaminant operational dollars ($6,501,000 in 1990 and $7,444,000 in 1991. While many more sites may be candidates for formal damage assessments, the Service is faced with trading off other identified priority work to accomplish them. The Service has identified 16 sites that are ripe for formal damage assessments. Preliminary indications are that the damage assessment workload is in excess of the amount provided in the budget request. Formal damage assessments not only require the Service to fund its own studies but to reimburse both the Solicitor and Department of Justice for legal support. The Service is collecting information from the regions to determine additional sites and the funding requirements for the 16 sites mentioned above. The Service is committed to conducting formal damage assessments in coordination with other natural resources trustees, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill in Alaska is an example of such an effort. In addition, the Service is working cooperatively with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to assess natural resource damages at two sites in California: (1) DDT contamination in Los Angeles coastal region and (2) hazardous waste contamination from mining in the Sacramento River cooperative effort with NOAA.

Question: What can you carry out with these requested resources?

Answer: The workload in damage assessment is beyond what was originally known or understood when the present budget was developed. Established priorities are being evaluated to determine which projects can be deferred to accomplish the damage assessments in a timely fashion using existing resources. The Service can begin the damage assessment process on the previously mentioned sites within current funding levels. Based on early estimates from Service Regions, and not including potential further costs related to the Exxon Valdez, completion of damage assessment responsibilities will require additional funding of approximately $18 million and 60 FTE's. These funds will be used for detailed studies to document the relationship between natural resource injuries and the hazardous substance release or spill; to determine the extent of the injuries; to determine liability when multiple sources are involved, and to prepare relevant economic analyses and restoration plans. In addition, for major cases, significant litigation costs can be incurred. In many cases, contracts will be required to carry out detailed studies, but additional staff will also be needed to coordinate that work, carry out other studies, and follow through on the litigation and restoration. Much of those assessment costs will be reimbursable when damages are collected from the responsible parties. Early estimates would call for: $13 million and 26 FTEs for several sites on the Great Lakes, $500,000 and 2 FTEs for several West Coast sties, including ones in Puget Sound, the Los Angeles basin, San Francisco Bay, and the upper Sacramento River, other industrial sites in the midwest, $3 million and 10 FTEs; fishery and bird resources on the Texas coast, $700,000 and 11 FTEs; major mining waste contamination of the Arkansas River in Colorado and the Clark Fork of the Columbia River in Montana, $300,000 and 2 FTEs; increased preliminary reviews of sites in the southwest and southeast, $700,000 and 8 FTEs; and training and coordination of these activities $90,000 and 2 FTEs.

Question: What is involved in doing a natural resource damage assessment?

Answer: The trustee(s) must demonstrate the link between the hazardous substance release or oil spill and the injuries to the resources, determine the extent of the damages resulting from those injuries, determine an appropriate restoration or replacement for lost or damaged resources, and find the value of that loss. Value is based on lost use and on restoration or replacement costs. In most cases, settlements have been arrived at without the need to complete the entire process, but, as further cases develop, litigation may be required to arrive at a resolution. Once damages are collected from responsible parties, those funds must be used to carry out appropriate restoration or replacement of the damaged natural resources. Since responsible parties are also liable for costs of carrying out the damage assessment, this may provide incentive for early settlements.

Question: What are the advantages of doing a natural resource damage assessment?

Answer: The purpose of a natural resource damage assessment is to document environmental losses due to an oil spill or hazardous substance release so that responsible parties can be assessed and replacement or restoration of the lost resources can be accomplished. Not all cases of oil spills or hazardous substance release result in significant losses or injuries to public natural resources. However, many do, and the damage assessment process is used to arrive at a fair compensation for the lost resources. The most visible recent example of such natural resource damages is the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The damage assessment process now in progress is directed at determining the appropriate level of compensation. In a recent case in California, Shell Oil is paying nearly $12 million in natural resource damages for an oil spill in the Suisun Bay region of San Francisco Bay. Those funds will be used by the Fish and Wildlife Service, the State of California, and other trustees to restore wildlife habitat in the San Francisco Bay delta region. The case was settled before all phases of a damage assessment had to be carried out and cost far less than the damages received.

Question: What areas are most ripe for a natural resource damage assessment?

Answer: In general, hazardous substances and oil spills are associated with human activities. Therefore, natural resources near urban centers and transportation corridors are jeopardy areas. For instance, navigable rivers, harbors in the Great Lakes and coastal areas, flood plain areas near urban regions, and various landfills, often remote from those urban areas, are sites where damages to natural resources are documented or suspected.

More specifically, the Service is considering pursuing major natural resource damage assessments on at least 19 sites where hazardous substances have been released and several sites impacted by oil spills. The timing of these will depend, in part, on collection of further data as well as on the progress of cleanups planned or being conducted under the lead of the Environmental Protection Agency. If restoration or replacement is not carried out during the cleanup process, or if cleanup further exacerbates natural resource damages, then responsible parties are liable for those losses. Natural resource damages are not intended as a substitute for cleanup, but, if present need to be considered in any cleanup plan. Such damages can only be collected from responsible parties; Superfund monies cannot be used for natural resource damages. In addition to the hazardous waste releases identified, natural resource damages will be pursued to the extent possible with present manpower as new significant oil or hazardous waste spills occur. In the case of oil spills, a significant problem is that work needs to be accomplished immediately, but funding has not been available. Funds cannot be moved from other accounts without causing significant disruptions in ongoing programs of the Service. Provisions in proposed oil spill legislation may make funds available for the cost of assessing damages. Upfront funding would be reimbursable from costs recovered from responsible parties.

Contaminant Funding

Question: Contaminant funding appears in several different places in the Fish and Wildlife Service, including fish and wildlife enhancement, refuges, and research. (FWS-82) How are all of these various contaminant activities coordinated within the Service?

Answer: The Division of Environmental Contaminants (Division), within Fish and Wildlife Enhancement (Region 9), coordinates all operational contaminant activities in Regions 1-7, including contaminant investigations and cleanup activities on National Wildlife Refuges, to ensure that the

Service's highest priorities are met. Contaminant investigations and cleanup activities on Refuges are prioritized by Refuge personnel in consultation with the Division. Funds are then allocated to the Regions to accomplish these tasks. Research activities are coordinated by Research and Development (Region 8) in consultation with the Division and Regions 1-7. This is accomplished primarily through the formal "research needs" process, which is used to identify and prioritize the needs of Region 1-7, and through informal discussions and planning activities between research and operations.

Contaminant Problems - Tulare Basin, California

Question: What contaminant problems are you finding in the Tulare Basin in California?

Answer: The Tulare Basin was once the largest freshwater wetland/open water complex west of the Mississippi. Nearly all the wetland areas have been drained for agricultural purposes. Evaporation ponds designed to dispose of irrigation drainwater containing salts and toxic trace elements such as selenium, arsenic, and boron have attracted migratory birds because of the lack of other more suitable wetland and the artificial abundance of invertebrate food items which concentrate toxic selenium. Exposure to contaminants, mainly selenium, occurs at the ponds and results in embryo deformity, decreased hatchability of eggs, and in some cases, death due to chronic selenium toxicosis. There are currently over 7,400 acres of evaporation ponds with an additional 10,000 to 20,000 acres planned or being developed.

Question: What are your authorities to take action in this area?

Answer: The Department of the Interior is responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 16. U.S.C, sections 703-712. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act prohibits the taking of migratory birds at any time, by any means, or in any manner, unless permitted by regulations. There are no regulations which allow the incidental loss of migratory birds due to effects of selenium which is unnaturally concentrated at evaporation ponds.

Question: What action, other than studying the situation, are you taking in the Tulare Basin?

Answer: The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has endorsed a moratorium on construction of all new ponds and has recommended against such construction in every forum available to us. We have worked with evaporation pond operators to develop plans to reduce or eliminate exposure of migratory birds to the toxic pond water. Procedures such as screening out or hazing birds away from ponds, providing alternative wetlands, decreasing the attractiveness of the ponds by eliminating aquatic vegetation and food sources are being recommended for existing ponds. Referral of documented cases of migratory bird illegal take to the Division of Law Enforcement for investigation is done where birds continue to be affected.

Question: Are you carrying out your responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act?

Answer: Yes, the Fish and Wildlife Service's Division of Law Enforcement will continue to collect and evaluate information regarding drainwater evaporation ponds which may be causing the unlawful take of migratory birds.

It is necessary to prove that losses of migratory birds are attributable to a specific site for successful prosecution under the take provision of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Results from the most recent research may provide evidence and additional clarification regarding the potential toxicity of any specific site or sites. Information which documents possible illegal losses at a particular site will be referred to the United States Attorney's Office in Sacramento, California, for action as deemed appropriate by that office, as is standard Fish and Wildlife Service procedures in similar law enforcement investigations of this complexity.

Salton Sea and Stillwater Waterfowl Management Area

Question: Are there funds budgeted for planning for remediation at Stillwater and Salton Sea? If not, why not? If yes, how much?

Answer: Planning for remediation of problems related to contaminants in agricultural drainwater is phase four of the Department of the Interior irrigation drainwater program. The 1991 budget contains $487,000 for planning at Stillwater and $622,000 for Salton Sea. These funds will be appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation.

Hazardous Waste Cleanup

Question: What are the "potential significant hazardous waste cleanup requirements for Tinicum, Great Swamp NWR, Patuxent and Parker River NWR"? (FWS-85)

Answer: Contaminant cleanup work involves extensive and numerous studies to fully characterize the type and extent of contamination. Studies must then be undertaken to identify and evaluate the cleanup and disposal options available and to choose the most appropriate option. It is sometimes years before actual cleanup of a site can be effected. During this time, available technology and methodology changes, as do regulatory requirements. Therefore, it is difficult to estimate, with any degree of confidence, exactly what will be required for any one site at any specific time. With that in mind, the status of the four sites is as follows:

Tinicum - A second site investigation has been completed at Tinicum. The results are currently under review by an interagency group of biologists headed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). EPA is expected to rank the site in the near future using their new Hazard Ranking System. The results of this ranking will determine if a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) needs to be done. If required, the RI/FS process is expected to cost approximately $3 million. Further, complete capping of the landfill, if required, could cost an additional $3 million. The Service has requested $1 million in FY 1991 construction funds to begin to address the hazardous waste cleanup at Tinicum. In any case, it is anticipated that some additional capping will be required as well as additional ground water wells for monitoring.

Great Swamp - Groundwater is being monitored and hydrological studies are being undertaken in cooperation with the Geological Survey. The Service is also studying contamination of nearby wildlife populations. While estimates are not yet available, ultimate cleanup of the asbestos site may cost in the millions of dollars, but any cost will be shared by the identified responsible parties. The Rolling Knoll Landfill site is not expected to receive a Hazard Ranking System score by EPA until 1992, when the hydrology is better known. Until the site is ranked, major planning and cleanup funding cannot be estimated accurately. Until ranking occurs, further monitoring and studies at the Rolling Knoll Landfill will be carried out within general contaminant cleanup funding.

Patuxent - The leach field at the Research Center was used as part of a septic system for the chemistry laboratory sink drains. Preliminary analyses indicate that elevated levels of contaminants such as heavy metals, solvents, and pesticides, are present in sediments. A site investigation is currently in progress to determine how significant the problem may be. Results of this investigation are not expected until July, but based on very preliminary estimates, a contractor has estimated the cost of cleanup at a minimum of $1 million. The Service, therefore, has requested $1 million in FY 1991 construction funds to address the hazardous waste cleanup at Patuxent.

Parker River - Parker River was not determined to be a significant contaminant problem until the beginning of fiscal year 1990. What had originally been considered a minor removal ($11,000) of a small number of non-leaking drums from a recently purchased property turned out on further investigation to involve disposal and burial by the former owner of transformers, many additional drums, batteries, and other contaminants. The site investigation is not expected to be completed until perhaps the end of June. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has required the Service to treat the cleanup of the site as an emergency and is prompting the Service to accelerate its activities. Preliminary estimates indicate that the cleanup of the above ground and subsurface sites will cost approximately $6.6 million. Better estimates will be available after the conclusion of the site investigation. FY 1990 costs of $700,000 are being paid by deferring other construction and cleanup projects for which funds had been allocated previously.

Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge

Question: At what stage are you in cleanup at Crab Orchard NWR?

Answer: The Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study is complete. The Record of Decision for the heavy metals site has been signed. Negotiations of the Interagency Agreement with the U.S. EPA, Illinois EPA, Department of the Interior, and the Department of Defense is continuing. The Service is ready to initiate cleanup design as soon as the Department of the Interior determines the appropriateness of expenditure of funds for remedial design.

Question: What alternatives for waste disposal are being considered?

Answer: Several alternatives were considered in the Feasibility Study. The preferred option is solidification of soil containing heavy metals, in a mixture of fly ash and cement, prior to disposal in a containment "cell" on the Refuge. One for PCB-containing soil would be incineration; any incinerated soil also containing heavy metals would also be solidified and disposed as for the other heavy-metal materials. Total cost of this preferred alternative has been estimated at $25.1 to $27.1 million. Another alternative is solidification of PCB's without incineration, which would not be a permanent solution (estimated cost: $6.1 million). Another is off-Refuge disposal, which would be impractical, also not to be permanent, and possibly subject the Fish and Wildlife Service to greater long-term liabilities.

Question: What potential problems exist with incineration?

Answer: If the incinerator were operated improperly, other toxic byproducts could be formed, although that is considered unlikely. A similar PCB incineration process has been in progress for several years on the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, and no problems have been encountered.

Question: For what portion of the costs will the Fish and Wildlife Service have responsibility?

Answer: The final share of costs for which the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) would be responsible cannot be determined at this time, and will be based on further information being developed through a detailed "responsible parties" search, as well as on negotiations with Sangamo-Weston Corporation, other industrial firms and the Department of Defense, which formerly owned the site. If negotiations are unsuccessful, litigation may be required to resolve allocation of costs. The Service has requested $6 million in construction funding in FY 1991 for finalizing the remedial design and initiating the cleanup process. It is hoped that resolution of the liability question will be accomplished by FY 1992 and that cost-sharing by other parties will also be available by that time. If the $6 million is more than the Service's share, reimbursement to the Treasury from private responsible parties will be sought pursuant to Superfund.

North Aleutian Basin Study

Question: What is the status of the study requested by congress on concerns related to oil and gas exploration in the north Aleutian Basin?

Answer: Letters were sent on January 4, 1990, to Regional Director, National Marine Fisheries Service and Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish and Game explaining the Congressional directive establishing a Regional contact person and proposing a general time frame to meet and discuss a course of action. On January 25, 1990, the Director received a letter from the Associate Director for Offshore Minerals Management, Minerals Management

Service, offering full cooperation in accomplishing the task and requesting a coordination meeting. On March 8, 1990, the Director sent a letter to the Associate Director for Offshore Minerals Management suggesting that the coordination meeting be held in Alaska and named Alaska Regional Director, Walter Stieglitz as the contact. As of April 9, 1990, Regional Director Stieglitz has not been contacted by Minerals Management Service to schedule a coordination meeting.

Underground Storage Tanks

Question: What is the status of your survey to gather information related to the number of underground storage tanks in the Service? (FWS-98)

Answer: The Service is in the process of compiling the information gathered on the number of underground storage tanks under its responsibility and the cost and schedule for bringing them into compliance with the regulations. Unfortunately, computerization of the information has resulted in numerous unanticipated difficulties. However, preliminary information indicates that the Service has approximately 1,200 underground storage tanks. A plan is being developed for each tank to ensure it is brought into compliance with Service policy and State and Federal regulations between now and 1998.

Question: What will you be able to accomplish with the requested increase of $1,000,000 related to underground storage tanks?

Answer: The data that we have gathered thus far indicates that the average cost of upgrading and addressing an underground storage tank and bringing it into compliance is approximately $10,000. There are many factors that may increase these costs significantly, such as unexpected leakage. Assuming that the $10,000 cost per tank is a reasonable estimate, the $1 million will allow approximately 100 tanks to be upgraded. Tanks will be selected for upgrading so as to ensure Service compliance with EPA and State regulations.

Question: What is your estimate of the total cost to bring all your tanks into compliance by December 1998?

Answer: Preliminary estimates from our survey indicate the cost of addressing our underground storage tanks will likely exceed $11.5 million. Most of this need is concentrated in the next four years.

Question: Who will do the work? Will it be by contractors?

Answer: The actual scheduling of work is being done by our Regional offices. Most of the work is expected to be carried out by contractors.

Contaminant Field Staffing

Question: Where are the two FTEs associated with the proposed contaminant field staffing reduction located? (FWS-98)

Answer: These FTEs are located in Region 3 - Green Bay, Wisconsin (1 FTE) and Region 5 - the Chesapeake Field Office in Annapolis, Maryland (1 FTE).

Question: What will not get done as a result of this reduction?

Answer: Efforts to assess offsite contamination from Superfund hazardous waste sites will be reduced.

Bay Estuary Program

Question: Of a requested $600,000 increase for the Bay Estuary Program, $400,000 is for the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) to cooperate with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in restoration efforts for Delaware Bay. (FWS-99). What will you be doing to restore Delaware Bay?

Answer: EPA currently is administering two estuary programs in the Delaware Bay area. The first is on Delaware Bay and is a multi-state, multi-agency effort to control water quality problems and restore living resources such as fish, shellfish, and waterfowl. The second is a restoration effort for the Delaware Inland Bays (Rehobeth Bay and Indian River Bay). The goals of both of these estuary programs are to: establish working partnerships among Federal, State, and local governments; transfer scientific and management information, experience, and expertise to interested parties; increase public awareness of pollution problems and ensure public participation in consensus building; promote basin-wide planning to control pollution and manage living resources. In both of these efforts, the Service's role is to bring technical information and a national perspective and experience to the planning process. If funds are appropriated, the Service will play a critical role in the following areas: assess the status and trends of living resources to determine the past and current populations and to allow the identification of resource goals; assess point and non-point source pollution impacts on fish and wildlife; assist in developing basin-wide management plans for target species; assist in developing habitat protection strategies for important resources including wetlands; provide technical assistance to other agencies regarding options for improving water quality to benefit fish and wildlife resources; and participate in public awareness efforts.

Question: What is the level of effort by NOAA and EPA?

Answer: EPA is proposing for FY 1991 $600,000 for the Inland Bays program and approximately $1,000,000 for the Delaware Bay program. In both programs, EPA has an administrative, rather than a technical, role to a large degree. Therefore, they depend on NOAA and the Service for technical expertise on biological resource issues, such as identifying habitat loss or degradation problems and providing recommendations for correcting the problems. NOAA is currently assessing the appropriate level of involvement in both estuary programs. If NOAA becomes involved, it will be limited to technical assistance in commercial fishery issues.

Question: What specifically will the $200,000 requested for Puget Sound allow you to do?

Answer: Puget Sound is recognized as an important State, Federal, and international natural resource. It is also a very large and complex ecosystem that faces serious degradation. To prevent this from occurring, the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) proposes an integrated plan of action involving Federal, State, and local cooperators. Specifically, the $200,000 will be directed towards activities to protect the Service's trust resources, such as migratory birds, endangered species, anadromous fish, and National Wildlife Refuges adjoining the Sound. Efforts will be directed at point-source dischargers, in cooperation with the State of Washington, to ensure compliance with both State and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations. This will involve site specific investigations. Additional work will be directed at non-point sources in efforts to document impacts and implement preventive and remedial measures through various regulatory activities. A portion of this money will be utilized to work cooperatively with EPA and the State. Activities would also include involvement in the preparation of the Puget Sound Water Quality Management Plan, which will serve as a comprehensive plan under the National Estuary Program, and initiation of a public awareness and education program.

National Wetland Inventory

Question: There is a requested increase of $2,000,000 for the National Wetlands Inventory, a 40% increase (FWS-107-108). What are the current inadequacies of the National Wetlands Inventory?

Answer: Although the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act (1986) directs the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to update the "Status and Trends of Wetlands in the United States" report by the end of FY 1990 and to provide updates at 10-year intervals, the funds have never been appropriated for this work.

The proposed increase will enable the Service to regain its mapping rate of at least 5 percent of the contiguous United States per year, because the cost of the wetlands status and trends work would no longer have to be absorbed internally. This would enable the Service to meet the 1998 deadline for mapping the conterminous United States that is also mandated by the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act.

The proposed increase also enables the status and trends effort to be transformed into a continuous mode, with reporting at a 5-year interval and interim estimates as necessary. A continuous wetland trends inventory would involve updating a percentage of the plots each year; e.g. 10 percent of the plots each year on a 10-year cycle.

The funding will also enable the Service to intensify the National grid so that accurate regional wetland acreage change information can be developed for the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, Great Lakes, Lower Mississippi River Alluvial Plain, and Prairie Pothole Region in Fiscal Years 1992, 1993, and 1994 respectively. In future years, this increase will enable accurate regional data for the Southeastern United States and the Playa Lakes Region in the Southwest to be developed.

Question: Why do you need "to intensify the National grid"?

Answer: The national grid produces statistically accurate national numbers. The grid must be intensified (increase the number of plots) to produce statistically valid regional numbers. Regional intensification will support other resource efforts underway within the States, the Service, and the Department and fill a significant wetland information data gap identified by the National Wetlands Policy Forum. It will provide the information needed to develop or alter management programs to ensure sound stewardship and protection. It also will provide the wetlands data needed to support the Secretarial initiative on Global Change and the President's No-Net-Loss goal.

Question: Do you expect the States to match any of the increase for the National Wetlands Inventory?

Answer: No. We don't expect the States to match any of the increase to produce statistically accurate regional wetland acreage change information. If we were intensifying the national grid to produce state level numbers, I would expect that certain states would match the funds expended in their state.

Question: To what extent, if at all, does EPA participate in the National Wetlands Inventory?

Answer: The funding from EPA varies from year to year. Section 230.80 of the Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines (45 FR 85336, dated December 24, 1980) provides for EPA and COE to jointly evaluate potential disposal sites within a prescribed area. The process is referred to as "advanced identification". The funding from EPA is used to produce wetland maps, enter the map information or to update certain wetland maps mostly in support of the advanced identification process. The Fish and Wildlife Service has recently entered into a new agreement with EPA to provide them with the computerized wetland data to support their Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program.

Question: What will the $1,465,000 contract buy?

Answer: The contract will cover the cost of collecting the data for the wetlands status and trends survey from the 4 square-mile sample plots. The deliverables include: annotate current aerial photographs, produce new map overlays for plots, produce a change overlay between the new and old overlays, combine the two overlays to produce a new base for future updates, measure the area of existing wetlands and all natural and man induced changes, provide all acreage data on a disk and update trend analysis plot database.

Question: Will the contract be let competitively?

Answer: The National Wetlands Inventory's service support contract is a competitive procurement. It is a one year contract with four option years. The FY 1990 contract is up for competitive procurement now. The contractor that wins the new service support contract will conduct this new work.

Question: What coverage will you achieve with the $300,000 in aerial photography?

Answer: These funds will be used to purchase stereoscopic coverage for all of the 4 square-mile sample plots to update 10% of the sample plots for the continuous status and trends and the regional intensification efforts.

Question: How does this compare to the current level?

Answer: This will double our aerial photograph acquisition.

Question: What equipment will you buy with $200,000?

Answer: The following equipment will be purchased with the $200,000 :

1 Cartographic engineering grade stereoscope (dedicated)	$ 7,500
1 Stereo zoom transfer scope (dedicated)	$ 10,000
10 File storage cabinets for aerial photography archives	$ 2,000
2 Dedicated MIPS or GRASS automated work stations	$ 70,000
1 Laser disk storage	$ 15,000
1 Image scanner	$ 50,000
1 Micro work station 386 based work station with VGA graphics, 150 megabyte disk storage, MS DOS and UNIX operating system. (Dedicated to statistical support of trend)	$ 10,500
1 Color laser printer	$ 35,000
TOTAL	$ 200,000

New Refuge Funding

Question: The $93,489,000 requested for refuge operations includes $5,201,000 in increases associated with America the Beautiful. None of the increase is for base operating costs associated with a refuge. Yet the Service projects it will have 472 refuges in 1991, an increase of 9 over 1990. (FWS 146-147). How in the face of increasing costs can you adequately operate 9 more refuges in 1991 with less money?

Answer: The Service will manage the nine new refuges at a custodial level within base refuge operations and maintenance funds. Projects of lesser priority on established refuges will be delayed to provide the necessary funding for essential activities on the new refuges.

Question: What is the projected cost of operating the 9 new refuges in 1991?

Answer: The projected annual operating cost for the 9 new refuges planned to become operational in FY 1991 is $1,817,000. Included are: Cypress Creek/$200,000; Ohio River Islands/$370,000; Stone Lakes/$350,000; James River/$200,000; Angelina/$75,000; Grand Cote/$97,000; Grand Bay/$200,000; Netches River/$125,000; and Patoka River/$200,000. This estimate includes salaries for a Refuge Manager on each station as well as a maintenance person and a clerk. The balance of funds would be used for initial start-up costs such as posting and fencing, baseline wildlife studies, monitoring of habitat, and purchase of a light vehicle for small operational activities.

Question: Why do you need $5,993,000 for refuge operations and maintenance in Washington, D.C. (FWS-509)?

Answer: Staff that report to the Assistant Director for Refuges and Wildlife and support the national wildlife refuge system through coordination of nationwide programs such as the Challenge Grant Program, the Volunteer Program, the Compatibility Study, the EIS study, the Maintenance Management System refuge coordination, the Fire Program, the national education program, the Refuge Needs Committee, a national water resources program, a national contaminants-on-refuges program, a national cultural resources/archaeology program, and national sport fishing and hunting programs, etc. In addition, projects that are undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior that serve all Interior agencies such as Take Pride in America are supported from these funds.

Question: Provide for the record a detailed description of how the $5,993,000 for refuge O & M in Washington, D.C. will be used in 1991. Compare to 1990.

Answer: In 1990 $5,582,000 and $ 5,593,000 in 1991 will provide support for 56 FTEs in the Division of Refuges, the Division of Realty, the Washington Support Staff, the office of the Assistant Director for Refuges and Wildlife, the Duck Stamp Office. Also$1.4 million provides nationwide support for special thrusts such as the Departmental Drainwater Program and the Take pride in America Initiative.

Question: What has been the impact of absorbing the 1990 pay raise on the individual refuges?

Answer: The Service is in the process of evaluating on-the-ground field station impacts of the 1990 pay raise absorption. This information should be available by mid-May, 1990. The result of the evaluation may require funding adjustments and the approval of the Committee regarding reprogramming procedures.

Question: What will be the on the ground impact on the refuges of absorbing 60% of the January 1991 pay raise?

Answer: Aside from concluding that, generally, the field stations will be reducing their level of operations in order to accommodate absorption of 60% of the January pay raise, it is not possible at this time to determine the on-the-ground impacts. Specifics regarding on-the-ground impacts will be requested from the regions at the beginning of FY 1991. However, the Service anticipates that with additional funding being devoted to salaries and benefits the field stations will experience reductions in funding for travel, training, overtime and other operational expenses, equipment replacement and may delay filling vacancies and decrease the number of temporary employees hired.

Refuge Base Operating Funds

Question: The budget justification (FWS-140) indicates that as a result of an additional $5.7 million Congress appropriated for operations of refuges the "Service was able to address a funding shortfall that has occurred over the last several years as a result of a continuous erosion of refuge base operating funds". If you have had erosion of refuge base operating funds, why is it feasible to propose to reprogram $2,050,000 of the Congressional increase for the other purposes? (FWS-508)

Answer: As new refuges have been added to the refuge system, base funds have been used to support these refuges. This continued practice has resulted in a erosion of operational funds for those established refuges supported from base funds, hence the phrase "erosion of refuge base operating funds". The proposed reprogramming of $2,050,000 from Refuge O & M in FY 1990 includes a reduction for support of technology transfer that can reach the agricultural community to reduce agricultural impacts on wildlife (ATTRA) and a proposed reprogramming for the Migratory Bird Office to continue support for migratory bird survey, banding and statistical evaluation upgrades.

Question: Did we appropriate too much for refuges?

Answer: No. As a matter of fact, there are new refuges for which no funding has ever been appropriated. The Service has conducted a region by region inventory of refuges established or expanded since FY 1982 that never received operating funding. Start-up costs and annual operating costs have been determined and the refuges are inventoried in priority order. Results of the inventory show that since 1982, Region 1 has acquired fourteen new refuges and expanded 6 refuges; and just since 1988, Region 4 has established 8 new refuges and expanded 6 refuges. Additional new refuges are planned to begin operations in FY 1990 and FY 1991. All regions except Region 7 (Alaska) have acquired refuges since 1982.

Question: Your proposed reduction of $532,000 "will defer or reduce some nonessential operational activities". Can you please tell us what "nonessential operational activities" are?

Answer: Nonessential operational activities are those activities which are important but which are not mandatory to the management of the refuge. For example, public use programs, recreational activities, and visitors' educational services programs would be reduced. Those activities such as mowing, road upkeep, kiosks and visitor center activities, brochures development and printing, fishing and hunting programs and trail maintenance that serve the public are generally not essential to the mission of the refuge. Habitat management activities including inventories, monitoring, and biological surveys that assist in flora and fauna management would be deferred or placed on a longer cycle.

Fire Management

Question: Is the $1,000,000 requested for fire equipment purchases/replacement adequate to keep your fire equipment up to date?

Answer: A continued Refuge Operations and Maintenance funding level of $1,000,000 for fire equipment purchase/replacement will be adequate to be responsive to field-level habitat management needs.

Question: What is the rationale for reducing fire operations from $2,200,000 in FY 1990 to $1,640,000 in FY 1991? (FWS-121)

Answer: It will be possible to reduce the amount of funding for operations as the new fire account will provide support for fire management including technical input, plan preparation, and other presuppression activities. It is anticipated that the Service will now be focusing its resource management funding on the use of fire as a resource management tool, i.e., habitat management. Consequently, an increased funding level is identified for training in order to teach employees how to obtain desirable ecological effects through prescribed burning.

Historical and Archeological Resource Management

Question: According to the budget justification, one percent or approximately $772,000 of refuge operating funds are being allocated to historical and archeological resource management. With this amount, how much more of the refuge system can be inventoried to locate and evaluate archaeological sites?

Answer: Approximately .7% of the National Wildlife Refuge System's 91 million acres has been inventoried to locate historic and archeological resources. At the current funding level, the Service estimates that an additional 20,000 acres will be inventoried each year. Cultural resources that are likely to be impacted by Service projects such as construction, grading of roads and building dikes, will be evaluated to determine significance.

Question: Do you have a plan to tell you which are the most significant areas to devote your limited resources for historical and archaeological sites?

Answer: The Service does not have any formal national or regional plans to indicate where the most significant historic and archaeological resources are located. However, a number of refuges such as William L. Finley in Oregon, Stillwater in Nevada, and Felsenthal in Arkansas have developed plans that guide the protection of important sites. In general, the Service has used criteria such as whether a site is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and whether it is being seriously damaged by vandalism and erosion to determine priorities for allocating funds.

Question: How much of a problem is theft of archaeological resources on refuges?

Answer: Although the Service annually collects information on cultural resource activities conducted on its 6800 known sites, it does not have comprehensive information on how many of them have been impacted by theft and destruction. In 1987, the Service testified at a Congressional hearing on the archaeological resource vandalism problem that approximately 35 to 50% of the sites under the jurisdiction of the Albuquerque Regional Office had been illegally disturbed. The Portland Regional Office has also reported vandalism at sites under their jurisdiction. Current statistics from fiscal year 1988, show that the Service reported 75 violations of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act involving illegal digging or removal of artifacts from sites.

Question: Provide for the record how the 1% of refuge resources was spent on historic and archeological resource management in FY 1989? Describe what you are doing in FY 1990.

Answer: Of the estimated 1% of refuge resources used for historic and archeological resource management in FY 1989, about $300,000 was allocated for staffing. Five of the Service's seven geographical regional offices had one professional archeologist or historian on staff to coordinate legal requirements and provide technical assistance to refuges. Additionally, one archeologist position is located in the Washington Office and one at the DeSoto refuge. The Washington Office archeologist is responsible for program overview and coordination and the archeologist at DeSoto refuge is responsible for maintaining the Bertrand Steamship artifact collection.

The Service estimates that about $300,000 was devoted to completing archeological and historic inventories and evaluations in response to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

We estimate that about $90,000 was spent in FY 1989 on recovering data from sites threatened by projects and other protective work and that $20,000 was spent on refuge law enforcement activities. The remainder of the total was used for curation of artifacts and interpretive work.

The Service anticipates that archeological and historical activities conducted during fiscal year 1990 will be similar in scale to those conducted during fiscal year 1989. The only difference is the addition of a professional position in one of the regional offices.

Matagorda Island National Wildlife Refuge

Question: The Chairman of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department informed us of a proposed joint agreement with the Fish and Wildlife Service regarding operations at Matagorda. What advantage does this proposed agreement offer the Fish and Wildlife Service?

Answer: This preferred alternative is the alternative that allows an integrated management scheme for all of Matagorda Island that is based on the expertise of all the cooperating parties. The proposed comprehensive management plan, being developed jointly by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Texas General Land Office, and Texas Parks and Wildlife Department proposes a full partnership for management of Matagorda Island in its entirety. There will be management along functional lines with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service having responsibility for habitat protection and management and Texas Parks and Wildlife Department having responsibility for public use and recreational aspects of management.

Two main advantages will result from the joint management plan. First, the entire island, which is totally publicly owned, will be operated as a whole unit under unified management. Secondly, all lands and waters, including beaches, now owned and administered by Texas General Land Office, will become a part of the National Wildlife Refuge System, giving these valuable marshlands and beaches an additional level of protection.

Question: What will the cost implications be for the Fish and Wildlife Service? Will your expenses increase or decrease?

Answer: There will be increases in operational expense to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as the plan becomes operational. The increases will be mainly in achieving full staffing to accomplish U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service commitments to the partnerships with the State agencies.

We have identified an increase need of $200,000 and four FTEs to staff and operate our portion of the overall island management when the agreement becomes operational. Additionally, we have identified a one-time capital expenditure of $550,000 to bring existing facilities (lodging, boat docks, etc.) up to required standards. An additional $500,000 is required to replace the refuge manager's residence and refuge office which were completely destroyed in a catastrophic explosion and fire in August, 1989.

Challenge Grants

Question: Why, under the America the Beautiful program, will you limit the Challenge Grant program to "project proposals that will exclusively benefit wetlands"?

Answer: Since FY 1988 the Service has conducted a partnership Challenge Grant program with State and local governments, individuals, and public and private groups at all levels. Challenge Grant programs enables the Service through cost sharing to cooperatively manage its natural and cultural resources while fulfilling its stewardship responsibilities to fish and wildlife management.

Through this Challenge Grant program the Service has been able to enhance its role cooperatively with others in education, wildlife habitat restoration, fish and wildlife management, and public recreation. By using this Wetland Initiative - Private/Federal cost sharing program the U.S. Fish and WIldlife Service can enhance its partnership initiatives in the development of wetland resources. Because of the drastic reductions in wetland habitats the Service believes that a concentrated effort including the Challenge Grant program can assist in the partnership to reduce wetland losses.

Question: Has there been no interest in projects other than wetlands?

Answer: Yes, during Fiscal Year 1990, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service received 211 Challenge Grant project proposals of which 115 were wetlands related. These proposals totaled $1,983,000 in value and covered a wide spectrum of projects on Service lands with significant cooperation and contributions from organizations like the Prince Georges County Parks and Recreation Foundation, the Illinois Department of Conservation, the Connecticut Audubon Society, Dakota Wildlife Trust, Virginia Game and Fish Department, and the Nature Conservancy. Through these cooperative efforts the Service is able to increase fish and wildlife habitat, provide public recreational opportunities, and enhance its educational initiatives while providing solutions to national problems like the loss of wetlands, the lack of biodiversity, and the decline of endangered species habitat.

Alaska Permits

Question: Currently, the annual fee rental for commercial operations in Alaska is $100, which was intended to recover administrative costs. Are you restricted by law to recovering only administrative costs when issuing a use permit?

Answer: No, the Service is not restricted by law.

Question: If not, why do you not charge fair market value?

Answer: Currently, use permits are annual fee rentals for commercial operations in Alaska and is $100, which was intended to recover administrative costs. The fair market value is the preferred method of collecting fees from commercial operators, however, most special use permits for commercial operations on refuges in Alaska are issued to guide/outfitters or transporters (air taxi operators). Individual guides or transporters normally determine an efficient method for determining the fair market value for the portion of their operation that involves refuge lands. We are exploring various options to determine if there is an efficient and effective means for collecting fair market value. Fair market value is collected for sale of refuge products (timber, gravel etc.).

Question: Wouldn't increasing fees be one way to supplement the amount available through the National Wildlife Refuge Fund rather than complaining that the appropriated amount is too low?

Answer: Increasing fees would be one way to supplement the amount available through the National Wildlife Refuge Fund, although Region 7's contribution would be small because of the limited number of special use permits issued (less than 400 per year) and the limited value of the type of commercial operations in Alaska. The total value is approximately $40,000 per year.

Refuge Operations - Hawaiian/Pacific Complex

Question: There is a proposed reduction of $300,000 for the Hawaiian and Pacific Refuge Complex. (FWS-142) What progress have you made in feral ungulate control at Hakalau Forest Refuge in Hawaii?

Answer: Six and one-half miles of pig/cattle fence have been constructed and are regularly maintained. A five hundred fifty acre feral ungulate management unit has been created. All feral cattle and all but one or two feral pigs have been eradicated from this unit. A maintenance worker has recently been added to the staff. His major duties include fence maintenance and ungulate control.

Question: What remains to be done?

Answer: The refuge currently consists of 15,500 acres. Approximately 50 miles of additional fencing are required to fence the existing boundary and create ten feral ungulate management units. About seven miles of this total has been funded and is scheduled for construction during the summer of 1990. An additional 16,000 acres is planned for addition to the refuge. The increased acreage will more than double the current mileage of fencing required. Following completion of fencing for each management unit, feral cattle and pigs must be systematically trapped, hunted, and/or snared to zero the population of ungulates in the unit. Thereafter, a regular maintenance program must be observed to maintain the integrity of the fence and to remove any ungulate that may have gained access through holes caused by tree falls, washouts, or break-ins.

Question: Would additional fencing be of use in this regard?

Answer: Yes. Additional fencing would be useful and of importance in feral ungulate control as described above.

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

Question: You are requesting an increase of $250,000 for further studies to provide information regarding potential oil exploration impacts on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. (FWS-144). Do you think you have enough information now to assure us that the impact of oil and gas exploration and development on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge will have no or limited impact on fish and wildlife resources?

Answer: Further information is necessary to refine the assessment of impacts on fish and wildlife resources and to determine appropriate mitigation for potential impacts. Moreover, the issue of migratory bird impacts at port sites was not part of the baseline studies conducted earlier because potential port sites had not been identified when those studies began. The funding for this study is critically needed to complete the assessment of those impacts and to determine the optimum means for mitigating likely impacts.

Question: What are your primary concerns with potential oil and gas exploration and development at the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge?

Answer: Primary concerns with potential oil and gas exploration are the effects of this activity on the Arctic Refuge's fish, wildlife and habitat and how best to minimize impacts and avoid any significant unnecessary impacts. In studying potential port sites, the Service can determine current migratory bird use, the occurrence and relative abundance of aquatic, littoral and terrestrial invertebrate species used as food by migratory birds, establish baseline data on levels of industrial pollutants in migratory birds at port sites and the impact of varying levels of boat and aircraft disturbance in migratory birds. These studies represent an opportunity to develop a better understanding of fish and wildlife and habitat relationships that will ultimately translate into improved resource management for the Arctic Refuge.

Question: Who would conduct the studies for you?

Answer: The study mentioned above would be done by the Service utilizing existing staff expertise and temporary employees.

Refuge Maintenance

Question: The budget justification at page FWS-145 identifies a backlog of refuge maintenance deficiencies amounting to $234,000,000. How did you determine that the maintenance backlog is $234,000,000?

Answer: The Service has implemented the Maintenance Management System (MMS) as a tool to plan, budget, implement and document maintenance of buildings, facilities and equipment. Comprehensive field surveys were conducted to document this maintenance backlog.

Question: Will the requested amount of $35,435,000 allow you to eliminate all health and safety problems? If not, what would be needed to eliminate all health and safety problems.

Answer: No. Information collected through the Maintenance Management System for FY 1989 put the Service's health and safety backlog, for refuges, at $58,000,000. To completely eliminate the health and safety deficiencies identified in FY 1989 approximately $53,000,000 in additional funding would be necessary for FY 1991.

Maintenance

Question: You say in the justification that private industry standards estimate that between 2 and 3 percent of an agency's capital investment should spent annually on maintenance. (FWS-135) Is there any reason for your standards to be different?

Answer: No. The 2-3 percent standard for annual maintenance is applicable to the Service's capital investment in buildings, equipment, and other facilities (on refuges) of approximately $3.0 billion.

Question: How does your request for maintenance compare to the private industry standard?

Answer: The FY 1991 maintenance request is approximately 50% below the standard set by private industry.

Question: What level of appropriations is needed to help you meet the private industry standards?

Answer: Using the standards set by private industry an estimated $70,000,000 annually, for base maintenance, will be necessary to prevent the backlog of maintenance projects on refuges from expanding. This funding should increase, in proportion with future capital investments.

Question: Provide for the record the distribution of your maintenance request for cyclical maintenance, repair and rehabilitation and capitalized equipment replacement.

Answer: The distribution of the maintenance request is as follows:

REFUGES: The FY 1991 budget request for maintenance is $35,435,000. This funding will be distributed to refuges to address the growing backlog of cyclical maintenance, repair and rehabilitation, and capitalized equipment replacement identified through the Maintenance Management System. In 1989, the Service identified a backlog of $233.6 million in maintenance projects on refuges. The prioritized list of maintenance projects, on refuges, is being provided under separate cover.

HATCHERIES: The FY 1991 budget request for hatchery maintenance is $6,471,000. This funding will be used for cyclical maintenance, repair and minor rehabilitation, and capitalized equipment replacement. At the present time maintenance funding has not been allocated but will be used to address the maintenance backlog on hatcheries, which was identified to be $63.6 million in 1989. The Service is currently in the process of developing a nationally prioiritized list of maintenance needs, at this time only regional priorities are established. This list is being provided under separate cover.

RESEARCH: The request for Research Center maintenance for FY 1991 is $3,980,000. At this level the research centers would address projects included in the prioritized list of Fish and Wildlife Service research center backlogged maintenance needs. This list is being provided under separate cover.

Wetland Restoration on Private Lands

Question: Have you used funds appropriated for refuge operations and maintenance for wetlands restoration on private lands? If so, to what extent has this been done? Please quantify in terms of dollars and FTE's.

Answer: Yes. The Service is in the process of identifying the funding and FTEs appropriated for Refuge Operations and Maintenance that are being used for wetlands restoration on private lands. The Service will be forwarding a letter to the Committees requesting that funding amounts commensurate with those being expended for wetlands restoration on private lands be reprogrammed from Refuge Operations and Maintenance to Migratory Bird Management.

Restoration of Wetlands on Off-Service Lands

Question: You have requested an additional $2,000,000 to restore wetlands off of Service lands. (ATB-65). Why is this more important than taking adequate care of your own resources associated with Refuges?

Maintenance

In Fiscal Year 1989, using the Maintenance Management System (MMS), the Fish and Wildlife Service completed its first comprehensive review of the backlog of maintenance projects on refuges, hatcheries, and research facilities. This provided a "snap shot in time" of the maintenance backlog which was identified to be $321 million for the entire Service, with the following components:

National Wildlife Refuges	$233.6
National Fish Hatcheries	63.6
Research Facilities	23.8
Total	$321.0 million

These backlogs reported in 1989 are detailed in the attachments: Attachment 1 is a prioritized list of maintenance projects at research facilities up to the $11.2 million level. Attachment 2 is a prioritized list of maintenance projects on National Fish Hatcheries with national priorities for maintenance established up to the $5 million level and Regional priorities up to the $34.1 million level. Attachment 3 is a prioritized list of maintenance projects on National Wildlife Refuges up to the $47.1 million level.

The Service is currently in the process of updating the Service's maintenance management system to reflect accomplishments and newly identified maintenance deficiencies as part of our annual review process.

Page No. 1
10/19/89

ATTACHMENT I

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Maintenance Management System
Research Deficiencies

Station Name	Property Description	Action Needed	Deficiency Item	Condition of Road	Def. Code	Total Cost
ANN ARBOR NFRC		REPLACE	CARPET	DAMAGED		7700
ANN ARBOR NFRC		REPLACE	CEIL TILE	DAMAGED		1550
ANN ARBOR NFRC		REPLACE	WIND BLIND	DEFECTIVE		14000
ANN ARBOR NFRC	PARKING LOT	REPAIR	PARKING LO	DEFECTIVE	PU	10000
ANN ARBOR NFRC	STORAGE BUILDING	INSTALL	BOAT STORA	INADEQUATE		5000
ANN ARBOR NFRC	WALL/HANDICAP RAMPS	REPAIR	RETAIN WAL	DEFECTIVE	SA	12800
ANN ARBOR NFRC		REPLACE	STEAM COIL	DEFECTIVE		7000
ANN ARBOR NFRC		REPLACE	GATE VALVE	DEFECTIVE		12500
ANN ARBOR NFRC		REPLACE	STEAM VALV	DEFECTIVE		15000
ANN ARBOR NFRC		REPLACE	TANKS/BOIL	DEFECTIVE		6400
ANN ARBOR NFRC		REPLACE	AIR COMPRE	DEFECTIVE		1400
ANN ARBOR NFRC		REPLACE	EXHAUST FA	DEFECTIVE		11000
ANN ARBOR NFRC		REPLACE	SEWER DRAI	DEFECTIVE		3000
ANN ARBOR NFRC		REPLACE	COOL/SUP	DEFECTIVE		10000
ANN ARBOR NFRC		REPAIR	AIR DUCTS	INADEQUATE		30000
ANN ARBOR NFRC	LAB	INSTALL	EXHAUST SY	INADEQUATE	SA	10000
ANN ARBOR NFRC	WELL	OVERHAUL	WELL	DETERIORATE	SA	10000
ANN ARBOR NFRC	PARKING LOT	REPAIR	PARKING LO	DEFECTIVE		20000
ANN ARBOR NFRC	MISC. SMALL BOATS	REPAIR	BOATS	ANNUAL DETE	SA	15000
ANN ARBOR NFRC	MISC. PORT. CHILLERS	REPAIR	CHILLERS	DEFECTIVE		4000
ANN ARBOR NFRC	TRUCK	REPLACE	TRUCK	DEFECTIVE		12000
ANN ARBOR NFRC	TRUCK, PICKUP	REPLACE	TRUCK	DEFECTIVE		12000
ANN ARBOR NFRC	GC/MS	REPAIR	GC/MS	ANNUAL DEFE		15000
ANN ARBOR NFRC	MINICOMPUTER	REPAIR	MINI COMPU	ANNUAL DEFE		15000
ANN ARBOR NFRC	FLOOR SCRUBBER	REPLACE	FLOOR SCRU	DEFECTIVE		5000
ANN ARBOR NFRC	TRACTOR & ROTORY MOWER	REPLACE	TRACTOR W/	DEFECTIVE		5000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	MAIN LAB	REPLACE	VENTILATOR	WORN	SA	9936
COLUMBIA NFCRC	MAIN LAB	REPLACE	COMP/COOLR	WORN		3562
COLUMBIA NFCRC	MAIN LAB	REPLACE	COMP/FREZR	WORN		3562
COLUMBIA NFCRC	MAIN LAB	REPLACE	AIR COMP.	WORN		2084
COLUMBIA NFCRC	MAIN LAB	REPLACE	BOILER	WORN		18000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	MAIN LAB	REPLACE	CHILLER	WORN		41600
COLUMBIA NFCRC	CONFERENCE BLDG	REPLACE	HP/AC	WORN		2836
COLUMBIA NFCRC	ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY BLDG	REPLACE	VENTILATOR	ACID/DAMAGE	SA	8700
COLUMBIA NFCRC	ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY BLDG	REPLACE	HP/AC	WORN		3004
COLUMBIA NFCRC	SD CHEMISTRY/LIFT STA.	REPLACE	PUMP/MOTOR	WORN		3140
COLUMBIA NFCRC	SD CHEM STORAGE/LIFT STA.	REPLACE	PUMP/MOTOR	WORN	FU	3140
COLUMBIA NFCRC	S.D. RESEARCH LAB	REPLACE	MOTOR/PUMP	WORN	PR	2600
COLUMBIA NFCRC	S.D. RESEARCH LAB	REPLACE	COR AREA T	WORN MULTI-	FU	1720
COLUMBIA NFCRC	S.D. RESEARCH LAB	REPLACE	BOILER	WORN	FU	1420
COLUMBIA NFCRC	S.D. RESEARCH LAB	REPLACE	HOTWTRHEAT	WORN	FU	1630
COLUMBIA NFCRC	S.D. RESEARCH LAB	REPLACE	ELEC MOTOR	WORN		1590
COLUMBIA NFCRC	S.D. RESEARCH LAB	REPLACE	AIR COMP.	UNDER SIZED		1520
COLUMBIA NFCRC	ALL NFRS BLDGS AT CFS	REWIRE/REPLUMB	ELE/PLU/IN	WORN/DEFECT	SA	20000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	MAIN LAB./WATER DIS.LINES	REPLACE	PIPELINE	RESTRICTED		1250

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Maintenance Management System
Research Deficiencies

Station Name	Property Description	Action Needed	Deficiency Item	Condition of Road	Def. Code	Total Cost
COLUMBIA NFCRC	COLLECTION LINES	REPLACE	COLLECTION	LEAKING/OLD		3000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	SEWAGE FITTINGS	REPLACE	FITTINGS	LEAKING/OLD		12000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	DRAIN LINES-ANALYTICAL	REPLACE	COLLECT LI	DETERIORATE	SA	8000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	PASSENGER VEHICLE	REPLACE	1980 CHEVE	WORN		10000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	VEHICLE	REPLACE	1978 VEHIC	WORN OUT		10000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	VEHICLE	REPLACE	1978 VEHIC	WORN OUT		10000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	VEHICLE	REPLACE	1978 VEHIC	WORN OUT		10000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	VEHICLE	REPLACE	1978 VEHIC	WORN OUT		10000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	LS COUNTER	REPAIR	LS COUNTER	WORN		2000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	OXIDIZER	REPLACE	OXIDIZER	WORN OUT		10000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	VG MASS SPEC.	REPLACE	MASS SPEC.	WORN		21000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	FINNIGAN GC MASS SPEC.	REPLACE OR REPA	MASS SPEC	WORN		21000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	COMPUTER DRIVE	REPLACE	COMPUTER D	WORN OUT		1500
COLUMBIA NFCRC	BALANCE	REPAIR	BALANCE	WORN		1000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	PHOTOCOPIER	REPLACE	PHOTOCOPIE	WORN OUT		1500
COLUMBIA NFCRC	FLUROMETER	REPLACE	FLUROMETER	WORN OUT		25000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	WATER SAMPLER	REPLACE	WATER SAMP	WORN OUT		2000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	HOOD #2	REPLACE	HOOD #2	WORN OUT	SA	17000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	HOOD #4	REPLACE	HOOD #4	WORN OUT	SA	17000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	BACK PACK SHOCKER BATTERY	REPLACE	BATTERY	WORN OUT		2500
COLUMBIA NFCRC	BACK PACK SHOCKER GUN	REPLACE	SHOCKER GU	WORN OUT		3000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	1981 PHOTOCOPIER	REPLACE	PHOTOCOPIE	WORN OUT		5000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	PRINTER	REPLACE	PRINTER	WORN		2000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	GAS CHROMOTOGRAPH	REPLACE	P/N 614335	WORN OUT		42000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	LIQUID CHROMOTOGRAPH	REPLACE	P/N 634998	WORN OUT		32000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	GAS CHROMOTOGRAPH	REPLACE	P/N 614305	WORN OUT		42000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	GPC	REPLACE	P/N604646	WORN OUT		20000
COLUMBIA NFCRC	GAS CHROMOTOGRAPH	REPLACE	P/N 614335	WORN OUT		42000
ECOL/SYS-FORT COLLIN	TRUCK, CHEVROLET SUBURBAN	REPLACE		DETERIORATE	SA	16000
ECOL/SYS-FORT COLLIN	TRUCK, CHEVROLET SUBURBAN	REPLACE		DETERIORATE	SA	16000
ECOL/SYS-FORT COLLIN	VAN, DODGE	REPLACE		DETERIORATE	SA	10000
ECOL/SYS-FORT COLLIN	TRUCK, PICKUP, 4X4, CHEVR	REPLACE		DETERIORATE	SA	15000
ECOL/SYS-FORT COLLIN	TRUCK, PICKUP, FORD COURI	REPLACE		DETERIORATE	SA	15000
ECOL/SYS-FORT COLLIN	SNOWMOBILE	REPLACE		INOPERABLE	SA	6000
ECOL/SYS-FORT COLLIN	MOTORCYCLE	REPLACE		INOPERABLE	SA	4000
ECOL/SYS-FORT COLLIN	TRAILER, TRAVEL, PLAYMORE	REPLACE		DETERIORATE	SA	11000
ECOL/SYS-FORT COLLIN	MICROCOMPUTER, RADIO SHAC	REPLACE		INADEQUATE	PU	8000
ECOL/SYS-FORT COLLIN	CHEMICAL-RESISTANT COUNTE	REPLACE		OTHER	SA	1300
ECOL/SYS-FORT COLLIN	FUME HOOD	REPLACE		OTHER	SA	1200
ECOL/SYS-GAINESVILLE	TRUCK, 4X4	REPLACE		DETERIORATE	PU	15000
GAINESVILLE NFRC	LABORATORY BUILDING	REPAIR	FLOOR TILE	CRACK	SA	1200
GAINESVILLE NFRC	PLYMOUTH SEDAN	REPLACE	PASSENGER	AGE/MILEAGE	EN	12000
GAINESVILLE NFRC	PLYMOUTH SEDAN	REPLACE	PASSENGER	AGE/MILEAGE	EN	12000
GAINESVILLE NFRC	FORD PICKUP TRUCK	REPLACE	TRUCK	AGE/MILEAGE	EN	14000
GAINESVILLE NFRC	RANCH CHARGER 4X4 DODGE	REPLACE	TRUCK	MILEAGE	EN	18000

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Maintenance Management System
Research Deficiencies

Station Name	Property Description	Action Needed	Deficiency Item	Condition of Road	Def. Code	Total Cost
GAINESVILLE NFRC	RANCH CHARGER 4X4 DODGE	REPLACE	TRUCK	MILEAGE	EN	18000
GAINESVILLE NFRC	4X4 CHEVY	REPLACE	TRUCK	AGE/MILEAGE	EN	18000
GAINESVILLE NFRC	2-1/2 TON TRUCK	REPLACE	TRUCK	AGE/MILEAGE	EN	20000
GAINESVILLE NFRC	HISTOMATIC TISSUE PROCES.	REPAIR	MACHINE	INOPERABLE	AW	4000
HAMMOND BAY BIO STAT	TRUCK, DATSUN					0
HAMMOND BAY BIO STAT	DATSUN 4 X 4 PICKUP TRUCK	REPLACE	TRUCK	USED, FAIR	SA	14180
HAMMOND BAY BIO STAT	LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPH	REPLACE	INSTRUMENT	USED, FAIR		34280
HAMMOND BAY BIO STAT	3M PHOTOCOPY MACHINE	REPLACE	COPY MACHI	USED, FAIR		5180
HAMMOND BAY BIO STAT	HP GAS CHROMATOGRAPH	REPLACE	INSTRUMENT	USED, POOR		15150
HAMMOND BAY BIO STAT	HOT WATER BOILER	REPLACE	BOILER	USED, FAIR	SA	15150
KELSO NFRCG	HEATING UNIT	REPLACE	FURN. A/C	DEFECTIVE	EN	5000
KELSO NFRCG	HEATING UNIT	REPLACE	FURNANCE	DEFECTIVE	EN	1000
KELSO NFRCG	PARKING AREA	REPAIR	PARKING AR	DETERIORATE	SA	60000
KELSO NFRCG	10 IN. WATER WELL	REPAIR	WELL	INOPERABLE	AW	10000
LA CROSSE NFRC	SEGMENT A B C (MAIN BLDG)	REPLACE	CEIL TILE	STAINED		1400
LA CROSSE NFRC	SEGMENT A B C (MAIN BLDG)	REPLACE	JC80 COMPU	OBSOLETE		125000
LA CROSSE NFRC	SEGMENT A B C (MAIN BLDG)	REPAIR	EXT LGHT	DEFECTIVE		1200
LA CROSSE NFRC	WELL HOUSE #1	REPAIR	ROOFING	BLISTERING		1300
LA CROSSE NFRC	WELL HOUSE #1	RECURRING MAINT	SEALANT	DETERIORATE		2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	SEGMANE A,B,C (MAIN BLDG)	REPAIR	CONCRETE	DEFECTIVE	SA	5000
LA CROSSE NFRC	SEGMENT A,B,C,(MAIN BLDG)	REPLACE	SEALANT	DETERIORATE		20000
LA CROSSE NFRC	SEGMENT A,B,C (MAIN BLDG)	REPAIR	SEALANT	DETERIORATE		10000
LA CROSSE NFRC	SEGMENT A,B,C (MAIN BLDG)	REPAIR	WALLS	DETERIORATE		5000
LA CROSSE NFRC	SEGMENT A,B,C (MAIN BLDG)	REPAIR	WALLS	DETERIORATE		5000
LA CROSSE NFRC	SEGMENT A,B,C (MAIN BLDG)	REPAIR	ROOF FLAT	DETERIORATE		20000
LA CROSSE NFRC	GARAGE	RECURRING MAINT	SEALANT	DETERIORATE		3000
LA CROSSE NFRC	TOXIC TREATMENT BLDG	RECURRING MAINT	SEALANT	DETERIORATE		3000
LA CROSSE NFRC	CHEMICAL STORAGE BLDG	RECURRING MAINT	SEALANT	DETERIORATE		2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	METERING BUILDING	RECURRING MAINT	SEALANT	DETERIORATE		2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	POND STORAGE BUILDING	RECURRING MAINT	SEALANT	DETERIORATE		2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	WELL HOUSE #3	RECURRING MAINT	SEALANT	DETERIORATE		2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	WELL HOUSE #2	RECURRING MAINT	SEALANT	DETERIORATE		2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	CLAY POND RESEARCH,1/10AC	REPLACE	PLASTIC LI	DETERIORATE	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	CLAY POND RESEARCH,1/10AC	REPLACE	PLASTIC LI	DETERIORATE	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	CLAY POND RESEARCH,1/10AC	REPLACE	PLASTIC LI	DETERIORATE	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	CLAY POND RESEARCH,1/10AC	REPLACE	PLASTIC LI	DETERIORATE	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	WELL #1	REPAIR	WATER SUPP	DETERIORATE	AW	3000
LA CROSSE NFRC	CLAY POND, RESEARCH 1/2AC	REPLACE	PLASTIC LI	DETERIORATE	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	CLAY POND RESEARCH 1/10AC	REPLACE	PLASTIC LI	DETERIORATE	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	DOUGHNUT POND	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	RACEWAY	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	RACEWAY	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	RACEWAY	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	RACEWAY	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	SA	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	RACEWAY	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	AW	2000

Page No. 4
10/15/89

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Maintenance Management System
Research Deficiencies

Station Name	Property Description	Action Needed	Deficiency Item	Condition of Road	Def. Code	Total Cost
LA CROSSE NFRC	RACEWAY	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	RACEWAY	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	CLAY POND RESEARCH 1/2AC	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	CLAY POND RESEARCH 1/4AC	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	CLAY POND RESEARCH 1/10AC	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	SA	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	CLAY POND RESEARCH 1/10AC	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	CLAY POND RESEARCH 1/10AC	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	CLAY POND RESEARCH 1/10AC	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	CLAY POND RESEARCH 1/10AC	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	CLAY POND RESEARCH 1/10AC	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	CLAY POND RESEARCH 1/10AC	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	CLAY POND RESEARCH 1/10AC	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	CLAY POND RESEARCH 1/10AC	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	CLAY POND RESEARCH 1/10AC	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	CLAY POND RESEARCH 1/10AC	INSTALL	MANHOLE	MISSING	AW	2000
LA CROSSE NFRC	PAVED ROADS	RESEAL	BLACK TOP	CRACKED		15000
LA CROSSE NFRC	PAVED PARKING AREA	RESEAL	BLACK TOP	CRACKED	PU	30000
LACROSSE NFRC	STA. WAGON, PLYM. VOLARE	REPLACE	STATION WA	USED POOR		13000
LACROSSE NFRC	TRUCK, DODGE 4X4 PICKUP	REPLACE	TRUCK	USED POOR	SA	12000
LACROSSE NFRC	ANALYTICAL BALANCE	REPLACE	BALANCE	USED POOR		3720
LACROSSE NFRC	ENVIR. CHAMBER-MAIN BLDG	REPAIR	CHAMBER/RE	USED POOR	AW	12000
LACROSSE NFRC	ENVIR. CHAMBER-MAIN BLDG	REPAIR	CHAM/REP/L	USED POOR	AW	12000
LACROSSE NFRC	ENVIR. CHAMBER-MAIN BLDG.	REPAIR	CHAM/REP/L	USED POOR	AW	12000
LACROSSE NFRC	TRUCK, CHEVROLET	REPLACE	4X4 CARRYA	USED FAIR		14000
LACROSSE NFRC	TRUCK, CHEVROLET	REPLACE	4X2 PICKUP	USED FAIR		13000
LACROSSE NFRC	CHROMATOGRAPH	REPLACE	LIQUID - V	USED POOR	AW	43000
LACROSSE NFRC	AIR CONDITIONING	REPAIR	REPAIR CEN	DETERIORATE	AW	15000
LACROSSE NFRC	DEIONIZER	REPLACE	DEIONIZER	USED, POOR	AW	80000
LEETOWN FCRL	ICEMAKER	REPLACE	ICEMAKER	INOPERABLE		1400
LEETOWN NFCRL	GARAGE/SHOP FOR STORAGE	REMODEL	STORAGE SP	INADEQUATE		4000
LEETOWN NFCRL	STORAGE, FILTER BLDG.	INSTALL	SHELVE/BIN	NONEXISTENT		2500
LEETOWN NFCRL	SECURITY ALARMS & LIGHTS	INSTALL	SECURITY	NONEXISTENT	SA	10000
LEETOWN NFCRL	FIBERGLAS TANKS, 5 FOOT	REPLACE	FISH TANKS	DETERIORATE	AW	650
LEETOWN NFCRL	FISH DISTRIBUTION TANK	REPLACE	FISH TANK	WORN	AW	12000
LEETOWN NFCRL	METTLER BALANCE	REPLACE	BALANCE	POOR		2200
LEETOWN NFHRL	LABORATORY BUILDING	REPAINT	INSIDE WAL	DETERIORATE		8100
LEETOWN NFHRL	LABORATORY BUILDING	REPAIR, REPAINT	EXTER. WAL	DETERIORATE		20525
LEETOWN NFHRL	LABORATORY BLDG.	REHABILITATE	TANK PAD	DETERIORATE	EN	200000
LEETOWN NFHRL	LABORATORY BLDG.	REPLACE	SOLAR TUBE	DETERIORATE	EN	90000
LEETOWN NFHRL	LABORATORY BLDG.	REPLACE	CARPET	DETERIORATE		30000
LEETOWN NFHRL	ELECTRICAL PHASE GUARD	INSTALL	PHASE GRD	NONEXISTINC	SA	14552
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNOSTIC LAB	INSTALL	FOOT BATH	MISSING	SA	1400
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNOSTIC LAB	INSTALL	WASH SINK	MISSING	SA	4350
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNOSTIC BUILDING	REPLACE	HEPA FILTE	DIRTY	SA	4000
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNOSTIC BUILDING	REPLACE	WATER HEAT	OLD	SA	4000

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Maintenance Management System
Research Deficiencies

Station Name	Property Description	Action Needed	Deficiency Item	Condition of Road	Def. Code	Total Cost
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNOSTIC BUILDING	INSTALL	VACCUM BRE	DEFICIENT	SA	1100
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNOSTIC BUILDING	INSTALL	FUEL OIL I	MISSING	EN	4000
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNOSTIC BUILDING	INSTALL	CONTROL IN	MISSING	EN	1400
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNOSTIC BUILDING	INSTALL	CONTROL IN	MISSING	EN	2900
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNOSTIC BUILDING	INSTALL	DEALKILIZE	MISSING	SA	7000
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNOSTIC BUILDING	INSTALL	COMP. AIR	MISSING	SA	1800
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNOSTIC LAB	REPLACE	BIO-SAFETY	DETERIORATE	SA	9500
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNOSTIC BUILDING	REBALANCE	VENTILATIO	INADEQUATE	EN	3600
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNSOTIC BUILDING	INSTALL	SAFETY SHO	MISSING	SA	1200
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNSOTIC BUILDING	REPAIR	SOLAR SYST	LEAK	EN	9000
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNSOTIC BUILDING	REPLACE	AUTOCLAVE	SPLIT	SA	1250
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNOSTIC BUILDING	REPLACE	FURNACE CO	OBSOLETE	EN	4024
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNOSTIC BUILDING	REPAIR	MIXED AIR	INOPERABLE	EN	3800
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNOSTIC BUILDING	INSTALL	POWER DEMA	MISSING	EN	6500
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNOSTIC BUILDING	INSTALL	EQUIP. MON	DEFICIENT	EN	2500
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNOSTIC BUILDING	INSTALL	MAIL BOXES	INSUFFICIEN	FU	1400
MADISON NWHRC	SHOP BUILDING	REPAIR	PANEL	LOOSE	PU	1100
MADISON NWHRC	SHOP BUILDING	REPLACE	ROOF VENTI	BROKEN	SA	1150
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	PAINT	FLOOR	MISSING	SA	3300
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	PAINT	PIPFS	MISSING	PU	1100
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	REPAIR	CEILING	CRACKS	PU	2800
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	INSTALL	WALKWAYS	MISSING	PU	9000
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	INSTALL	DEALKALIZE	MISSING	SA	7000
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	INSTALL	SINK	MISSING	SA	1000
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	INSTALL	CONTROLS	DEFICIENT	SA	6500
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	TREAT	FAN	DEFICIENT	SA	3500
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	INSTALL	RECORDING	MISSING	SA	3800
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	INSTALL	GLASS WARE		SA	4000
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	INSTALL	SAFETY SHO	MISSING	SA	1200
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	INSTALL	DI WATER G	MISSING	SA	1900
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	REPLACE	VAV BOX	INOPERABLE	SA	1300
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	INSTALL MISSING	POWER DEMA	MISSING	EN	3800
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	REWIRE	LIGHT SWIT	DEFICIENT	EN	1500
MADISON NWHRC	DIAGNOSTIC BUILDING	MODIFY	SOFT WATER	INSUFFICIEN	EN	6000
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	INSTALL	BURNER MOD	MISSING	EN	2000
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	INSTALL	LAB GAS IS	MISSING	SA	3300
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	MODIFY	STATIC PRE	ISUFFICIENT	SA	5225
MADISON NWHRC	PARKING LOT LIGHTS	INSTALL	WALKWAY LI	MISSING	SA	10000
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	REPLACE	REHEAT COI	SMALL	FU	10000
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	REPLACE	EXPANSION	SMALL	FU	1700
MADISON NWHRC	TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDING	ADD	EQUIP. LIT	MISSING	FU	2000
MADISON NWHRC	3 TIGHT ISOLATION BUILDIN	REPLACE	COMPUTER	INSUFFICIEN	FU	7000
MADISON NWHRC	SECURITY FENCE	COMPLETE INSTAL	FENCE	MISSING	PU	52800
MADISON NWHRC	SECURITY FENCE	INSTALL	FENCE	MISSING	SA	32000
MADISON NWHRC	PARKING LOT	SEAL&RESURFACE	ASPHAULT	CRACKED	PU	12000

Page No. 6
10/18/89

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Maintenance Management System
Research Deficiencies

Station Name	Property Description	Action Needed	Deficiency Item	Condition of Road	Def. Code	Total Cost
MADISON NWHRC	PARKING LOT	PAINT	PARKING LI	FADED	PU	1700
MADISON NWHRC	PARKING LOT LIGHTS	INSTALL	LIGHTS	MISSING	SA	12000
MADISON NWHRC	FORD PINTO	REPLACE	VEHICLE	DETERIATED	FU	15000
MARION NFRCG	FURNANCE	REPLACE	FURNANCE	DEFECTIVE	EN	1520
MARION NFRCG	COMPOSITE TILE FLOOR	REPLACE	FLOOR	ROTTING	SA	3000
MARION NFRCG	POND ELECTRIC	REPAIR	POWERLINE	DEFECTIVE	SA	4600
MARION NFRCG	WATER LINES	REPLACE	6" PIPE	BROKEN	AW	7516
MARION NFRCG	PARKING LOT	REPAIR	ASPHALT	ERODED	PU	12000
MARION NFRCG	GRAVEL ROADS	REPAIR	ROAD	ERODED	AW	18000
MARION NFRCG	DRAINAGE DITCH	CLEAN	DITCH	OBSTRUCTED	AW	17400
MARION NFRCG	DRAINAGE DITCH	CLEAN	DITCH	OBSTRUCTED	AW	13440
MARION NFRCG	1979 VAN WAGON	REPLACE	PASSENGER	TRADE AGE/M	SA	15000
MARION NFRCG	1979 1/2 TON PICKUP TRUCK	REPLACE	LIGHT TRUC	TRADE/AGE	SA	12000
MARION NFRCG	1979 1/2 TON PICKUP TRUCK	REPLACE	LIGHT TRUC	TRADE/AGE	SA	12000
MARION NFRCG	1980 1/2 TON PICKUP TRUCK	REPLACE	LIGHT TRUC	TRADE/AGE	SA	12000
MARION NFRCG	1981 TRUCK	REPLACE	HEAVY TRUC	TRADE/AGE	SA	20000
NERC-FORT COLLINS	SMOKE DETECTOR/SECURITY S	REPLACE		DETERIORATE	SA	10000
NERC-FORT COLLINS	FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM,	REPLACE		INADEQUATE	FM	21000
NERC-FORT COLLINS	COPIER	REPLACE		DETERIORATE	PU	10000
NERC-SAN SIMEON	OFFICE/LABORATORY BUILDIN	PAINT	WALLS, EXT	DETERIORATE	PU	1400
NERC-SAN SIMEON	OFFICE/LABORATORY BUILDIN	REPLACE	WINDOWS	DETERIORATE	PU	3240
NERC-SAN SIMEON	OFFICE/LABORATORY BUILDIN	REPLACE	TILE	DETERIORATE	SA	2300
NERC-SAN SIMEON	OFFICE/LABORATORY BUILDIN	PAINT	CEILING	DETERIORATE	PU	1280
NERC-SAN SIMEON	OFFICE/LABORATORY BUILDIN	PAINT	WALLS, INT	DETERIORATE	PU	2000
NERC-SAN SIMEON	OFFICE/LABORATORY BUILDIN	REPLACE	CARPET	DETERIORATE	SA	1120
NERC-SAN SIMEON	OFFICE/LABORATORY BUILDIN	REPLACE	DOORS	DETERIORATE	PU	1680
NERC-SAN SIMEON	OFFICE/LABORATORY BUILDIN	REPAIR/REPLACE	LARGE DOOR	DETERIORATE	PU	1000
NERC-SAN SIMEON	OFFICE/LABORATORY BUILDIN	INSTALL	ELECTRICAL	INADEQUATE	PU	1320
NERC-SAN SIMEON	OFFICE/LABORATORY BUILDIN	REMOVE	TRANSFORME	INOPERABLE	SA	5000
NERC-SAN SIMEON	QUARTERS C	REPLACE	WINDOWS	DETERIORATE	EN	2750
NERC-SAN SIMEON	QUARTERS B	REPLACE	GARAGE DOO	DETERIORATE	PU	1000
NERC-SAN SIMEON	QUARTERS B	REPLACE	WINDOWS	DETERIORATE	EN	2750
NERC-SAN SIMEON	QUARTERS C	REPLACE	HEATING	DETERIORATE	SA	2400
NERC-SAN SIMEON	QUARTERS D	REPLACE	GARAGE DOO	DETERIORATE	PU	1000
NERC-SAN SIMEON	QUARTERS D	REPLACE	HEATING	DETERIORATE	SA	2400
NERC-SAN SIMEON	QUARTERS C	REPLACE	GARAGE DOO	DETERIORATE	PU	1000
NERC-SAN SIMEON	QUARTERS D	REPLACE	WINDOWS	DETERIORATE	EN	2750
NERC-SAN SIMEON	QUARTERS A	REPLACE	GARAGE DOO	DETERIORATE	PU	1000
NERC-SAN SIMEON	QUARTERS A	REPLACE	WINDOWS	DETERIORATE	EN	3320
NERC-SAN SIMEON	FOG SIGNAL BUILDING	INSTALL	ELEC. OUTL	INADEQUATE	SA	2000
NERC-SAN SIMEON	FOG SIGNAL BUILDING	REPAIR	BRICK	CRACKED	PU	1000
NERC-SAN SIMEON	FOG SIGNAL BUILDING	PAINT	WALLS, EXT	DETERIORATE	PU	1000
NERC-SAN SIMEON	EMERGENCY POWER GENERATIN	REPLACE		INOPERABLE	SA	5000
NERC-SAN SIMEON	DOMESTIC WATER TANK	REPLACE		DETERIORATE	SA	5000
NERC-SAN SIMEON	WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM	REPLACE		INOPERABLE	SA	10000

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Maintenance Management System
Research Deficiencies

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NERC-SAN SIMEON	ROAD	REPAIR	PAVED ROAD	DETERIORATE	PU	15000
NERC-SAN SIMEON	BOAT HOIST	REPLACE	LAUNCH RAM	INOPERABLE	SA	20000
NERC-SAN SIMEON	HEATING SYSTEM	REPLACE		DEFECTIVE	EN	5000
NERC-SAN SIMEON	HEATING SYSTEM	REPLACE		INOPERABLE	EN	6000
NERC-SAN SIMEON	FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM	REPAIR		INOPERABLE	FM	10000
NERC-SANTA CRUZ	VAN, DODGE, 1980	REPLACE		DETERIORATE	SA	18000
NERC-SANTA CRUZ	TRAILER, HIGHWAY REEFER	REPAIR		INADEQUATE	PU	6400
NFCR-COLUMBIA	FIELD STATION-JACKSON,WY	RESURFACE	DRIVE	DETERIORATE		10000
NFCR-COLUMBIA	LIFT STAT.YANKTON,S.D	REPLACE	PUMP/MOTOR	WORN		3140
NFRC SEATTLE	MARROWSTONE FIELD STATION	REPLACE	UV STERILI	DEFECTIVE		15400
NFRC-GAINESVILLE, FL	POND ROADWAYS	SURFACE	ROADS	WET CLAY	AW	15425
NFRC-GAINESVILLE, FL	POND ROADWAYS	SURFACE	ROADS	WET CLAY	AW	15772
NFRC-GAINESVILLE, FL	POND ROADWAYS	SURFACE	ROADS	WET CLAY	AW	15600
NFRC-GAINESVILLE, FL	OUT BERM ROADWAY	SURFACE	ROADS	WET CLAY	SA	14895
NFRDL-WELLSBORO LAB.	PAVED PARKING AREA	RESEAL SURFACE	PARKING AR	WORN	PU	1800
NFRDL-WELLSBORO LAB.	PAVED ACCESS ROADS	RESEAL	ACCESS ROA	WORN	PU	13700
NFRL - LEETOWN	HEADQUARTERS BLDG.	RELOCATE	HEAT BOXES	INACCESSABL	EN	17000
NFRL - LEETOWN	HEADQUARTERS BLDG.	REPLACE	OIL FURNAC	DETERIORATE	EN	40000
NFRL - LEETOWN	OTHER PAVED ROADS	RESURFACE	ROADWAY	DETERIORATE		3400
NFRL - LEETOWN	OTHER PAVED ROADS	RESURFACE	ROADWAY	DETERIORATE		9200
NFRL - LEETOWN	PAVED PARKING AREA	SEAL	PARKING AR	DETERIORATE		3016
NFRL - LEETOWN	PAVED PARKING	SEAL	PARKING LO	DETERIORATE		1914
NFRL - LEETOWN	BOUNDARY FENCING	REPLACE/REPAIR	BOUNDRY FE	DETERIORATE		21000
NFRL - LEETOWN	DOMESTIC WATER TANK/TOWER	CLEAN & PAINT	WATER TANK	DETERIORATE		40000
NFRL - LEETOWN	PARKING LOT & LOOP ROAD	PAVE	PKNG & ROA	DETERIORATE		11000
NFRL - LEETOWN	UNDERGROUND GASOLINE TANK	REPAIR/REPLACE	FUEL TANK	BROKEN		5000
NFRL - LEETOWN	LANDSCAPING, BLDG. 2	INCREASE	LANDSCAPIN	SPARSE	PU	2000
NFRL - LEETOWN	FISH DISTRIBUTION TRUCK	REPLACE	DISTR. TRU	HIGH MILEAG	AW	25000
NFRL - LEETOWN	TRACTOR, LOADER/BACKHOE	REPLACE	TRACTOR	INADEQUATE		45000
NFRL - LEETOWN	WATER TRANSFER PUMP	REPLACE	WATER PUMP	WORN OUT		2000
NFRS SEATTLE	MARROWSTONE FIELD STATION	REPLACE	ROOF	OLD/WORN	PR	12900
NFRS SEATTLE	MARROWSTONE FIELD STATION	REPLACE	EXHST VENT	WORN	SA	5600
NFRS SEATTLE	MARROWSTONE FIELD STATION	REPLACE	HOOD	IMPROPER	SA	9400
NFRS SEATTLE	MARROWSTONE FIELD STATION	REPLACE	STERILIZER	DEFECIVE	PR	15400
NFRS SEATTLE	MARROWSTONE FIELD STATION	REPLACE	FURNACE	WORN/INAFIC	SA	10400
NFRS SEATTLE	LABORATORY	REPLACE	CNCRET FLR	DEFECTIVE	SA	32470
NFRS SEATTLE	LABORATORY	REPLACE	PLUMB/PIPE	IMPROPER	SA	41200
NFRS SEATTLE	LABORATORY	REPLACE	ROOF INSUL	IMPROPER	SA	4400
NFRS SEATTLE	LABORATORY (NAVY FIXED)	REPLACE	UNDER BLDG	DEFEC STUD	SA	7000
NFRS SEATTLE	LABORATORY	REPLACE	GENER SET	UNDER SIZE	AP	18500
NFRS SEATTLE	LABORATORY	REPLACE	EXHST&HOOD	IMPROPER	SA	15400
NFRS SEATTLE	LABORATORY	REPLACE	EXHST&HOOD	IMPROPER	SA	15400
NFRS SEATTLE	LABORATORY	REPLACE	EXHST&HOOD	IMPROPER	SA	15400
NFRS SEATTLE	LABORATORY	REPLACE	EXHST&HOOD	IMPROPER	SA	15400
NFRS SEATTLE	LABORATORY	REPLACE	CHILR WATR	REPLACE	AP	19800

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Maintenance Management System
Research Deficiencies

Station Name	Property Description	Action Needed	Deficiency Item	Condition of Road	Def. Code	Total Cost
NFRS SEATTLE	SERVICE BLDG	PAINT/SND BLAST	OUTSIDE	DEFECTIVE	PR	7500
NFRS SEATTLE	SERVICE BLDG	REPLACE	ROOF INSUL	DEFECTIVE	AP	4400
NFRS SEATTLE	SERVICE BLDG	REPLACE	GENER SET	WORN	FU	29400
NFRS SEATTLE	ALL NFRS BUILDINGS AT CFS	REWIRE/REPLUMB	ELE/PLU/IN	WORN/DEFECT	SA	20000
NFRS SEATTLE	COLUMBIA RIVER FS	NEW TRACK LITES	LAB LITES	OLD/INADEQ.	FU	8000
NFRS SEATTLE	COLUMBIA RIVER FS	REPLACE	FUME HOODS	OLD/WORN	SA	22000
NFRS SEATTLE	COLUMBIA RIVER FS	REPLACE	ROOF INSUL	INADEQUATE	FU	7800
NFRS SEATTLE	MARROWSTONE FIELD STATION	REPLACE	UV LAMPS	OLD/WORN	FU	700
NFRS SEATTLE	COLUMBIA RIVER FS	UPGRADE	CHLORINAIR	SMALL/WORN	FU	2500
NFRS SEATTLE	COLUMBIA RIVER FS	INSTALL	EMERG GEN	N/A	FU	14300
NFRS SEATTLE	COLUMBIA RIVER FS	REPAIR	SHOP APRON	TORN UP	FU	2000
NFRS SEATTLE	ELECTROFISHING 18' BOAT	REPLACE	BOAT/MOTOR	WORN/DEFECT	SA	28000
NFRS SEATTLE	BOAT, 21' GLASPLY-162090	REBUILD	DRIVE TRAI	WORN OUT	SA	3100
NFRS SEATTLE	STA. WAGON (EXCESSED	REPLACE	4WD CARRYA	WORN/DEFECT	SA	15000
NFRS SEATTLE	MOWER, TRACTOR RIDING	REPLACE	W/REAR BAG	OLD/WORN	SA	1800
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	RESIDENCE	PAINT	WOODWORK	POOR		530
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	RESIDENCE	WEATHERSTRIP	EXTERIOR	WORN		130
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	RESIDENCE	SIDING	EXTERIOR	CRACKED		4000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	RESIDENCE	REPLACE	ROOF	WORN		3920
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	RESIDENCE	REPLACE	ROOF	POOR		1112
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	RESIDENCE	REPLACE	EXTERIOR	GUTR&DWNSPT		355
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	RESIDENCE	PREVENTIV MAINT	BLDG EQUIP	POOR		700
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	LABORATORY	REPLACE	GUTTERS	DETERIORATE	SA	760
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	LABORATORY	PAINT	WOOD	CRACKED		240
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	LABORATORY	CLEAN AND SEAL	EXTER WALL	DETERIORATE		1560
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	LABORATORY	CAULKING	WNDOW/DOOR	DETERIORATE		400
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	LABORATORY	REPLACE	GFI	NOT ELECCOD	SA	2000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	EQUIP SERV BLDG (BRICK)	REPLACE	GUTTERS	DETERIORATE		710
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	EQUIP SERV BLDG (BRICK)	CLEAN & SEAL	EXTER WALL	DETERIORATE		900
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	EQUIP SERV BLDG (BRICK)	REPLACE	GFI	NOT ELECCOD	SA	445
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	OIL HOUSE (WOODWORTH)	REPLACE	TANK	LEAKING	SA	2700
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	OIL HOUSE (WOODWORTH)	REPLACE	ROOF	WORN		473
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	OIL HOUSE (WOODWORTH)	REPLACE	WOODTRIM	ROTEN/BROKE		290
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	OIL HOUSE (WOODWORTH)	CLEAN & SEAL	EXTER WALL	DETERIORATE		420
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	GARAGE (BRICK)	REPAIR	SHINGLES	POOR	SA	3600
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	GARAGE (BRICK)	CLEAN & SEAL	EXTER WALL	DETERIORATE		900
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	GARAGE (BRICK)	PAINT	TIM&DOOR	DETERIORATE		900
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	RESIDENCE (FRAME)	REPAIR	SHINGLES	POOR	SA	2000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	RESIDENCE (FRAME)	PATCH & SEAL	ASPHALT DR	POOR		2500
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	RESIDENCE (FRAME)	REPLACE	WINDOWS	DETERIORATE		2000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	RESIDENCE (FRAME)	PAINT		FADED&CRACK		1100
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	RESIDENCE (FRAME)	REPLACE	GUTTERS	RUSTED	SA	320
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	RESIDENCE (FRAME)	SHINGLE	ROOF	POOR	SA	2000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	RESIDENCE (FRAME)	PATCH & SEAL	ASPHALT DR	POOR		2800
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	RESIDENCE (FRAME)	REPLACE	WINDOWS	DETERIORATE		2000

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Maintenance Management System
Research Deficiencies

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NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	RESIDENCE (FRAME)	PAINT		FADED/CRACK		1400
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	RESIDENCE (FRAME)	REPLACE	GUTTERS	RUSTED THRU		320
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	SERVICE BLDG	REPLACE	GUTTERS	DETERIORATE	SA	680
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	SERVICE BLDG	PAINT	WOODFRAME	CRACKED	SA	320
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	SERVICE BLDG	REMOVE	ROOF	HAIL DAMAGE	SA	3300
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	SERVICE BLDG	REPLACE	OVRHEADDOR	WORN		2700
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	SERVICE BLDG	CLEAN	EXTER WALL	DETERIORATE		1700
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	STORAGE	PAINT	METAL	POOR		1280
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	STORAGE	REPLACE	EXTER BLDG	DETERIORATE		550
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	STORAGE	REPLACE	DOORS	WORN		1050
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	STORAGE	INSTALL	NEW DOOR	N/A		440
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PROPAGATION (BRICK)	REPLACE	FURNACE	LEAKING	SA	8000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PROPAGATION (BRICK)	CLEAN & SEAL	BRICK	DETERIORATE		2400
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	GREEN HOUSE (BRICK)	REPLACE	ROOF	POOR	SA	4000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	GREEN HOUSE (BRICK)	ADD	CEMENT		SA	2500
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	GREEN HOUSE (BRICK)	ADD	WINDOWS		SA	4000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	GREEN HOUSE (BRICK)	REPLACE	DOORS	POOR	SA	4000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	GREEN HOUSE (BRICK)	PAINT	WOOD	CRACKED		1950
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	OIL HOUSE	PAINT	WOODWORK	PEELING		102
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	OIL HOUSE	CLEAN & SEAL	ALL BRICK	NEVER DONE		220
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	OIL HOUSE	CERTIFICATION	ELECTRICAL	UNKNOWN	SA	40
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	BIRD PENS (WOODWORTH)	PREVENTIV MAINT		FAIR		80
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	STORAGE METAL KOENIG	MOVE & SETUP	ALL	GOOD		1500
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	STORAGE METAL KOENIG	FOOTINGS&FLOOR	NEW	N/P		1500
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	STORAGE METAL KOENIG	ELEC 200AMP	NEW	N/A(UNGRND)		2000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	STORAGE METAL KOENIG	WATER & SEWER	NEW	N/A		1700
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	TRAILER HOUSE (KOENIG)	MOVE		FAIR		730
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	TRAILER HOUSE (KOENIG)	SKIRTING		N/A		640
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	TRAILER HOUSE (KOENIG)	PAINT		POOR		850
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 350093 LN I-88652	REPLACE	CHEVY 11/2	POOR	SA	10000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 600750 LN I-112503	REPLACE	CHEVY 1/2	POOR	SA	10000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 606240 LN I-112837	REPLACE	DODGE 1/2	POOR	SA	10000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 607035 LN I-123291	REPLACE	CHEVY SUB	POOR	SA	10000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 620501 LN I-123322	REPLACE	CHEVY 1/2	POOR	SA	10000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 624003 LN I-123308	REPLACE	CHEVY 1/2	POOR	SA	10000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 624015 LN I-123339	REPLACE	CHEVY 1/2	POOR	SA	10000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 624097 LN I-123431	REPLACE	PLY WAGON	POOR	SA	10000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 624104 LN I-123475	REPLACE	PLY WAGON	POOR	SA	10000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 624237 LN I-123380	REPLACE	CHEVY 1/2	POOR	SA	10000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 624239 LN I-132382	REPLACE	CHEVY 1/2	POOR	SA	10000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 637252 LN I-132409	REPLACE	CHEVY 3/4	POOR	SA	10000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 637419 LN I-132419	REPLACE	JEEP 1/2 T	POOR	SA	10000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 637277 LN I-132471	REPLACE	DODGE 1/2	POOR	SA	10000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 637278 LN I-132472	REPLACE	DODGE 1/2	POOR	SA	10000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 637723 LN I-132732	REPLACE	FORD SEDAN	POOR	SA	10000

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Maintenance Management System
Research Deficiencies

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NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 640344 LN I-132826	REPLACE	DODGE 1/2	POOR	SA	10000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 640373 LN I-132586	REPLACE	DODGE 1 TO	POOR	SA	10000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 640406 LN I-132610	REPLACE	FORD 1/2 T	POOR	SA	10000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 343623	REPLACE	60 HP 2020	POOR	SA	10000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 333999	REPLACE	40 HP 2010	POOR	SA	10000
NORTH PRAIRIE WLRC	PN 624238 LN I-132381	REPLACE	CHEVY 1/2	POOR	SA	10000
NWRC CORPUS CHRIS-TX	ALUMINUM HULL BOAT 22 FT.	WELDING REPAIRS	BOAT	GOOD		1000
NWRC CORPUS CHRIS-TX	COMPUTER	GENERAL MAINT.	COMPUTER	GOOD		0
NWRC CORPUS CHRIS-TX	WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEM	REPLACE FILTERS	DEION. SYS			590
NWRC CORPUS CHRIS-TX	BOAT	GENERAL MAINT	ALUMINUM H	GOOD		1000
NWRC CORPUS CHRIS-TX	WATER PURIFICATION	REPLACE FILTERS	ORGANIC AB	GENERAL MAI		1100
PATUXENT WRC	LOG CABIN	REPAIR	WALL	CRACKED BSM		1600
PATUXENT WRC	LOG CABIN	REPLACE	ROOM	DETERIORATE		1600
PATUXENT WRC	LOG CABIN	SPRAY	TIMBER WAL	UNPROTECTED		7500
PATUXENT WRC	SNOWDEN HALL/OFFICE	REPAIR	PATHWAY	ERODED		1074
PATUXENT WRC	SNOWDEN HALL/OFFICE	REMOVE	INSULATION	FRIABLE		4000
PATUXENT WRC	NELSON LAB	REPAIR	WALKWAY	IMPROPER		1074
PATUXENT WRC	NELSON LAB	REPAIR	WALKWAY	WORN		1400
PATUXENT WRC	NELSON LAB	REPAIR	EST	CRACKED WAL		1000
PATUXENT WRC	NELSON LAB	PAINT		CUPOLA		4500
PATUXENT WRC	NELSON LAB	REMOVE	ABEST PIPE	DETERIORATE		1000
PATUXENT WRC	SHED/MBMO WOOD STORE/SHOP	PAINT		EXTERIOR		3200
PATUXENT WRC	MERRIAM LAB	REPAIR	WALK	WORN BRICK		2148
PATUXENT WRC	MERRIAM LAB	REPAVE	STAIR FLOR	SPALLED		3200
PATUXENT WRC	MERRIAM LAB	REPAIR	BRICK ENTR	CRACKED		1300
PATUXENT WRC	MERRIAM LAB	REPAIR	EXT WALL	CRACKED		2100
PATUXENT WRC	MERRIAM LAB	REPAIR	ROOF	SPALLED		7400
PATUXENT WRC	MERRIAM LAB	REPLACE	CHIM	ERODED FRAM		2000
PATUXENT WRC	MERRIAM LAB	GEN. WORK		NEED		19600
PATUXENT WRC	MERRIAM LAB	REMOVE	ABES PIP	DETERIORATE		3000
PATUXENT WRC	MERRIAM LAB	INSTALL	PIPE IN	NEW INSUFFI		3700
PATUXENT WRC	APARTMENT BLDG.	REMOVE	PIPE	EXPOS ABEST		3000
PATUXENT WRC	VEHICLE MAINT. GARAGE	ADD DIRECTORY	PNLBR	MISSING MN		1669
PATUXENT WRC	APARTMENT HOUSE/GARAGE	REPAIR	DOOR FRAME	DETTERIORAT		1840
PATUXENT WRC	STORAGE-BARN-ESPL1 AREA	REPLACE	WINDO UNIT	DETERIORATE		3500
PATUXENT WRC	STORAGE-BARN-ESPL1 AREA	REPAIR	ROOF	LOOSE		1900
PATUXENT WRC	STORAGE-BARN-ESPL1 AREA	REPAIR	FLOOR	CRACKED		2800
PATUXENT WRC	STORAGE-BARN-ESPL1 AREA	REPLACE	FLOOR	INADEQUATE		9940
PATUXENT WRC	STORAGE-BARN-ESPL1 AREA	REPLACE	STAIRS	CRACKED		2200
PATUXENT WRC	STORAGE-BARN-ESPL1 AREA	BRACE	GIRT	DEFLECTED		1800
PATUXENT WRC	EQUIPMENT SHED	REPAIR	WOOD STRUC	DETERIORATE		1700
PATUXENT WRC	EQUIPMENT SHED	REROOF		WORN		3500
PATUXENT WRC	EQUIPMENT SHED	REPAIR		SIDING		1000
PATUXENT WRC	FARM AREA-EQUIP SHED	REPAIR	DOORS	DETERIORATE		4680
PATUXENT WRC	FARM AREA-EQUIP SHED	REWIRE	ENT SYSTEM	UNGROUNDED		2420

Page No. 11
10/18/89

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Maintenance Management System
Research Deficiencies

Station Name	Property Description	Action Needed	Deficiency Item	Condition of Road	Def. Code	Total Cost
PATUXENT WRC	BARN	REPOINT		FOUNDATION		2000
PATUXENT WRC	QUONSET HUT ESPLI/STORAGE	PAINT				6000
PATUXENT WRC	STORAGE-B & G TRUCK GARGE	PAINT		WOODWRK/DOR		3000
PATUXENT WRC	STORAGE	PAINT				1800
PATUXENT WRC	FIL PMP HOUSE/GMBRD HOUSE	PAINT				1000
PATUXENT WRC	CHEMISTRY/PATHOLOGY LAB	REPAIR		CRACKED		1600
PATUXENT WRC	CHEMISTRY/PATHOLOGY LAB	REPAIR		CRACKED		1170
PATUXENT WRC	CHEMISTRY/PATHOLOGY LAB	PAINT		BSMT/DOORS		1450
PATUXENT WRC	CHEMISTRY/PATHOLOGY LAB	REPAIR				4900
PATUXENT WRC	CHEMISTRY/PATHOLOGY LAB	PAINT		DOORS/LOCK		2900
PATUXENT WRC	SERVICE BLDG-HEADQUARTERS	REPAIR		FLOOR		1600
PATUXENT WRC	SERVICE BLDG-HEADQUARTERS	PAINT		WD FASCIA		1440
PATUXENT WRC	COBURN LAB	REPAIR	WALL	CRACKED BLK		1400
PATUXENT WRC	COBURN LAB	PAINT		TRIM		1800
PATUXENT WRC	COBURN LAB	TILE		CONCRETE		19400
PATUXENT WRC	COBURN LAB	PAINT		WALLS		50250
PATUXENT WRC	COBURN LAB	REPLACE	BOILER	FIRE DAMAGE		8700
PATUXENT WRC	COBURN LAB	REPLACE	AIR HND UN	FIRE DAMAGE		13700
PATUXENT WRC	COBURN LAB	REPLACE	A/C COMPR	DETERIORATE		12800
PATUXENT WRC	COBURN LAB	REPLACE	STEEL PIPE	DETERIORATE		3150
PATUXENT WRC	COBURN LAB	REPLACE	BRECH INSU	DETERIORATE		5400
PATUXENT WRC	COBURN LAB	REPLACE	PIPE INSUL	FIRE DAMAGE		1000
PATUXENT WRC	COBURN LAB	INSTALL	PUMP	MISSING DHW		1800
PATUXENT WRC	COBURN LAB	REPLACE	CONDENSERS	INOPERABLE		12000
PATUXENT WRC	COBURN LAB	REPLACE	PIP	LEAK COPPER		11000
PATUXENT WRC	COBURN LAB	REPLACE	WTR CLOSET	CORRODED		1840
PATUXENT WRC	CHEMICAL STORAGE	REPLACE	THRO-WALL	HAZARDOUS		6500
PATUXENT WRC	GABRIELSON LAB	BRACE WALL	INADEQUATE	PERM		8000
PATUXENT WRC	GABRIELSON LAB	INVESTIGATE				7000
PATUXENT WRC	GABRIELSON LAB	REPAIR	CONDN TILE	MOIST		3300
PATUXENT WRC	GABRIELSON LAB	REPAIR	CEILINGS	DAMAGED		7100
PATUXENT WRC	GABRIELSON LAB	FINISH	WALL/FLOOR	REPAIR		1100
PATUXENT WRC	GABRIELSON LAB	85502	STEPS	REPLACE		4200
PATUXENT WRC	GABRIELSON LAB	REBUILD		WALK		1100
PATUXENT WRC	GABRIELSON LAB	INCREASE	VENTLATION	INADEQUATE		3300
PATUXENT WRC	GABRIELSON LAB	INSTALL	CLO	PRPERLY/IMP		5000
PATUXENT WRC	GABRIELSON LAB	INSTALL	SUPPLY AIR	INADEQUATES		4200
PATUXENT WRC	GABRIELSON LAB	INCRESE CAPACTY	HEA	INADEQUATE		1500
PATUXENT WRC	GABRIELSON LAB	INCRESE CAPACTY	HEA	INADEQUATE		1500
PATUXENT WRC	GABRIELSON LAB	DO CALCULATIONS	AC	INSUFFICENT		1000
PATUXENT WRC	COBURN ANNEX	PAINT		BLOCK WALS		1000
PATUXENT WRC	COBURN ANNEX	REPAIR	CODENSING	IMPROPER		3140
PATUXENT WRC	COBURN ANNEX	REPLACE	DHW HEATER	DETERIORATE		1050
PATUXENT WRC	COBURN ANNEX	REPLACE	OIL FURNCE	DETERIORATE		3000
PATUXENT WRC	OFFICES	REPAIR		FOUNDATION		2700

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Maintenance Management System
Research Deficiencies

Station Name	Property Description	Action Needed	Deficiency Item	Condition of Road	Def. Code	Total Cost
PATUXENT WRC	OFFICES	CORRECT	DRAINAGE	AREA		1600
PATUXENT WRC	RESIDENCE	PAINT		BASEMENT		1800
PATUXENT WRC	RESIDENCE	REM INSULATION	ASBESTOS	DETERIORATE		1000
PATUXENT WRC	STORAGE-GARAGE/EQUIP	REWIRE	2 WIRE SYS	UNGROUNDED		2420
PATUXENT WRC	TOOL HOUSE	REROOF				1250
PATUXENT WRC	TOOL HOUSE	REPLACE		SHEATING		2000
PATUXENT WRC	STOR-FIRHSE/GARAGE COMBO	PAINT & TRIM		DOORS		2400
PATUXENT WRC	STOR-FIRHSE/GARAGE COMBO	REWIRE	ENTIRE SYS	UNGROUNDED		2420
PATUXENT WRC	SOUTH TRACK LAB	REPL W/CIR	PNLBRD	PNL RUSTED		1669
PATUXENT WRC	GARAGE	REPAIR	CONCRETE	CRACKED		1160
PATUXENT WRC	STORE GARAGE-B FARM AREA	PAINT				1500
PATUXENT WRC	ABANDONED GARAGE	EXTENSIVE WORK	NON STRU	NEGLECTED		4000
PATUXENT WRC	GARAGE	REMOVE	TREE			3500
PATUXENT WRC	GABRIELSON LAB	INSTALL	BEFORE WIN	NEW DOORS		1600
PATUXENT WRC	RESIDENCE	CHECK&EVALUATE	CHIMNEY			1000
PATUXENT WRC	UNDERGRND WATER STORE TNK	REPL W/LARG TNK	TANK	OLD		5200
PATUXENT WRC	RAPTOR FLIGHT PENS	REPLACE	WOOD	DETERIORATE		3900
PATUXENT WRC	RAPTOR FLIGHT PENS	REPLACE	FABRIC	RUSTED FNCE		13600
PATUXENT WRC	WTRFWL PN-GM BRD YRD 1-20	INSTALL WP RECP	LA	UNPROTECTED		1400
PATUXENT WRC	WTRFWL PN-GMBRD YRD 21-40	INSTALL WP RECP	LA	UNPROTECTED		1400
PATUXENT WRC	ISLAND MARSH #2	REPAIR				30000
PATUXENT WRC	CONDOR PENS	PAINT		ELEVATE RM		4000
PATUXENT WRC	PARROT HOUSE-ESPLI AREA	REPLACE	RECEPS	NOT GFIorWP		1120
PATUXENT WRC	OLD ENGL SEASIDE SPARROW	PAINT				1200
PATUXENT WRC	OLD CRANE REARING ESPLI A	PAINT				1200
PATUXENT WRC	MABBOTT POND	REPAIR	TOP OF	ERODED		20000
PATUXENT WRC	BLUEGILL/MALLARD POND ARE	ELIMINATE		FLAT ROOF		1960
PATUXENT WRC	BLUEGILL/MALLARD POND ARE	PAINT				2400
PATUXENT WRC	PAVED ROADS-FROM ENTRANCE	SEALCOAT				1100
PATUXENT WRC	KNOWLES MARSH #3	REINFORCE	LOG SLT	ERODED STP		15000
PATUXENT WRC	CANVASBACK STUDY BLDG.	REPLACE	WOOD FRAME	DETERIORATE		2420
PATUXENT WRC	CANVASBACK STUDY BLDG.	REPLACE	FABRIC	DETERIORATE		1260
PATUXENT WRC	PAVED ROADS-FROM MAIN RD	SEALCOAT				1400
PATUXENT WRC	PAVED ROADS-FROM ENTRANCE	REPAIR	AREAS	BROKEN UP		4000
PATUXENT WRC	PAVED ROADS-FROM ENTRANCE	SEALCOAT				2000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 250 LF.	REBUILD				3600
PATUXENT WRC	c. 670 LF.	SEALCOAT				1340
PATUXENT WRC	c. 675 LF.	REBUILD		CORNERS		3000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 675 LF.	REPAIR	CRACKING	ALLIGATOR		2000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 675 LF.	WEARING		COURSE		6750
PATUXENT WRC	c. 400 LF.	REBUILD		PATCHED		2400
PATUXENT WRC	c. 7200 LF.	REPAIR	EDGES	BROKEN UP		1000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 7200 LF.	REPAIR	7 CUT	DAMAGE FROM		3400
PATUXENT WRC	c. 7200 LF.	REPAIR	CRACKING	ALLIGATOR		21000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 7200 LF.	REBUILD	NR HENSHAW	PATCHED		18000

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Maintenance Management System
Research Deficiencies

Station Name	Property Description	Action Needed	Deficiency Item	Condition of Road	Def. Code	Total Cost
PATUXENT WRC	c. 7200 LF.	WIDEN	RUN EDGE(B	WHERE TRAFI		24000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 7200 LF.	REPAIR	EDGE(BETWN	BROKEN UP		8000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 7200 LF.	SEAL	BETWN 197&	CRACKED		4000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 7200 LF.	PAINTSTRIP	DWY FRM	EDGE ROAD		1350
PATUXENT WRC	c. 1250 LF.	REPAIR	7 CUT	DAMAGE FROM		3400
PATUXENT WRC	c. 1250 LF.	SEAL	AREAS AT	CRACKED		1000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 1250 LF.	WEARING		COURSE		18750
PATUXENT WRC	c. 4130 LF.	REPAIR	4 CUT	DAMAGE FROM		1920
PATUXENT WRC	c. 4130 LF.	PROVIDE	OUTLET	GUARDRAIL A		1000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 4130 LF.	REBUILD	SNOWDN PND	PATCHED ARE		3600
PATUXENT WRC	c. 4130 LF.	REPAIR	AREAS	BROKEN UP		6000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 3420 LF.	REBUILD		CORNERS		3600
PATUXENT WRC	c. 3420 LF.	REBUILD		PATCHED ARE		1500
PATUXENT WRC	c. 3420 LF.	REPAIR	EDGES	BROKEN UP		2000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 3420 LF.	WEARING		COURSE		51300
PATUXENT WRC	c. 700 LF.	SEALCOAT				2100
PATUXENT WRC	UNPAVED ROADS-c. 15360 LF	FILL & GRADE		BUMPY/RUTED		4000
PATUXENT WRC	UNPAVED ROADS-c. 7570 LF.	FILL & GRADE		BUMPY		2800
PATUXENT WRC	CHAIN LINK	BURY NEW FENCE	DATOR PROO	TO MAKE PRE		4500
PATUXENT WRC	BLUE SERIES	INSTALL CHICK		FENCING		5000
PATUXENT WRC	UNDERGRND WATER STORE TNK	REPL W/LARG TNK	TANK	OLD		5200
PATUXENT WRC	RAPTOR FLIGHT PENS	REPLACE	WOOD	DETERIORATE		3900
PATUXENT WRC	RAPTOR FLIGHT PENS	REPLACE	FABRC	RUSTED FNCE		13600
PATUXENT WRC	WTRFWL PN-GM BRD YRD 1-20	INSTALL WP RECP	LA	UNPROTECTED		1400
PATUXENT WRC	WTRFWL PN-GMBRD YRD 21-40	INSTALL WP RECP	LA	UNPROTECTED		1400
PATUXENT WRC	ISLAND MARSH #2	REPAIR				30000
PATUXENT WRC	CONDOR PENS	PAINT		ELEVATE RM		4000
PATUXENT WRC	PARROT HOUSE-ESPLI AREA	REPLACE	RECEPS	NOT GFIorWP		1120
PATUXENT WRC	OLD ENGL SEASIDE SPARROW	PAINT				1200
PATUXENT WRC	OLD CRANE REARING ESPLI A	PAINT				1200
PATUXENT WRC	MABBOTT POND	REPAIR	TOP OF	ERODED		20000
PATUXENT WRC	BLUEGILL/MALLARD POND ARE	ELIMINATE		FLAT ROOF		1960
PATUXENT WRC	BLUEGILL/MALLARD POND ARE	PAINT				2400
PATUXENT WRC	PAVED ROADS-FROM ENTRANCE	SEALCOAT				1100
PATUXENT WRC	KNOWLES MARSH #3	REINFORCE	LOG SLT	ERODED STP		15000
PATUXENT WRC	CANVASBACK STUDY BLDG.	REPLACE	WOOD FRAME	DETERIORATE		2420
PATUXENT WRC	CANVASBACK STUDY BLDG.	REPLACE	FABRIC	DETERIORATE		1260
PATUXENT WRC	PAVED ROADS-FROM MAIN RD	SEALCOAT				1400
PATUXENT WRC	PAVED ROADS-FROM ENTRANCE	REPAIR	AREAS	BROKEN UP		4000
PATUXENT WRC	PAVED ROADS-FROM ENTRANCE	SEALCOAT				2000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 250 LF.	REBUILD				3600
PATUXENT WRC	c. 670 LF.	SEALCOAT				1340
PATUXENT WRC	c. 675 LF.	REBUILD		CORNERS		3000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 675 LF.	REPAIR	CRACKING	ALLIGATOR		2000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 675 LF.	WEARING		COURSE		6750

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Maintenance Management System
Research Deficiencies

Station Name	Property Description	Action Needed	Deficiency Item	Condition of Road	Def. Code	Total Cost
PATUXENT WRC	c. 400 LF.	REBUILD		PATCHED		2400
PATUXENT WRC	c. 7200 LF.	REPAIR	EDGES	BROKEN UP		1000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 7200 LF.	REPAIR	7 CUT	DAMAGE FROM		3400
PATUXENT WRC	c. 7200 LF.	REPAIR	CRACKING	ALLIGATOR		21000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 7200 LF.	REBUILD	NR HENSHAW	PATCHED		18000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 7200 LF.	WIDEN	RUN EDGE(B	WHERE TRAFI		24000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 7200 LF.	REPAIR	EDGE(BETWN	BROKEN UP		5000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 7200 LF.	SEAL	BETWN 197&	CRACKED		4000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 7200 LF.	WEARING	EXCEPT	COURSE ALL		105000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 7200 LF.	PAINTSTRIP	DWY FRM	EDGE ROAD		1350
PATUXENT WRC	c. 1250 LF.	REPAIR	7 CUT	DAMAGE FROM		3400
PATUXENT WRC	c. 1250 LF.	SEAL	AREAS AT	CRACKED		1000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 1250 LF.	WEARING		COURSE		15750
PATUXENT WRC	c. 4130 LF.	REPAIR	4 CUT	DAMAGE FROM		1920
PATUXENT WRC	c. 4130 LF.	PROVIDE	OUTLET	GUARDRAIL A		1000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 4130 LF.	REBUILD	SNOWDN PND	PATCHED ARE		3600
PATUXENT WRC	c. 4130 LF.	REPAIR	AREAS	BROKEN UP		6000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 4130 LF.	WEARING	AREAS EXC	COURSE ALL		61200
PATUXENT WRC	c. 3420 LF.	REBUILD		CORNERS		3600
PATUXENT WRC	c. 3420 LF.	REBUILD		PATCHED ARE		1500
PATUXENT WRC	c. 3420 LF.	REPAIR	EDGES	BROKEN UP		2000
PATUXENT WRC	c. 3420 LF.	WEARING		COURSE		51300
PATUXENT WRC	c. 700 LF.	SEALCOAT				2100
PATUXENT WRC	UNPAVED ROADS-c. 15360 LF	FILL & GRADE		BUMPY/RUTED		4000
PATUXENT WRC	UNPAVED ROADS-c. 7870 LF.	FILL & GRADE		BUMPY		2500
PATUXENT WRC	UNPAVED ROADS-c. 7870 LF.	PAVE ROAD	FRM RT 197			123200
PATUXENT WRC	CHAIN LINK	BURY NEW FENCE	DATOR PROO	TO MAKE PRE		4500
PATUXENT WRC	BLUE SERIES	INSTALL CHICK		FENCING		5000
PATUXENT WRC	VE135360	REPLACE VEHICLE	ILEAGE	DUE HIGH M		11500
PATUXENT WRC	VE120413	REPLACE VEHICLE	H MILEAGE	DUE TO HIG		12000
PATUXENT WRC	VE-HONDA ATC	REPLACE ATC VEH	WHEEL VEH	ICLE WITH 4		5000
PATUXENT WRC	VE135547	REPLACE VEHICLE	H MILEAGE	DUE TO HIG		20000
PATUXENT WRC	VE135808	REPLACE VEHICLE	H MILEAGE	DUE TO HIG		9000
PATUXENT WRC	VE135538	REPAIR-BODY WOR		K NEEDED		1350
PATUXENT WRC	VE135539	REPAIR-BODY WOR		K NEEDED		1240
PATUXENT WRC	VE120344	REPLACE VEHICLE	R CONDITIO	DUE TO POO		11000
PATUXENT WRC	VE135545	REPAIR-BODY WOR		K NEEDED		1100
PATUXENT WRC	VE120416	REPLACE VEHICLE	NDITION	IN POOR CO		13500
PATUXENT WRC	VE120163	REPLACE HIGH MI		LEAGE		9000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120212	REPLACE HIGH MI		LEAGE		9250
PATUXENT WRC	VE120330	REPLACE HIGH MI		LEAGE		11000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120332	REPLACE -HIGH M		ILEAGE/AGE		11000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120327	REPLACE-HIGH MI		LEAGE/AGE		11000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120334	REPLACE/HIGH MI		LEAGE/AGE		11000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120329	REPLACE-HIGH MI		LEAGE/AGE		15000

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Maintenance Management System
Research Deficiencies

Station Name	Property Description	Action Needed	Deficiency Item	Condition of Road	Def. Code	Total Cost
PATUXENT WRC	VE120329	REPLACE-HIGH MI	WORK	LEAGE/BODY		12000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120331	REPLACE-HIGH MI		LEAGE		12000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120336	REPLACE-AGE BOD		Y RUSTING		30000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120338	REPLACE-MILEAGE		AND AGE		11000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120339	REPLACE-AGE/BOD		Y RUSTED		11000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120340	REPLACE-AGE/BOD		Y RUSTED		11000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120341	REPLACE-AGE/BOD		Y RUSTED		11000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120343	REPLACE-AGE/BOD		Y RUSTED		11000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120417	REPLACE-HIGH MI	ODY RUSTED	LEAGE/AGE/B		12000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120420	REPLACE-HIGH MI		LEAGE AGE		13000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120419	REPLACE-HIGH MI		LEAGE/AGE		13000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120418	REPLACE-AGE/BOD		Y RUSTED		11000
PATUXENT WRC	VE135355	REPLACE-HIGH MI	ODY RUSTED	LEAGE/AGE/B		14000
PATUXENT WRC	VE135380	REPLACE-HIGH MI	BODY RUSTE	LEAGE/AGE/		13000
PATUXENT WRC	VE135378	REPLACE-AGE/BOD		Y RUSTED		11000
PATUXENT WRC	VE135552	REPAIR LEFT REA	ANEL RUSTE	R QUARTER P		1500
PATUXENT WRC	VE10315	REPLACE/AGE AND	ION	DETERIORAT		20000
PATUXENT WRC	VE10322	REPLACE/AGE AND	ION	DETERIORAT		65000
PATUXENT WRC	VE10323	REPLACE/AGE AND	ION	DETERIORAT		45000
PATUXENT WRC	VE10353	REPLACE/AGE-DET	WORN-OUT	ERIORATION		135000
PATUXENT WRC	VE11499	REPLACE/AGE-DET	WORN OUT	ERIORATION-		85000
PATUXENT WRC	VE13775	REPLACE-TRACTOR	NDITION	IN POOR CO		20000
PATUXENT WRC	VE13916	REPLACE -ENGINE	HAULED AND	NEEDS OVER		60000
PATUXENT WRC	VE106257	REPLACE-AGE AND	TION	POOR CONDI		35000
PATUXENT WRC	VE106256	REPLACE-AGE POO		R CONDITION		35000
PATUXENT WRC	VE13833	REPLACE-VERY PO	N	OR CONDITIO		5000
PATUXENT WRC	VE11503	REPLACE WORN-OU	AND ENGINE	T/REAR END		46000
PATUXENT WRC	VE11402	REPLACE -MOWER	R CONDITIO	DECK IN POO		4000
PATUXENT WRC	VE14753	REPLACE-POOR CO	MOWER DECK	NDITION OF		2500
PATUXENT WRC	VE120040	REPLACE-HIGH MI	GE	LEAGE AND A		13500
PATUXENT WRC	VE120149	REPLACE-HIGH MI	ODY WORK	LEAGE AND B		9000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120132	REPLACE-HIGH MI	GE	LEAGE AND A		18400
PATUXENT WRC	VE120157	REPLACE-POOR BO	N AND AGE	DY CONDITIO		9000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120161	REPLACE-HIGH MI	UST	LEAGE AND R		12500
PATUXENT WRC	VE120221	REPLACE-VERY PO	N	OR CONDITIO		9000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120321	REPLACE-POOR CO	TO AGE	NDITION DUE		9000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120322	REPLACE-POOR CO	TO AGE	NDITION DUE		9000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120323	REPLACE-POOR CO	TO AGE	NDITION DUE		9000
PATUXENT WRC	VE120324	REPLACE-POOR CO	TO AGE	NDITION DUE		9000
PATUXENT WRC	VE87230	REPLACE-AGE AND	TION	POOR CONDI		4000
PATUXENT WRC	VE135379	REPLACE-HIGH MI	USTED	LEAGE AND R		8500
PATUXENT WRC	VE135381	REPLACE-HIGH MI		LEAGE		5500
PATUXENT WRC	569403	REPLACE-COPY MA	OR CONDITI	CHINE IN PO		16000
PATUXENT WRC	139050	REPLACE-ULTRA C	SED A LOT	ENTRIFUGE U		45000
PATUXENT WRC	153860	REPLACE-ANALYTI		CAL BIOCHEM		20000

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Maintenance Management System
Research Deficiencies

Station Name	Property Description	Action Needed	Deficiency Item	Condition of Road	Def. Code	Total Cost
PATUXENT WRC	156160	REPLACE-HEWLETT		PACKARD		30000
PATUXENT WRC	157150	REPLACE-HEWLETT		PACKARD		30000
PATUXENT WRC	157160	REPLACE-HEWLETT		PACKARD		30000
PATUXENT WRC	157170	REPLACE-HEWLETT		PACKARD		30000
PATUXENT WRC	171630	REPLACE-HEWLETT		PACKARD		30000
PATUXENT WRC	548705	REPAIR BECKMAN	ETER	SPECTROPHOM		2000
PATUXENT WRC	551483	REPLACE-HIGH PE	MATOGRAPH	RF LIQ CHRO		30000
PATUXENT WRC	551656	REPLACE-ZEEMAN	OMETER	SPECTROPHOT		45000
PATUXENT WRC	567511	REPAIR-GAS CHRO	ASS SPECTR	MATOGRAPH/M		35000
PATUXENT WRC	568532	ADD AT COMPUTER	HPLC WORK	-MAIMA 820		3500
PATUXENT WRC	568322	UPGRADE W/NEW S	DD 3.5 DIS	OFTWARE & A		7000
PATUXENT WRC	569056	REPLACE-ION CHR		OMATOGRAPH		25000
PATUXENT WRC	569792	REPLACE-MERCURY		ANALYZER		17000
PATUXENT WRC	569865	REPLACEMENT OR	CTROPHOMET	UPGRADE SPE		22000
PATUXENT WRC	STICKEL LAB	INSTALL EMERGEN	ND EYE WAS	CY SHOWER A		1000
PATUXENT WRC	STICKEL LAB	EMERGENCY SHOWE	PROXIMITY	R IN CLOSE		1000
PATUXENT WRC	GABRIELSON LAB	ASBESTOS REMOVA	RUCTURE	L ENTIRE ST		2700000
PATUXENT WRC	STICKEL LAB	REPLACE DETORIA	L UNITS	TED FAN COI		9000
PATUXENT WRC	PERIMETER FENCE	REPLACE PREDATO		R FENCE		15000
PATUXENT WRC	PERIMETER FENCE	REPLACE PREDATO		R FENCE		45000
PATUXENT WRC	PERIMETER FENCE	REPLACE PREDATO		R FENCE		20000
PATUXENT WRC	SERVICE BLDG	REPAIR/REPLACE	ONING	AIR CONDITI		20000
PATUXENT WRC	MERRIAM LAB	REPLACE LOCKS T	EM	O BEST SYST		5031
PATUXENT WRC	HENSHAW LAB	REPLACE LOCKS T	EM	O BEST SYST		5031
PATUXENT WRC	NELSON LAB	REPLACE LOCKS T	EM	O BEST SYST		5031
PATUXENT WRC	SERVICE BUILDING	REPLACE LOCKS T	EM	O BEST SYST		5031
PATUXENT WRC	GAME BIRD	GENERATORS IMPR		OVEMENT		5000
PATUXENT WRC	SERVICE AVIARY BUTLER	GENERATOR IMPRO		VEMENT		3400
PATUXENT WRC	RESIDENCE	ANTS BENEATH SU		NROOM		1500
SLIDELL NWRC	LABORATORY BUILDING	REPAIR	BLOCK WALL	CRACKED	SA	4000
SLIDELL NWRC	PARKING AREA	SEALER	WELL	DETERIORATE	SA	2500
SLIDELL NWRC	OUTBOARD MOTOR	REPLACE	MOTOR	WORN OUT	AW	6500
SLIDELL NWRC	OUTBOARD MOTOR	REPLACE	MOTOR	WORN OUT	AW	2500
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	VERSATEC P	DETERIORATE	PU	46000
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	MONOCHROME	DETERIORATE	PU	4000
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	MONOCHROME	DETERIORATE	PU	4000
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	COMPUTER E	DETERIORATE	PU	4000
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	CLR.GRAPHI	DETERIORATE	PU	32250
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	CLR RASTER	DETERIORATE	PU	6250
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DIGITIZING	DETERIORATE	PU	10050
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DIGITIZING	DETERIORATE	PU	10050
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	PRIME 9955	INADEQUATE	PU	151000
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	PREV.MAINT	PRIME 9955	INADEQUATE	PU	41000
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	PREVNTIVE MAINT	MED RES CL	INADEQUATE	PU	1260
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	PREVNTIVE MAINT	CALCOMP 10	INADEQUATE	PU	2754

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Maintenance Management System
Research Deficiencies

Station Name	Property Description	Action Needed	Deficiency Item	Condition of Road	Def. Code	Total Cost
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	PREVNTIVE MAINT	1044 CALCO	INADEQUATE	PU	420
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	PREVNTVE MAINT	DIGITIZER	INADEQUATE	PU	825
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	PRIME ICS2	INADEQUATE	PU	5500
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	PREVNTIVE MAINT	B/W ELEC P	INADEQUATE	PU	3156
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	PREVNTIVE MAINT	CLR GR/WS	INADEQUATE	PU	1644
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DG MV7800X	INADEQUATE	PU	77500
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DG DISC &	INADEQUATE	PU	24000
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DATA GENER	INADEQUATE	PU	19000
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DATA GENER	INADEQUATE	PU	19000
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DATA GENER	INADEQUATE	PU	19000
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DATA GENER	INADEQUATE	PU	24000
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DG HI SPEE	DETERIORATE	PU	4800
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DG HI SPEE	DETERIORATE	PU	1500
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DG MAGNETI	INADEQUATE	PU	21000
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DG MAGNETI	INADEQUATE	PU	26000
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DATA GENER	INADEQUATE	PU	700
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DATA GENER	INADEQUATE	PU	700
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DATA GENER	INADEQUATE	PU	700
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DATA GENER	INADEQUATE	PU	700
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DATA GENER	INADEQUATE	PU	700
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DATA GENER	INADEQUATE	PU	700
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DATA GENER	INADEQUATE	PU	700
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DATA GENER	INADEQUATE	PU	700
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DATA GENER	INADEQUATE	PU	700
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DATA GENER	INADEQUATE	PU	700
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	PREVNTIVE MAINT	DG WITH AL	INADEQUATE	PU	16690
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	ACOUSTIC C	INADEQUATE	PU	450
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	DATA GENER	INADEQUATE	PU	21000
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	RADIO SHAC	INADEQUATE	PU	5200
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	MODEM	INADEQUATE	PU	450
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	MODEM	INADEQUATE	PU	450
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	MODEM	INADEQUATE	PU	450
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	MODEM	DETERIORATE	PU	450
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	MODEM	DETERIORATE	PU	450
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	MODEM	INADEQUATE	PU	450
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	RADIO SHAC	INADEQUATE	PU	1900
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	RADIO SHK	INADEQUATE	PU	1900
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	RADIO SHAC	INADEQUATE	PU	1900
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	RADIO SHAC	INADEQUATE	PU	1900
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	RECURRING MAINT	DG CEO SOF	INADEQUATE	PU	3250
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	RECURRING MAINT	DG CEO OFF	INADEQUATE	PU	1750
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	RECURRING MAINT	DG SPREADS	INADEQUATE	PU	1250
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	RECURRING MAINT	DG DATA BA	INADEQUATE	PU	1750
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	RECURRING MAINT	DG WORDPER	INADEQUATE	PU	1250
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	RECURRING MAINT	DG AOS/VS	INADEQUATE		1750

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Maintenance Management System
Research Deficiencies

Station Name	Property Description	Action Needed	Deficiency Item	Condition of Road	Def. Code	Total Cost
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	PREVNTIVE MAINT	STATISTICA	INADEQUATE	PU	4400
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	PREVNTIVE MAINT	ARC/INFO G	INADEQUATE	PU	12000
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	REPLACE	ASYNCHRONO	INADEQUATE	PU	300
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	PREVNTIVE MAINT	TIN & NETW	INADEQUATE	PU	2000
SLIDELL NWRC	VEHICLES	GENERAL MAINT	PICKUP TRU	GOOD	SA	4500
SLIDELL NWRC	COMPUTER MAINT CONTR	GENERAL MAINT	COMPUTER M	GOOD		1000
SPEC ECOL-GAINESVILL	TRUCK, PICKUP, 4X2, FORD,	REPLACE		DETERIORATE	PU	12000
SPEC ECOL-GAINESVILL	TRUCK, PICKUP, 4X2, FORD,	REPLACE		DETERIORATE	PU	12000
SPEC ECOL-GAINESVILL	TRAILER, BOAT, GATOR	REPLACE		DETERIORATE	PU	1500
SPEC ECOL-GAINESVILL	TRAILER, TRAVEL, TROTWOOD	REPLACE		DETERIORATE	PU	2500
SPEC ECOL-GAINESVILL	MOTOR, OUTBOARD, EVINRUDE	REPLACE		DETERIORATE	PU	5000
SPEC ECOL-GAINESVILL	MOTOR, OUTBOARD, MERCURY,	REPLACE		DETERIORATE	PU	3000
SPEC ECOL-GAINESVILL	MOTOR, OUTBOARD, MERCURY,	REPLACE		DETERIORATE	PU	3000
SPEC ECOL-GAINESVILL	MOTOR, OUTBOARD, JOHNSON,	REPLACE		DETERIORATE	PU	3500
STUTTGART FFEL	1979 SEDAN	REPLACE	PASSENGER	TRADE AGE/M	SA	12000
STUTTGART FFEL	1974 DELIVERY SEDAN	REPLACE	LIGHT TRUC	TRADE AGE/M	SA	12000
STUTTGART FFEL	1970 2-1/2 TON PICKUP	REPLACE	LIGHT TRUC	TRADE AGE/M	SA	14000
STUTTGART FFEL	1952 5 TON DUMP TRUCK	REPLACE	HEAVY TRUC	TRADE AGE/M	SA	20000
STUTTGART FFEL	1978 PICKUP TRUCK	REPLACE	LIGHT TRUC	TRADE AGE/M	SA	14000
STUTTGART FFEL	1977 3/4 TON PICKUP TRUCK	REPLACE	LIGHT TRUC	TRADE AGE/M	SA	14000
STUTTGART FFEL	1974 1-1/2 TON TRUCK	REPLACE	LIGHT TRUC	TRADE MILES	SA	14000
STUTTGART FFEL	BACK HOE	REPLACE	BACK HOE	POOR	SA	25000
STUTTGART FFEL	CHART RECORDER	REPLACE	STRIP CHAR	POOR	AW	1500
STUTTGART FFEL	PC,V-180 COMPUTER	REPLACE	COMPUTER	OUT DATED	AW	23000
STUTTGART FFEL	PH ION METER & ELECTRODES	REPLACE	METER	POOR	AW	35000
STUTTGART FFEL	DATA LOGGER	REPLACE	RECORDER	OBSOLETE	AW	7000
STUTTGART,AR (NFRCG)	12" WATER WELL	REPAIR	WELL	REG. MAINT	AW	6000
STUTTGART,AR (NFRCG)	ASPHALT PAVING	REPAIR	PARKING AR	DETERIORATE	SA	5000
STUTTGART,AR (NFRCG)	GRAVEL ROAD	REPAIR	LEVEE	DETERIORATE	SA	25000
STUTTGART,AR (NFRCG)	STANDBY POWER	REPLACE	GENERATOR	INADEQUATE	AW	20000
TECH SER-FORT COLLIN	MINICOMPUTER, PRIME 9955-	PREVENTATIVE		INADEQUATE	PU	50000
TECH SER-FORT COLLIN	MINICOMPUTER, PRIME 9955-	REPLACE		INADEQUATE	PU	125000
TLFN - HAGERMAN LAB.	Paved Parking Area-Office	RESURFACE	PARKING AR	CRACKED		2500
TEFN - HAGERMAN LAB.	RACEWAYS	REBUILD	WALLS	DETERIORATE	AW	1000
TUNISON LABORATORY	HATCHERY BUILDING	REPLACE	BOILER, HP	DETERIORATD	EN	10800
TUNISON LABORATORY	HATCHERY BUILDING	REPLACE	MAIN DOORS	DETERIORATD	EN	4760
TUNISON LABORATORY	LABORATORY BLDG.	REPLACE	ENT. DOOR	BROKEN	SA	1750
TUNISON LABORATORY	LABORATORY BLDG.	BUILD	OVERHANGS	NONEXISTENT	SA	3920
TUNISON LABORATORY	3075 GRACIE ROAD	PAVING	ASPHALT RO	BROKEN/CRAC	PU	240000
TUNISON LABORATORY	3075 GRACIE ROAD	EXTEND PAVEMENT	ASPHALT/DI	INADEQUATE	PU	120000
TUNISON LABORATORY	3075 GRACIE ROAD	RESURFACING	ASPHALT	CRACKING	PU	15000
TUNISON LABORATORY	3075 GRACIE ROAD	PAVING	PARKING AR	GRAVEL	PU	24000
TUNISON LABORATORY	3091 GRACIE ROAD/Q-1	PAVE	DRIVEWAY	GRAVEL	PU	2000
TUNISON LABORATORY	3075 GRACIE RD	SEAL	RACEWAYS	DETERIORATE	AW	13100
TUNISON LABORATORY	3075 GRACIE ROAD	REPLACE	FISH SCREE	INADEQUATE	AW	3600

Page No. 19
10/18/89

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Maintenance Management System
Research Deficiencies

Station Name	Property Description	Action Needed	Deficiency Item	Condition of Road	Def. Code	Total Cost
TUNISON LABORATORY	3075 GRACIE ROAD	REPLACE	CONCRETE B	DETERIORATE	PU	2000
TUNISON LABORATORY	LABORATORY GROUNDS	REDEVELOP	POND	INADEQUATE	AW	6440
TUNISON LABORATORY	RACEWAY FENCING	INSTALL	FENCING	NONEXISTENT	AW	19720
TUNISON LABORATORY	PROPANE TANK BARRIERS	BUILD	BARRIERS	NONEXISTENT	SA	1420
TUNISON LABORATORY	CONCRETE PADS, PROPANE	BUILD	CNCRET TAN	NONEXISTENT	SA	4000
TUNISON LABOROATORY	TRUCK, PICKUP, 556007	REPLACE	1950 DODGE	POOR		12000
TUNISON LABOROATORY	PELLET MILL, 545266	REPAIR	PELLET MIL	DEFICIENT		2000
TUNISON LABOROATORY	GRINDER, FISH FOOD	REPLACE	FISH FOOD	UNUSEABLE		1200
TUNISON LABOROATORY	FUME HOOD MOTORS	REPLACE	FUME HOOD	DEFICIENT	SA	5050
TUNISON LABOROATORY	AUTO ANALYZER	MODIFY	AUTO ANALY	UNUSEABLE		4000
TUNISON LABOROATORY	FAT EXTRACTOR	EXPAND	FAT EXTRAC	INADEQUATE		9000
TUNISON LABOROATORY	OZONE GENERATOR	REPLACE	OZONE GENE	OBSOLETE	SA	7000
WELLSBORO NFRDL	1979 CHEVY SUBURBAN 4X4	REPLACE	VEHICLE	POOR		16000
WELLSBORO NFRDL	1964 INTNATL FARM TRACTOR	REPLACE	FARM TRACT	AGED & WORN		16000
WELLSBORO NFRL	LABORATORY BUILDING	REPLACE	TRENCH COV	DETERIORATE		5900
*** Total ***						11184514

Attachment 2

SUMMARY OF UNFUNDED MAINTENANCE NEEDS BY HATCHERY
(By State)

Station Name	Amount
ALABAMA:	
Carbon Hill NFH	1,753,000
ARIZONA:	
Alchesay NFH	171,000
Hatchery Biologist	20,000
Williams Creek NFH	522,000
Willow Beach NFH	275,000
ARKANSAS:	
Greers Ferry NFH	265,000
Mammoth Spring NFH	581,000
Norfork NFH	208,000
CALIFORNIA:	
Coleman NFH	4,146,000
Tehama Colusa FF	345,000
COLORADO:	
Hotchkiss NFH	341,000
Leadville NFH	483,500
FLORIDA:	
Welaka NFH	740,000
GEORGIA:	
Bo Ginn NFH and Aquarium	830,000
Chattahoochee Forest NFH	338,000
Warm Springs NFH	2,102,000
Warm Springs FHC	230,000
IDAHO:	
Kooskia NFH	474,000
KENTUCKY:	
Wolf Creek NFH	265,000
LOUISIANA:	
Natchitoches NFH	2,989,000
MAINE:	
Craig Brook NFH	1,060,000
Green Lake NFH	414,000
MASSACHUSETTS:	
Berkshire NTH	420,000
North Attleboro NFH	1,861,000
Richard C. Cronin NSS	40,000
MICHIGAN:	
Jordan River NFH	209,000
Pendills Creek/ Hiawatha Forest NFH	140,000
MISSISSIPPI:	
Meridian NFH	632,000
Private John Allen NFH	1,030,000
MISSOURI:	
Neosho NFH	918,000
MONTANA:	
Bozeman FTC	147,000
Creston NFH	435,000
Ennis NFH	496,000
NEVADA:	
Lahontan NFH	772,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE:	
Nashua NFH	757,000
NEW MEXICO:	
Dexter NFH	142,000
Mescalero NFH	528,000
NORTH CAROLINA:	
Edenton NFH	1,370,000
McKinney Lake NFH	2,883,000
NORTH DAKOTA:	
Garrison Dam NFH	1,380,000
Valley City NFH	371,000
OKLAHOMA:	
Tishomingo NFH	982,000
OREGON:	
Eagle Creek NFH	1,633,000
Warm Springs NFH	198,000
PENNSYLVANIA:	
Allegheny NFH	480,000
Fish Health Unit-Lamar	704,000
Lamar NFH & FTC	1,910,000

Station Name	Amount
SOUTH CAROLINA:	
Bears Bluff *	0
Orangeburg NFH	869,000
Walhalla NFH	205,000
SOUTH DAKOTA:	
Gavins Point NFH	400,000
TENNESSEE:	
Dale Hollow NFH	203,000
Erwin NFH	134,000
TEXAS:	
Inks Dam NFH	821,000
San Marcos NFH & FTC	266,000
Uvalde NFH	1,923,000
UTAH:	
Jones Hole NFH	716,000
VERMONT:	
Pittsford NFH	5,341,000
White River NFH	184,000
VIRGINIA:	
Harrison Lake NFH	1,946,000
WASHINGTON:	
Abernathy SCTC	1,625,000
Carson NFH	1,277,000
Entiat NFH	1,010,000
Leavenworth NFH	2,873,000
Little White Salmon/ Willard NFH	7,128,000
Lower Columbia River FHC	35,000
Makah NFH	819,000
Quilcene NFH	560,000
Quinault NFH	1,035,000
Winthrop NFH	2,320,000
WEST VIRGINIA:	
Bowden NFH	57,000
White Sulphur Springs NFH	662,500
WISCONSIN:	
Genoa NFH	477,000
Iron River NFH	678,000
WYOMING:	
Jackson NFH	497,000
Saratoga NFH	1,090,000
GRAND TOTAL...........	$74,142,000

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* Requires complete reconstruction.

UNFUNDED HATCHERY MAINTENANCE NEEDS IN SUGGESTED ORDER FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Attachment 2

ORDER	STATION NAME	ITEM	RESOURCE MGMT ACCOUNT PROJECT AMOUNT	RESOURCE MGMT ACCOUNT CUMULATIVE AMOUNT	CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT PROJECT AMOUNT	CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT CUMULATIVE AMOUNT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
1	Saratoga	1	25,000	25,000			Radon gas removal from hatchery building
2	Creston	1	30,000	55,000			Asbestos removal from feed storage building
3	Edenton	1	476,000	531,000			Rehab holding house
4	Coleman	1	787,000	1,318,000			Replace water intake structure
5	Green Lake	1	25,000	1,343,000			Replace water treatment components and maintain emergency generator
6	Allegheny	1	25,000	1,368,000			Well maintenance and rehab
7	Iron River	1	500,000	1,868,000			Cover raceways to prevent disease transferrence
8	Jones Hole	1	660,000	2,528,000			Repair and seal entrance road
9	Chattahoochee Forest	1	270,000	2,798,000			Repair raceway walls, drainage system, and pavement
10	Abernathy	1	285,000	3,083,000			Redrill and redevelop production well
11	Uvalde	1	60,000	3,143,000			Install 6-inch well
12	Jackson	1	75,000	3,218,000			Replace emergency generator
13	Coleman	2		3,218,000	744,000	744,000	Replace damaged barrier dam & fish ladder
14	Nashua	1	40,000	3,258,000			Replace well 3
15	Uvalde	2	50,000	3,308,000			Replace valves for water distribution system
16	Hotchkiss	1	35,000	3,343,000	150,000	894,000	Rehab water collection system ($35k for planning)
17	Lahontan	1	144,000	3,487,000			Replace biofilter media
18	Saratoga	2	100,000	3,587,000			Repair liners & cover broodstock pond
19	Warm Springs FH Lab	1	93,000	3,680,000			Rehab lab building and equipment
20	Dexter	1	12,000	3,692,000			Repair pumps and replace water pipes to holding house
21	Coleman	3		3,692,000	594,000	1,488,000	Replace feed storage buildings
22	Saratoga	3		3,692,000	500,000	1,988,000	Treat spring pond
23	White River	1	12,000	3,704,000			Replace pump impellers
24	Carson	1		3,704,000	760,000	2,748,000	Rehab spring water supply intake
25	Entiat	1	93,000	3,797,000			Rehab hatchery water supply
26	Neosho	1	493,000	4,290,000			Replace 8 raceways
27	Bo Ginn	1	10,000	4,300,000			Fence in sturgeon broodstock raceways
28	Garrison Dam	1	25,000	4,325,000			Replace main supplylines and valves
29	Bo Ginn	2	355,000	4,680,000			Rehab holding house and water supply lines
30	Inks Dam	1	360,000	5,040,000			Rehab 8 ponds
31	Harrison Lake	1	58,000	5,098,000			Install pump on new well
		TOTALS	5,098,000		2,748,000		

UNFUNDED HATCHERY MAINTENANCE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER BY REGION

Attachment 3

ORDER	STATION NAME	ITEM	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
Region 1:					
1	Coleman	1	787,000		Replace water intake structure
2	Abernathy	1	285,000		Redrill and redevelop production well
3	Coleman	2		744,000	Replace damaged barrier dam & fish ladder
4	Lahontan	1	144,000		Replace biofilter media
5	Coleman	3		594,000	Replace feed storage buildings
6	Carson	1		760,000	Rehab spring water supply intake
7	Entiat	1	93,000		Rehab hatchery water supply
8	Little White/Willard	1		699,000	Rehab "A" series raceways
9	Makah	1	25,000		Rehab hatchery building roof
10	Kooskia	1	68,000		Rehab water intake screen chamber
11	Lower Columbia FHC	1	35,000		Remodel lab to meet current program needs
12	Winthrop	2		600,000	Replace 16 ponds with 10 raceways
13	Little White/Willard	2		2,113,000	Rehab "d" raceways
14	Winthrop	3		600,000	Rehab water supply and drain system
15	Entiat	2	54,000		Rehab alarm system
16	Leavenworth	1	35,000		Replace concrete troughs with fiber glass rearing tanks
17	Leavenworth	2	30,000		Rehab alarm system
18	Abernathy	2	76,000		Remove and replace alarm system
19	Warm Springs, OR	1	90,000		Rebuild rearing ponds
20	Warm Springs, OR	2	80,000		Repair adult holding ponds
21	Quilcene	1	86,000		Rehab wells and pumps
22	Coleman	4	122,000		Rehab hatchery ceiling, rearing tanks, & incubators
23	Little White/Willard	3	173,000		Replace standby generator & bldg at Willard
24	Leavenworth	3	36,000		Rehab predator control structures
25	Lahontan	2	75,000		Rehab office/shop complex at Marble Bluff
26	Winthrop	4		736,000	Rehab intake structure, fish ladder, debris and silt removal system
27	Lahontan	3	37,000		Rehab hatchery bldg
28	Abernathy	3	170,000		Rehab shop and storage building
29	Leavenworth	4	98,000		Rehab cold storage unit
30	Quinault	1		660,000	Convert burrows ponds to raceways
31	Lahontan	4	40,000		Install bulk chemical storage bldg
32	Eagle Creek	1	45,000		Rehab pollution abatement system

UNFUNDED HATCHERY MAINTENANCE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER BY REGION

Attachment 3

ORDER	STATION NAME	ITEM	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
33	Quinault	2	172,000		Replace alarm system
34	Coleman	5		835,000	Rehab rearing ponds, water supply piping
35	Quinault	3	28,000		Rehab garage/hatchery building
36	Kooskia	2	53,000		Replace valves & standpipes in raceways & ponds
37	Tehama-Coluse	1	45,000		Reroof buildings
38	Lahontan	5	26,000		Rehab well
39	Abernathy	4	33,000		Repair adult holding pond and fish ladder
40	Makah	2	230,000		Replace reuse system
41	Leavenworth	5		2,256,000	Rehab rearing ponds
42	Little White/Willard	4		620,000	Rehab "C" raceways
43	Carson	2		455,000	Rehab river water supply intake structure
44	Little White/Willard	5		659,000	Modify intake structure
45	Entiat	3		250,000	Complete rehab of adult holding ponds/spawning area
46	Abernathy	5	39,000		Replace slippery drain covers
47	Eagle Creek	2		900,000	Rehab adult holding pond
48	Eagle Creek	3	75,000		Rehab mechanical building exterior
49	Coleman	6		626,000	Consolidate electrical system/substation for project power
50	Quinault	4	25,000		Insulate hatchery/office/feed storage buildings
51	Tehama-Coluse	2	25,000		Replace heat pumps in office
52	Entiat	4	181,000		Rehab hatchery buildings
53	Lahontan	6	190,000		Replace bird net covering over raceways
54	Winthrup	5	195,000		Rehab hatchery heating sys, doors, & insulation
55	Quilcene	2	129,000		Replace unsafe attic storage area
56	Quilcene	3	100,000		Rehab Penny Creek Dam
57	Little White/Willard	6	25,000		Replace windows in Willard hatchery building
58	Little White/Willard	7	25,000		Replace overhead doors
59	Quilcene	4	100,000		Rehab office/hatchery/visitor center
60	Abernathy	6	92,000		Replace bridge
61	Kooskia	3	353,000		Rehab pollution abatement system
62	Quilcene	5	75,000		Rehab (18) raceway floors
63	Leavenworth	6	26,000		Replace fuel tank
64	Abernathy	7	25,000		Remove three underground fuel storage tanks
65	Makah	3	25,000		Replace underground fuel tanks
66	Makah	4	30,000		Correct pump house design

UNFUNDED HATCHERY MAINTENANCE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER BY REGION

Attachment 3

ORDER	STATION NAME	ITEM	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
67	Entiat	5		312,000	Rehab storage building
68	Lahontan	7	88,000		Replace reuse pumps
69	Leavenworth	7	134,000		Rehab hatchery bldg
70	Tehama-Colusa	3	250,000		Repave roads & parking areas
71	Coleman	7	145,000		Rehab shop
72	Eagle Creek	4	48,000		Rehab egg incubation facilities
73	Little White/Willard	8	86,000		Rehab septic system at Willard
74	Little White/Willard	9	53,000		Replace heating system Little White Salmon
75	Coleman	8	17,000		Install oil & hazardous material bldgs
76	Quinault	5	150,000		Develop low flow water supply
77	Abernathy	8	38,000		Rehab domestic water system
78	Little White/Willard	10		1,536,000	Rehab raceways at Willard hatchery
79	Abernathy	9	136,000		Replace electric weir on dam
80	Carson	3	37,000		Replace siding on shop/replace door on hatchery
81	Carson	4	25,000		Replace roof and storage building doors
82	Quilcene	6	45,000		Repave roads
83	Abernathy	10	57,000		Resurface deteriorated paving
84	Lahontan	8	93,000		Repave roads
85	Winthrop	6	95,000		Repave roads
86	Entiat	6	120,000		Replace hatchery paving
87	Coleman	9	276,000		Repave roads & parking areas
88	Leavenworth	8	235,000		Repave roads
89	Abernathy	11	76,000		Remodel office/lab
90	Abernathy	12	87,000		Replace inclined screens
91	Abernathy	13	31,000		Rehab/upgrade pollution abatement pond
92	Lahontan	9	79,000		Rehab inlet/outlet of bio-filter system
93	Little White/Willard	11	142,000		Rehab domestic water supply system - Willard
94	Abernathy	14	80,000		Rehab hatchery heating ventilation/insulation
95	Tehama-Colusa	4	25,000		Rehab TV viewing bldg and fish trap
96	Eagle Creek	5	352,000		Repave hatchery roads
97	Eagle Creek	6	203,000		Repair raceways
98	Makah	5		509,000	Pave roadways
99	Little White/Willard	12		552,000	Rehab roads
100	Little White/Willard	13		366,000	Replace vehicle bridge Little White Salmon

UNFUNDED HATCHERY MAINTENANCE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER BY REGION

Attachment 3

ORDER	STATION NAME	ITEM	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
101	Abernathy	15	207,000		Rehab biofilter
102	Abernathy	16	153,000		Modify water intake and fish ladder
103	Abernathy	17	40,000		Renovate trough building floor and piping
104	Leavenworth	9	23,000		Rehab public use facilities
105	Quilcene	7	25,000		Fence hatchery grounds
106	Warm Springs, OR	3	28,000		Paint hatchery bldg
107	Winthrop	7	94,000		Rehab visitor facilities
108	Little White/Willard	14	79,000		Replace equipment storage building - Willard
	Subtotals Region 1		8,868,000	17,382,000	
Region 2:					
1	Uvalde	1	60,000		Install 6-inch well
2	Uvalde	2	50,000		Replace valves for water distribution system
3	Dexter	1	12,000		Repair pumps and replace water pipes to holding house
4	Inks Dam	1	360,000		Rehab 8 ponds
5	Mescalero	1	85,000		Cover broodstock raceways
6	San Marcos	1	35,000		Rehab feed storage building
7	Uvalde	3		1,330,000	Rehab 4 ponds into 12 smaller ponds
8	Willow Beach	1	15,000		Service pumps and replace flow meters
9	Dexter	2	15,000		Replace electrical system
10	Area Biologist, AZ	1	14,000		Replace pickup
11	San Marcos	2	120,000		Rehab hatchery building
12	Inks Dam	2	24,000		Well and pump rehab
13	Inks Dam	3	40,000		Repair kettle and drainline in pond 16
14	Tishomingo	1	12,000		Supply electricity to ponds
15	Willow Beach	2	80,000		Rehab water supply piping
16	Willow Beach	3	30,000		Install standby generator
17	Williams Creek	1	7,000		Reroof tankhouse and garage
18	Williams Creek	2	8,000		Rehab retaining walls
19	Williams Creek	3	7,000		Rehab retaining walls
20	Alchesay	2	23,000		Replace distribution truck
21	Area Biologist, AZ	2	4,000		Replace worn out lab equipment

UNFUNDED HATCHERY MAINTENANCE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER BY REGION

Attachment 3

ORDER	STATION NAME	ITEM	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
22	Area Biologist, AZ	3	2,000		Replace worn out lab equipment
23	Williams Creek	4	18,000		Replace tankhouse siding
24	Willow Beach	4	100,000		Repave roads
25	San Marcos	3	10,000		Replace pickup
26	Tishomingo	3	8,000		Replace pond drain line
27	Dexter	3	30,000		Replace backhoe
28	Tishomingo	4		630,000	Rehab pond 22 into 3 smaller ponds
29	Williams Creek	5	102,000		Repave roads
30	Williams Creek	6	22,000		Pave gravel areas
31	Willow Beach	5	50,000		Reinforce river dike
32	Uvalde	4	7,000		Resurface hatchery road
33	Inks Dam	4	10,000		Gravel roadways on ponds
34	Uvalde	5	12,000		Replace pickup
35	San Marcos	4	4,000		Replace cushman
36	San Marcos	5	11,000		Replace flow meters
37	Inks Dam	5	21,000		Rehab garage/shop building
38	San Marcos	6	11,000		Rehab office
39	Uvalde	6	5,000		Replace generator
40	Uvalde	7	5,000		Replace fish culture equipment
41	Uvalde	8	15,000		Replace tractor
42	Inks Dam	6	45,000		Repave roads
43	San Marcos	7	27,000		Replace ditch
44	Inks Dam	7	100,000		Line 5 ponds
45	Uvalde	9	200,000		Replace water supply lines
46	Tishomingo	5	252,000		Replace pond water supply lines
47	Mescalero	2		294,000	Replace 7 unusable raceways
48	Williams Creek	7	82,000		Pave gravel areas
49	Williams Creek	8	80,000		Replace road grader
50	Dexter	4	10,000		Replace pickup
51	Alchesay	3	63,000		Repave roads
52	Uvalde	10	3,000		Replace sprayer
53	Uvalde	11	3,000		Replace boom-type sprayer
54	Uvalde	12	8,000		Replace mower
55	Dexter	5	5,000		Install refrigerated feed storage building

UNFUNDED HATCHERY MAINTENANCE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER BY REGION

Attachment 3

ORDER	STATION NAME	ITEM	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
56	Dexter	6	40,000		Rehab shed
57	Inks Dam	8	125,000		Replace regional distribution unit
58	Alchesay	4	32,000		Cyclical maintenance backlog
59	Alchesay	5	6,000		Grade & gravel roads
60	Williams Creek	9	28,000		Maintenance backlog
61	Williams Creek	10	115,000		Rehab fire suppression system
62	San Marcos	8	48,000		Repair roads
63	Dexter	7	7,000		Install above ground fuel tank
64	Inks Dam	9	85,000		Replace boundary fence
65	Alchesay	6	12,000		Replace sedan delivery
66	Dexter	8	3,000		Repair tractor
67	Uvalde	13	8,000		Repaint buildings
68	Uvalde	14	5,000		Reroof office/shop
69	Dexter	9	5,000		Minor rehab of buildings
70	Dexter	10	5,000		Replace maintenance equipment
71	Dexter	11	10,000		Reroof all buildings
72	Alchesay	7	6,000		Replace truckster
73	Inks Dam	10	11,000		Replace tractor
74	Uvalde	15	5,000		Repave hatchery areas
75	Uvalde	16	4,000		Replace freezer
76	Uvalde	17	7,000		Replace chemical storage bldg
77	Williams Creek	11	7,000		Replace truckster
78	Williams Creek	12	4,000		Rehab disinfection station
79	Williams Creek	13	4,000		Replace effluent pond weir
80	Williams Creek	14	15,000		Replace fuel tanks & pumps
81	Mescalero	3		149,000	Repair shop & garage
82	Tishomingo	6	50,000		Replace tractor/backhoe
83	Tishomingo	7	25,000		Replace dump truck
84	Tishomingo	8	5,000		Purchase paddlewheel aerator
85	Uvalde	18	196,000		Reline 7 ponds
86	Alchesay	8	26,000		Replace restrooms
87	Alchesay	9	3,000		Repair picnic tables & trails
88	Williams Creek	15	19,000		Replace restrooms
89	Williams Creek	16	4,000		Repair picnic tables & trails

UNFUNDED HATCHERY MAINTENANCE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER BY REGION

Attachment 3

ORDER	STATION NAME	ITEM	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
	Subtotals Region 2		3,247,000	2,403,000	
Region 3:					
1	Iron River	1	500,000		Cover raceways to prevent disease transferrence
2	Neosho	1	493,000		Replace 8 raceways
3	Pendills/Hiawatha	1 thru 5	44,000		Replace fuel tanks and furnaces at both stations
4	Neosho	2	70,000		Replace water control structures
5	Neosho	3,4	60,000		Replace blacktop and rehab water lines around raceways
6	Jordan River	1	3,000		Resurface raceway crosswalks
7	Jordan River	2	6,000		Remove sand and silt from springs
8	Genoa	1	225,000		Replace water control structures in 4 ponds
9	Genoa	2	165,000		Replace fish holding house
10	Pendills/Hiawatha	6 thru 9	37,000		Replace station equipment
11	Genoa	3	5,000		Replace gas storage tank
12	Jordan River	3	2,000		Replace raceway stoplogs
13	Iron River	3	9,000		Repair raceways
14	Jordan River	4	125,000		Replace blacktop
15	Neosho	5	65,000		Rehab concrete road
16	Neosho	6	3,000		Rehab electric controls at settling basin
17	Neosho	7	8,000		Rehab spring house
18	Genoa	4	5,000		Replace 10 trap nets
19	Iron River	4	16,000		Repairs to hatchery/office building
20	Iron River	5	20,000		Provide gas storage and handling facility
21	Iron River	6	8,000		Rehab hatchery building heating system
22	Iron River	7	4,000		Rehab bulk feed storage system
23	Iron River	8	7,000		Repair nursery tanks and floor
24	Pendills/Hiawatha	10,11	17,000		Backlog of building maintenance at Pendills Creek and Hiawatha Forest
25	Neosho	8	4,000		Tree removal
26	Neosho	9	3,000		Rehab spring house
27	Jordan River	5	5,000		Replace tractor
28	Jordan River	6	13,000		Reroof hatchery building
29	Jordan River	7	25,000		Replace gas storage tank

UNFUNDED HATCHERY MAINTENANCE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER BY REGION

Attachment 3

ORDER	STATION NAME	ITEM	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
30	Neosho	10	8,000		Replace tractor
31	Iron River	9	5,000		Expand equipment storage area
32	Iron River	10	3,000		Rehab hatchery signs
33	Iron River	11	25,000		Purchase fish loading equipment
34	Neosho	11	187,000		Rehab ponds, kettles, & drain lines
35	Genoa	5	6,000		Replace office siding
36	Genoa	6	10,000		Replace raceway screens & dam boards
37	Jordan River	8	20,000		Replace two sections of broodstock covers
38	Neosho	12	3,000		Install siding on holding house
39	Neosho	13	4,000		Widen drainage canal
40	Iron River	12	45,000		Install standby generator
41	Neosho	14	8,000		Construct bridge over canal
42	Genoa	7	61,000		Replace pond with raceway for trout rearing
43	Iron River	13	30,000		Rehab alarm system
44	Neosho	15	2,000		Remove broken valve in spring pipeline
45	Jordan River	9	10,000		Replace misc. equipment
46	Pendills/Hiawatha	12,13	31,000		Replace fences at Pendills Creek and Hiawatha Forest
47	Pendills/Hiawatha	14	9,000		Replace stop logs and pond shades
48	Iron River	14	6,000		Repair gravel on roads
	Subtotals Region 3		2,422,000	0	
Region 4:					
1	Edenton	1	476,000		Rehab holding house
2	Chattahoochee Forest	1	270,000		Repair raceway walls, drainage system, and pavement
3	Warm Springs FH Lab	1	93,000		Rehab lab building and equipment
4	Bo Ginn	1	10,000		Fence in sturgeon broodstock raceways
5	Bo Ginn	2	355,000		Rehab holding house and water supply lines
6	McKinney Lake	1	600,000		Rehab water control structures in 16 ponds
7	Edenton	2	657,000		Rehab 32 ponds & drain lines
8	Orangeburg	1	100,000		Construct well and water supply system at substation
9	Orangeburg	2	630,000		Rehab ponds and drainage ditches
10	Natchitoches	1	476,000		Rehab holding house

Attachment 3

UNFUNDED HATCHERY MAINTENANCE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER BY REGION

ORDER	STATION NAME	ITEM	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
11	Welaka	1,2	7,000		Replace pump at river intake/seal and repair roadways
12	Mammoth Spring	1	175,000		Rehab ponds
13	Mammoth Spring	2	80,000		Rehab holding house
14	Natchitoches	2	160,000		Rehab pond system to facilitate cleaning and provide aeration
15	Private John Allen	1	200,000		Rehab ponds and supply lines
16	Private John Allen	2	420,000		Rehab holding house
17	Erwin	1	19,000		Sealcoat asphalt and construct visitor parking area
18	Greers Ferry	1	135,000		Repair raceways
19	Dale Hollow	1	30,000		Replace distribution truck
20	Warm Springs, GA	1	30,000		Rehab buildings (doorways, restrooms, shop wiring)
21	Walhalla	1	150,000		Rehab 12 raceways
22	Carbon Hill	1	250,000		rehab holding house
23	Carbon Hill	2	13,000		Replace pickup
24	McKinney Lake	2	40,000		Install electrical power to ponds
25	Warm Springs, GA	2	150,000		Rehab holding house
26	Meridian	1	30,000		Rehab pond piers and drainage ditches
27	Meridian	2	75,000		Rehab all buildings
28	Meridian	3	200,000		Rehab 3 wells & pumps
29	Norfork	1	125,000		Replace asphalt
30	Warm Springs FH Lab	2	123,000		Install water chiller and pH doser
31	McKinney Lake	3	490,000		Rehab water intake structure, water lines, and valves
32	Edenton	3	119,000		Rehab 4 ponds and replace 36 pond gate valves
33	McKinney Lake	4		1,200,000	Rehab 25 ponds
34	Natchitoches	3		2,100,000	Rehab ponds and water supply lines
35	Bo Ginn	3	275,000		Rehab 25 ponds
36	Carbon Hill	3		1,400,000	Rehab ponds
37	Meridian	4		315,000	Rehab ponds & water lines
38	Bo Ginn	4	30,000		Rehab raceway water supply line
39	McKinney Lake	5	20,000		Provide water supply to 4 raceways
40	Warm Springs, GA	3	336,000		Rehab 16 ponds
41	Warm Springs, GA	4	504,000		Regrade 24 pond bottoms
42	Warm Springs, GA	5	320,000		Rehab kettles in 16 ponds
43	Bo Ginn	5	55,000		Rehab water supply lines to 15 ponds
44	Welaka	3	320,000		Rehab 17 ponds

Attachment 3

UNFUNDED HATCHERY MAINTENANCE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER BY REGION

ORDER	STATION NAME	ITEM	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
45	Welaka	4	325,000		Install pipeline
46	Welaka	5	20,000		Replace standby generator
47	Warm Springs, GA	6	100,000		Install catch basins in 10 ponds
48	Warm Springs, GA	7	38,000		Install creek retaining wall, rehab drainages
49	Wolf Creek	1	16,000		Repair raceways and install walkways
50	Norfork	2	28,000		Replace distribution truck
51	Orangeburg	3	60,000		Rehab catch basins in 4 ponds
52	Warm Springs, GA	8*	39,000		Replace asbestos ceilings in all buildings
53	Warm Springs, GA	9	100,000		Replace all asbestos drainage pipes
54	Warm Springs, GA	10	100,000		Provide electricity to ponds
55	Chattahoochee Forest	2	18,000		Replace fish distribution truck
56	Edenton	4	26,000		Replace automatic fish feeders
57	Edenton	5	33,000		Install security fencing and alarm system
58	Erwin	2	20,000		Install hatchery alarm and security fence
59	Erwin	3	30,000		Replace ceiling in hatchery and shop
60	Greers Ferry	2	20,000		Replace raceway tailscreens & bulkheads
61	Mammoth Spring	3	15,000		Replace distribution tank
62	McKinney Lake	6	20,000		Install pond aerator system
63	Natchitoches	4	50,000		Rehab public use facilities
64	Natchitoches	5	38,000		Replace pond aerators and rehab water supply reservoir
65	Orangeburg	4	11,000		Replace utility trailer and trailer/fish tank
66	Private John Allen	3	30,000		Replace standby generator and alarm system
67	Private John Allen	4	30,000		Rehab ponds to provide electricity and airlift
68	Private John Allen	5	15,000		Replace distribution truck
69	Bo Ginn	6	29,000		Replace fish distribution truck
70	Greers Ferry	3	50,000		Repair hatchery building roof
71	Natchitoches	6	15,000		Replace standby generator
72	Warm Springs, GA	11	35,000		Rehab spring house
73	Welaka	6,7	39,000		Replace pickup and tractor
74	Wolf Creek	2	15,000		Replace 2 utility trucksters
75	Edenton	6	40,000		Replace tractor
76	Erwin	4,5	36,000		Replace wiring in shop/upgrade [illegible] processing facilities
77	Greers Ferry	4	40,000		Sealcoat and repair asphalt
78	McKinney Lake	7,8	85,000		Rehab feed and fertilizer building/replace brine shrimp equip

UNFUNDED HATCHERY MAINTENANCE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER BY REGION

Attachment 3

ORDER	STATION NAME	ITEM	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
79	Natchitoches	7	60,000		Repave roadways
80	Private John Allen	6	35,000		Replace tractor
81	Warm Springs FH Lab	3	14,000		Replace sedan delivery
82	Bo Ginn	7,8,9,10	43,000		Replace tractor, sedan delivery, pickup, and chemical sprayer
83	Dale Hollow	2	150,000		Repave roads
84	Dale Hollow	3,4,5	23,000		Reroof equipment and oil building/install security fencing and alarm
85	Chattahoochee Forest	3,4	15,000		Repair cap on dam/install fencing and alarm system
86	McKinney Lake	9,10	33,000		Purchase tractor/replace pickup
87	Orangeburg	5	20,000		Replace tractor
88	Walhalla	2	10,000		Replace gas storage tank
89	Walhalla	3	25,000		Replace fuel oil tank
90	Warm Springs, GA	12	47,000		Replace tracor and mowers
91	Warm Springs, GA	13	75,000		Purchase tractor
92	Wolf Creek	3	35,000		Install bulk feed storage bins
93	Mammoth Spring	4,5,6	40,000		Replace shop & aquarium ceiling, storage bldg/repaint hatchery bldg
94	Mammoth Spring	7	200,000		Rehab office/aquarium complex
95	Mammoth Spring	8	15,000		Replace tractor
96	Natchitoches	8	50,000		Rehab office complex
97	Natchitoches	9,10,11	34,000		Install security alarms/replace pickup, mower, and truckster
98	Norfork	3	55,000		Replace raceway bird berriers
99	Orangeburg	6	8,000		Install alarm system
100	Warm Springs, GA	14	60,000		Install fencing and security alarms
101	Welaka	8	29,000		Install security fencing, alarms, and lights
102	Wolf Creek	4,5	80,000		Rehab public use facilities/install alarm system
103	Carbon Hill	4	25,000		Rehab hatchery/office/aquarium buildings
104	Carbon Hill	5	50,000		Repair asphalt
105	Edenton	7,8,9	19,000		Regravel pond roads/rehab aquarium/replace heating-cooling system
106	Greers Ferry	5	20,000		Replace sewage treatment plant
107	McKinney Lake	11	120,000		Install fuel tank, pump, and oil/paint house
108	McKinney Lake	12	250,000		Repave hatchery grounds
109	McKinney Lake	13	25,000		Install alarm system and standby generator
110	Natchitoches	12	6,000		Rehab pond roads
111	Orangeburg	7	40,000		Rehab office/aquarium and holding house
112	Private John Allen	7	20,000		Sealcoat roadways

UNFUNDED HATCHERY MAINTENANCE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER BY REGION

Attachment 3

ORDER	STATION NAME	ITEM	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
113	Private John Allen	8	250,000		Construct office/aquarium complex
114	Walhalla	4	20,000		Replace 4 fuel oil tanks
115	Warm Springs, GA	15,16	24,000		Regravel roadways/rehab tank shed and facilities
116	Warm Springs, GA	17	70,000		Rehab display pools
117	Wolf Creek	6	119,000		Repave and sealcoat roads
118	Bo Ginn	11,12	33,000		Replace aboveground gas tanks and pumps/rehab office & aquarium
119	Carbon Hill	6	15,000		Replace pond aerators & mowing equip
120	Chattahoochee Forest	5,6,7	35,000		Buildings maintenance
121	Erwin	6,7,8,9	29,000		Replace fish feeding truckster, signs/repair raceways/cover spring
122	Mammoth Spring	9,10	56,000		Repave roads/rehab well and pump
123	Meridian	5,6	12,000		Replace mowing equipment, plankton, and lab equipment
124	Private John Allen	9,10	30,000		Rehab pond 12 for display pool/rip-rap town creek
125	Warm Springs, GA	18,19,20	49,000		Rehab feed building/install road culvert/rip-rap creek banks
126	Warm Springs, GA	21	25,000		Repave roadways
	Subtotals Region 4		12,612,000	5,015,000	
Region 5:					
1	Green Lake	1	25,000		Replace water treatment components and maintain emergency generator
2	Allegheny	1	25,000		Well maintenance and rehab
3	Nashua	1	40,000		Replace well 3
4	White River	1	12,000		Replace pump impellers
5	Harrison Lake	1	58,000		Install pump on new well
6	White Sulphur Springs	1	20,000		Rehab well A
7	Lamar Tech Center	1	35,000		Replace equipment
8	Bowden	1	46,000		Upgrade rearing systems/equipment
9	Green Lake	2	88,000		Purchase generator and other equipment
10	White River	3	107,000		Replace sterilization components, boilers, and raceway covers
11	Harrison Lake	2	20,000		Rehab holding house and office/shop
12	Craig Brook	2	14,000		Repair structures
13	Berkshire	1	20,000		Replace furnace in workshop and repair drain in pool 8
14	Green Lake	3	104,000		Repair roofs, heating system, and spray bars
15	Allegheny	2	197,000		Maintenance or replacement of existing facilities

UNFUNDED HATCHERY MAINTENANCE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER BY REGION

Attachment 3

ORDER	STATION NAME	ITEM	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
16	Lamar Tech Center	2	60,000		Rehab pipeline
17	Pittsford	1	157,000		Replace fish culture equipment
18	Lamar Fish Health	1	34,000		Lab and office equipment
19	Craig Brook	3		552,000	Alamoosook Lake water supply
20	North Attleboro	1		1,790,000	Major rehab of entire hatchery
21	Nashua	2		650,000	Rehab raceways and historic house
22	Green Lake	4	20,000		Drill well
23	Green Lake	5	13,000		Rehab ponds
24	Nashua	3	27,000		Replace sewer lines
25	Lamar Tech Center	3	30,000		Replace doors, windows, and security fencing
26	Bowden	2	11,000		Updrade visitor center
27	Nashua	4	40,000		Install water heating and degassing system
28	North Attleboro	2	26,000		Water supply reliability package
29	Green Lake	6	32,000		Epoxy seal outside pools
30	White Sulphur Springs	2	30,000		Replace equipment
31	Green Lake	7	70,000		Finish enclosure around rearing pools
32	Green Lake	8	20,000		Replace wood boiler
33	Allegheny	3	52,000		Equipment replacement
34	White Sulphur Springs	3	47,500		Major equipment and building repair
35	Harrison Lake	3	12,000		Sealcoat roads, replace equipment
36	Craig Brook	4	75,000		Repave roads
37	Richard Cronin	1	40,000		Pave entrance road & parking area and insulate tank room piping
38	Lamar Tech Center	4	100,000		extend electricity to ponds for aeration
39	Lamar Tech Center	5	100,000		Relocate disinfection station
40	Harrison Lake	4		1,820,000	Renovate pond and piping systems
41	Pittsford	2		2,570,000	Phase I: repair raceways and supply pipelines
42	Lamar Tech Center	6		1,250,000	Rehab 10 ponds
43	Pittsford	3		2,570,000	Phase II: repair raceways and supply pipelines
44	White Sulphur Springs	4		100,000	Oxygen injection system and security system
45	Lamar Fish Health	2		670,000	Expand lab space
46	Lamar Tech Center	7	50,000		Rehab water recirculation system
47	Lamar Tech Center	8	100,000		Enlarge settling basin
48	Lamar Tech Center	9	40,000		Rehab daphnia ponds and visitor center
49	Lamar Tech Center	10	10,000		Rehab building number 6

UNFUNDED HATCHERY MAINTENANCE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER BY REGION

Attachment 3

ORDER	STATION NAME	ITEM	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
50	Lamar Tech Center	11	75,000		Rehab hatchery rearing room
51	Lamar Tech Center	12	10,000		Purchase road sweeper/rake
52	Lamar Tech Center	13	50,000		Resurface and sealcoat roads and parking lots
53	Harrison Lake	5	36,000		Replace tractor
54	Green Lake	9	42,000		Perimeter drain/handicapped access
55	North Attleboro	3	45,000		Resurface blacktop and miscellaneous repairs
56	White Sulphur Springs	5	70,000		Rip-rap Wades Creek
57	Allegheny	4	39,000		Landscape hatchery grounds to prevent erosion
58	White Sulphur Springs	6	20,000		Replace signs, rehab resing tanks, floor covering, and landscaping
59	White River	4	65,000		Sealcoat blacktop
60	Craig Brook	5		419,000	Repair raceways/pipelines
61	Allegheny	5		167,000	Rehab hatchery infrastructure
62	Berkshire	2		400,000	Rehab hatchery water supply system
63	Pittsford	4		44,000	Repair wing walls
64	White Sulphur Springs	7		375,000	Raceway enclosures
	Subtotals Region 5		2,459,500	13,377,000	
Region 6:					
1	Saratoga	1	25,000		Radon gas removal from hatchery building
2	Creston	1	30,000		Asbestos removal from feed storage building
3	Jones Hole	1	660,000		Repair and seal entrance road
4	Jackson	1	75,000		Replace emergency generator
5	Hotchkiss	1	35,000	150,000	Rehab water collection system ($35k for planning)
6	Saratoga	2	100,000		Repair liners & cover broodstock pond
7	Saratoga	3		500,000	Treat spring pond
8	Garrison Dam	1	25,000		Replace main supplylines and valves
9	Garrison Dam	2		300,000	Replace pond water supply lines
10	Gavins Point	1	25,000		Rehab aquarium building & visitor area
11	Leadville	1	45,000		Repair water control structures
12	Garrison Dam	3	25,000		Replace one raceway
13	Ennis	1		100,000	Replace spring diversion structure
14	Creston	2	35,000		Rehab hatchery building

Attachment 3

UNFUNDED HATCHERY MAINTENANCE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER BY REGION

ORDER	STATION NAME	ITEM	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
15	Garrison Dam	4	30,000		Rehab water alarm system
16	Hotchkiss	2	15,000		Repair distribution equipment
17	Jackson	2	30,000		Replace water alarm system
18	Leadville	2	50,000		Rehab water supply
19	Creston	3	20,000		Metal siding for office/lab bldgs
20	Hotchkiss	3	35,000		Rehab de-gassing/oxygen supplementation equipment
21	Gavins Point	2	33,000		Repave entrance road
22	Creston	4	25,000		Buildings maintenance backlog
23	Leadville	3	35,000		Repair/reroof all buildings
24	Garrison Dam	5		750,000	Rehab ponds
25	Valley City	1	100,000		Repave roads
26	Bozeman	1,2	65,000		Chip & seal roads/replace station wagon
27	Creston	5	16,000		Purchase fish pump
28	Ennis	2,3,4,5	116,000		Replace pickup/repave roads/rehab water supply and buildings
29	Jones Hole	2 thru 5	56,000		Rehab visitor area, public parking, and furnace/purchase equipment
30	Garrison Dam	6,7,8	43,000		Repave entrance road/replace freezer and egg picker
31	Jackson	3,4	225,000		Modify hatchery entrance road/repave hatchery roads
32	Saratoga	4 thru 9	174,000		Replace equipment and vehicles/maintenance backlog
33	Valley City	2,3	71,000		Replace pickups and tractor
34	Gavins Point	3,4,5	141,000		Rehab aerator/replace hatchery heater/rehab 4 ponds
35	Leadville	4,5	14,000		Rehab lake outlet structures/install degassing & oxygen systems
36	Creston	6	20,000		Replace fuel tanks & pump
37	Bozeman	3,4,5,6	57,000		Backlog of station deficiencies
38	Creston	7,8	100,000		Repave roads/rehab feed storage building
39	Gavins Point	6,7,8,9	67,000		Replace equipment and vehicles
40	Ennis	6 thru 13	170,000		Paint buildings/water chiller/rehab hatchery/replace equipment
41	Jackson	5	12,000		Replace egg picker
42	Saratoga	10,11	154,000		Rehab boodstock water supply/repair asphalt
43	Valley City	4,5	150,000		Repair pond kettles/rehab filter system on water supply
44	Ennis	14,15,16	110,000		Replace equipment
45	Jackson	7 thru 11	155,000		Replace vehicles/rehab visitor area, restrooms, feed storage
46	Saratoga	12 thru 17	137,000		Rehab hatchery bldg, drainage sys, raceways/replace vehicles & equip
47	Leadville	8	250,000		Rehab water heating & recirc system in hatchery bldg
48	Hotchkiss	4 thru 11	106,000		Replace vehicles and equipment/repair buildings

UNFUNDED HATCHERY MAINTENANCE NEEDS IN PRIORITY ORDER BY REGION

Attachment 3

ORDER	STATION NAME	ITEM	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
49	Leadville	7 thru 12	89,500		Rehab waterlines, boiler, pond kettles, and furnace/replace truck, etc
50	Bozeman	7,8,9	25,000		Rehab spring cover, restrooms, and raceway
51	Creston	9 thru 14	189,000		Replace vehicles, rearing equip./water chiller/raceway rehab
52	Garrison Dam	9 thru 16	207,000		Replace vehicles/rehab buildings/replace boiler/rehab pond
53	Gavins Point	10 thru 15	134,000		Replace vehicles/sealcoat asphalt/paint buildings/rehab waterlines
54	Valley City	6	50,000		Repair main water supply line
	Subtotals Region 6		4,556,500	1,800,000	
	TOTALS ALL REGIONS.................		34,165,000	39,977,000	GRAND TOTAL $74,142,000

Answer: The future of wetland conservation is, to a large extent, dependent on the estimated 74 percent (approximately 73-77 million acres) of the Nation's remaining wetlands, which are privately owned. Most of our Nation's wetland conversions occur on lands controlled by private landowners, both individual and corporate. Wetland restoration through the Farm Bill program and on National Wildlife Refuges is one the most significant wetland protection and restoration efforts in the Nation. The Service has accomplished a balance between wetland restoration opportunities and the benefits of such improvements on both public and private lands.

The Service's Farm Bill program is primarily directed at the restoration of wetlands on Farmers Home Administration lands, Conservation Reserve Program lands, and on privately owned farmland not enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program. These opportunities are underscored by the fact that 87 percent of the wetlands loss in the contiguous States are related to agricultural activities and an estimated 56 million acres of existing cropland is former wetland. Wetlands that are restored on Farmers Home Administration lands are secured under conservation easements established by Farmers Home and administered as a part of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The Farm Bill can be an important and relatively inexpensive way to protect and restore wetlands off of Service lands without direct Federal purchase.

Question: Aren't there wetland restoration efforts that could be undertaken on the Refuges?

Answer: Extensive wetland activities do take place on refuges. The Service has protected and manages over 34 million acres of wetlands in the National Wildlife Refuge System, of which 5 million acres is in the contiguous lower 48 States. The President's Budget for Fiscal Year 1991 identifies nearly 40 percent of Refuge Operations and Maintenance funds for marsh and water management work which includes wetland restoration.

America the Beautiful

Question: Under the bill language provided for America the Beautiful, non-acquisition and construction funds are "for improved management and protection of natural, cultural and recreational resources administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service under existing authority". Does this language restrict your ability to use money for private land habitat improvement since private lands are not administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service? (ATB - 74)

Answer: As the Service's 1991 request under America the Beautiful does not require authorizing legislation and is operative under the Service's existing authorities, this does not restrict the Service's ability to use money for private land habitat improvement.

Water Rights

Question: How important are water rights for your refuges?

Answer: It is crucial that the Service have valid, permanent water rights sufficient to develop and operate its refuges in the western states. In this arid region, water is allocated under priority systems and constant vigilance is necessary to protect the Service's legal rights to use water from encroachment by or pollution from other users. Failure to defend those water rights and resolve associated conflicts could jeopardize field station operations and seriously hamper attainment of Service objectives.

Question: How capable are you of defending your water rights?

Answer: The Service has been able to respond to only the most critical rights problems. Sophisticated technical data is required for judicial and administrative proceedings and this information must be prepared by Service experts under contract. The Congressional appropriation of $150,000 has funded these efforts to support Service claims in state water rights adjudications, as well as some crucial negotiations of water rights issues with State and Federal agencies and private entities.

Question: What information do you need to defend your water rights?

Answer: Proper defense of the Service's water rights in adjudications, negotiations, and administrative proceedings requires sophisticated engineering and hydrology data. The information required is specific to each situation, but generally includes research of water rights records in county, state, and Federal agency files as well as extensive field examination. Complex hydrologic computer modeling is often required as well.

Question: How will you be able to defend your water rights with the proposed reduction of $150,000?

Answer: With the proposed reduction of $150,000, Regions 1 and 6 will have to reprogram Operations and Maintenance monies to respond to the most critical needs, because no other funds are budgeted for water rights program management.

Question: Why is the $320,000 for water rights quantification and adjudication restricted to 15 refuges in four states in the Southwest?

Answer: Region 2 specifically requested this funding for water rights quantification and adjudications. Region 1 requested funding only for purchase of water rights for Stillwater NWR and for water purchase and delivery for California refuges. Region 6 did not request any money for water rights because the program is being funded currently from existing base funds and other regional needs were deemed to be higher priorities.

Question: What are the water rights quantification and adjudication needs of Region 6, for example? How many refuges have not had their water rights quantified?

Answer: Region 6 has reprogrammed Operation and Maintenance monies to respond to the most critical water rights problems in the past. However, there are 16 National Fish Hatcheries and 281 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in Region 6. Of these, water rights quantification has been completed for only 1 hatchery in Colorado and 27 areas (refuge lands and hatcheries) in Montana because of adjudications.

Law Enforcement

Question: What is the advantage to the Service of modifying and upgrading the computerized law enforcement management information system?

Answer: The Law Enforcement Management Information System (LEMIS) is a centralized data base computer system designed and installed in 1983 to monitor Service law enforcement investigations, track wildlife importations and exportations, manage the issuance of wildlife permits, and perform other data processing functions. At the time LEMIS was designed, there was no standard for law enforcement data bases or for reporting of law enforcement statistics. Through the Uniform Crime Reporting Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690), Congress directed the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to establish and maintain a uniform system for reporting criminal and enforcement activities. This nationwide system is known as the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The Department of the Interior is one of the lead Federal agencies to interface with NIBRS. To insure that LEMIS data is compatible with NIBRS, it will be necessary to completely redesign the investigative subsystem. At the same time, the Service intends to implement a number of modifications to make LEMIS more responsive to field management needs and to reduce data entry as much as possible.

A second part of the LEMIS redesign involves interface with the Customs Automated Commercial System (ACS). This nationwide computer system will maintain all records related to the importation of goods into the U.S. The Service is working with Customs to insure a smooth transition to the paperless system, however, full interface will require a complete redesign of the LEMIS import/export subsystem. This redesign will significantly reduce the data entry requirements on Service employees while providing improved information for both wildlife law enforcement and management activities.

Forensics Laboratory

Question: Will the requested increase of $450,000 for the National Fish and Wildlife Forensics Laboratory (Lab) allow the Lab to meet its original staffing Plan? If not, what would be needed to allow the Lab to meet its original staffing plan?

Answer: The requested increase of $450,000 will bring annual funding to $1,715,000. Original estimates of annual operation and maintenance costs to allow the Lab to meet its original staffing plan were $1,750,000. Cost figures compiled after the first full year of operation reveal that annual operational and maintenance costs will be $1,850,000. An additional $135,000 would allow the Lab to meet its original staffing plan.

Question: What has the trend been regarding purchase and delivery costs of water for California refuges?

Answer: The water purchase and delivery costs at California refuges have more than doubled in the past four years, from $490,000 in FY 1987 to an estimated $1,010,000 in FY 1991.

Question: How have you accommodated these increases?

Answer: The increasing costs for purchase and delivery of water to California refuges has been absorbed within the total Refuge Operations and Maintenance budget within Region 1. However, the President' FY 1991 Budget request includes an increase of $480,000 for purchase and delivery costs for California refuges.

Question: What return on the investment in the Lab are you beginning to see?

Answer: Much progress has been made at the Forensics Laboratory during its first full year of operation. Positions recruited and filled include section chiefs and subject matter experts; such as DNA and electrophoresis specialists. Nineteen of 30 planned positions are now occupied.

The first two or three full years of operation are being devoted to the establishment of reliable identification techniques and protocols for wildlife and wildlife products. Few such techniques exist for wildlife at this time. Progress has already been made in determining the sex of mammals from blood or tissue samples through DNA analysis. This ability will enable wildlife agencies to more effectively control the harvest of sensitive species when hunting is regulated by sex.

A significant breakthrough at the Lab during the first year was the discovery of a technique to distinguish elephant ivory from all other forms of ivory; particularly prehistoric mastodon ivory being mined in parts of the world. This will be a valuable tool in enforcing the President's ban on African elephant ivory importation.

The Lab is developing a broad-based catalog of frozen blood and tissue samples of know origin from around the world through cooperation with state and foreign conservation agencies and the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums. Such a catalog is critical in future research efforts.

The forfeited wildlife property repository is fully implemented. Over 42,000 wildlife items have been received during the first year.

The eagle repository is fully implemented. Over 575 eagle carcasses have been received and subsequently donated to Native Americans for religious and ceremonial purposes.

Question: We asked for a study to determine whether charging fees for Lab services is feasible. What has your study shown?

Answer: Establishment of an accurate and meaningful fee schedule at this developmental stage of the Lab is not possible. Few, if any, reliable wildlife identification techniques have been developed. There is no way to predetermine the methods or resources (time, personnel, equipment, and supplies) that will be needed to make most comparisons or identifications until the necessary research is completed. Further, most casework conducted during the first few years of operation will be in-house for the Service's Division of Law Enforcement. There remains a concern that establishment of a user fee during these developmental years for a few outside users will jeopardize valuable assistance now being provided to the Lab free of charge by various state and international wildlife agencies. State agencies are, for example, providing free assistance in development of a catalog of blood and tissue samples of known origin, which is a critical first step in all future Lab projects. There also remains a concern that smaller state agencies would not be able to pay the full costs of many comparisons. Lab services would be available to users most able to pay, and not necessarily directed at the most pressing wildlife resource problems.

Migratory Bird Management

Question: The Service in FY 1989 apparently reprogrammed money to the migratory bird management subactivity without notification or approval of Congress. Is the $8,441,000 listed on FWS-37 for 1989 migratory bird management a true representation of what was spent on this program in 1989?

Answer: In addition to the $8,441,000 the Service expended an additional $770,000 from other funding sources bringing the total spent on the Migratory Bird Management Program in 1990 to $9,211,000.

Question: Why was the Committee not notified of the migratory bird management reprogramming?

Answer: The decision was made to charge costs related to the Migratory Bird Management Office against the national migratory bird program, Refuge Operations and Federal Aid reverted funds in 1989 without seeking approval from the Committees.

Question: Who is responsible for ordering this reprogramming?

Answer: Service management during this period was aware of the drastically declining migratory bird populations and took management actions to respond to the increased scientific assessment and evaluations needed. This action resulted in increased costs in the migratory bird management program.

Question: What activities were carried out in 1989 for which an unauthorized reprogramming was necessary?

Answer: The Service conducted improved and expanded survey activities and began implementation of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan through planning and coordination with the Canadian government, othe Federal and state and private organizations. The Service also completed the EIS on migratory bird hunting, and completed major studies within Canada on effects of stabilizing hunting regulations.

Question: From where did you take the money?

Answer: Costs for operation of the Migratory Bird Management Office were offset with funding from the national migratory bird management program ($205,000), Refuge Operations ($400,000), and Federal Aid reverted funds ($210,000), and Administrative Servicewide Support ($160,000).

Pintail

Question: Why in the migratory bird activity would you spend more money ($1,273,000) to study one waterfowl species, the pintail, than you propose to spend on all non-game migratory bird species ($807,000)?

Answer: The pintail is one of the most important game species in North America. The continental population of pintail has experienced a significant decline in population levels from 10.1 million in 1956 to 2.6 million in 1988. The Service is committed to arresting this decline and restoring the pintail to the goal set in the North American Waterfowl Management Plan of 6.3 million by the year 2000. Both management and research activities will be implemented. Nongame activities will continue with increased emphasis on greater cooperation with state agencies. The Service recognizes that more can be done and is committed to implementing a viable nongame program, but do not feel that existing commitments to pintail recovery should be suspended.

Goose Management

Question: Why is it more important to spend resources on management of North American Goose Populations ($400,000 requested increase) when geese numbers are increasing than to take actions to understand and alleviate problems on migratory non-game birds whose populations are declining?

Answer: The decision to develop and establish a management program for avian species is not always based solely on declining population status. The Service's goose management program is aimed at over 20 recognized populations of geese in North America. These populations fluctuate annually, depending on the breeding conditions. Since geese represent a growing percentage of the waterfowl harvest which the Service is responsible for regulating, it is particularly important to have good current estimates of their population status and distribution. The Service is committed to establishing a similar management program for nongame. Current nongame resources are supporting our breeding bird survey and bird banding lab activities. Also greater emphasis is being placed on cooperative programs with state and private entities.

North American Waterfowl Management Plan

Question: Why is the $1,200,000 already in the base for North American Waterfowl Management Plan joint ventures not adequate. Why do you need an additional $1,100,000?

Answer: The $1,200,000 received in FY 1990 initiated the highest priority flagship projects that were ready to come on line in the joint ventures at that time. Projects like Lake Thompson and Chase Lake in the Dakotas, Cache-Lower White River in Arkansas, Sacramento Valley in California, Texas Gulf Coast, and ACE Basin in South Carolina were started with this funding. State and private partnerships have evolved to attract additional non-Federal funds for the expansion of these projects. The additional $1,100,000 will allow expansion of the Prairie Pothole Joint

Venture projects like Lake Thompson and Chase Lake in the Dakotas, Heron Lake in Minnesota, and the upper Sacremento Valley in California. New projects in the Texas Laguna Madre and Louisiana Chenier Plains areas of the Gulf Coast are the next highest priority projects designed by joint venture partners that will be initiated.

Question: Why isn't taking care of some of the problems on your refuges a higher priority?

Answer: Our refuge needs are a high priority, but about 95% of the migratory bird breeding habitat problems are on non-refuge lands. Our refuges serve as a core for habitat conservation work that must be expanded outside those boundaries if the downward trends in populations of ground-nesting migratory birds is to be reversed. The funds requested will help enlist added support from private and state partners in the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

Question: In the North American Plan, what attention do you give to endangered species? Can you quantify the attention and give specifics?

Answer: The North American Waterfowl Management Plan is the template for combining Canadian and U.S. public-private resources to reverse the effects of wetlands habitat losses on fish and wildlife. The Plan, although quantified by the downward spiral of key waterfowl populations, recognizes that the same losses of habitats are affecting other migratory birds. White River of Arkansas restored herbaceous wetlands, creating additional foraging habitat, with reduced agricultural contaminants, for wintering and nesting bald eagles. Reclaiming bottomland hardwoods on marginal agricultural lands has provided habitat for reestablishing the endangered pond berry in Mississippi. In the prairie joint ventures in Saskatchewan and North Dakota, beaches and islands on the Quill Lakes and Chase Lake projects have been restored and used for piping plover nesting habitat. Migrating whooping cranes recently used privately owned marshes restored around the Lostwood National Wildlife Refuge, North Dakota. Examples from Cape May, New Jersey, the Central Valley, California, and the Gulf Coast, Texas and Louisiana, can also be provided.

Wetlands Migratory Bird Database

Question: Where do you plan to locate the "Center needed to evaluate land management solutions for migratory bird production problems?"

Answer: The wetlands data center will be located in the Office of Migratory Bird Management, Arlington Square Building, Arlington, Virginia. Analytical capabilities to track the amount and location of wetland protection, restoration, creation, and enhancement work on several million acres of private, state, and Federal lands are required to monitor accomplishments at regional and national levels. Data must be integrated with migratory bird population data being collected in Canada, the U.S., and Mexico. New information becoming available on nongame migratory species will also be accessed. Computer and wetland mapping technologies are the only cost-effective means of manipulating the digital data sets made available to the Service by cooperators. The Service does not currently have the hardware to apply these tools to meet the requirements of the North American Plan. The Center is needed to evaluate land management solutions for migratory bird production problems, generate required reports to Congress, allocate resources for priority work, transfer wetland and associated habitat data to cooperators, provice guidance to state and Federal cooperators, and develop the 5-year adjustment information.

Question: What are the staffing requirements of the center?

Answer: The Center would build upon existing staff capabilities in the Office of Migratory Bird Management (computer assistant and various biologists) and the U.S. Office for the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (habitat and population biologists, North American Wetlands Conservation Council grants administrator, and computer analyst). Support would be obtained from existing staff at the National Wetlands Inventory, the National Wetlands Research Center, the National Ecology Research Center, and the Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, and from private contract support sources.

Hatchery Operations and Maintenance

FY 1990	FY 1991	Change
$32,087,000	$35,046,000	+$2,645,000

Question: You have identified a variety of unfunded hatchery maintenance needs totalling over $74,000,000. (FWS-183) How does reducing maintenance below the adjusted 1990 amount support the Secretary's Legacy 99 Infrastructure initiative? (FWS-182)

Answer: Approximately $6.5 million is requested in the FY 1991 President's budget for hatchery maintenance. This request is $1.5 million less than the FY 1990 appropriated level and reflects the absorption of 1989, 1990, and 1991 pay raises. However, the requested level is significantly higher than that in the FY 1990 budget request; thereby supporting the Secretary's Legacy 99 Infrastructure initiative to improve the condition of National Fish Hatchery System facilities by the year 1999. The requested level of $6.5 million will meet the highest priority needs of the Hatchery System. Lower priority maintenance needs will be addressed in outyear requests.

Question: Will the requested amount actually "improve the condition of facilities in the National Fish Hatchery System" or will the unfunded hatchery needs grow? (FWS-182)

Answer: The requested hatchery maintenance funding of $6.5 million will be used to address the most critical maintenance needs in the Hatchery System, but will not significantly reduce the maintenance backlog.

Fish Food Costs

Question: Why was the additional amount of $630,000 provided last year by the Congress insufficient to cover fish food costs?

Answer: Starting in late 1988 and continuing through 1989, the price of fish food ingredients such as fish meal and soy meal increased substantially. During this period, fish food prices increased 25 to 55 percent throughout the country. This caused a commensurate increase in the price of fish food. These increased fish food costs, estimated to be $700,000, were offset by the $622,000 (adjusted for sequestration) appropriated in FY 1990. During development of the FY 1991 budget, the Service estimated that fish food costs would continue to rise and an additional $370,000 would be required to cover the increase. This additional funding was requested in the FY 1991 President's Budget and will enable the Service to maintain fish production levels and to meet mitigation requirements and cooperative fisheries restoration objectives.

Tribal Hatcheries

Question: You are to be congratulated for requesting a $200,000 increase for tribal hatcheries. By how much will this allow production at tribal hatcheries to increase?

Answer: The operating budgets for the tribal hatcheries have been static since FY 1988. The $200,000 increase will restore that portion of operations funding that has been lost to operational cost increases and will provide for full production at Mescalero, Alchesay/Williams Creek, and Quinault National Fish Hatcheries.

Question: What progress are you making in preparing Indians to take over responsibility for these hatcheries?

Answer: To assist Native Americans in developing fish and wildlife management capabilities, the Service has several training efforts with the Tribes. Service personnel are in the schools talking to the students about natural resources management. In another cooperative effort, the Service and the tribe hire about twenty students each summer through tribal programs and the Service's Youth Conservation Corps program to work on natural resources projects. The Service also works with the tribes to encourage students to complete college through the Service's Cooperative Student Program.

Currently, Quinault National Fish Hatchery is operated almost entirely with Native American employees. At other Service facilities, Native Americans occupy fishery technician positions. Through the Service's training efforts, more Native Americans will soon qualify as professional fishery biologists which will bring the desired result of self-determination closer to reality.

Tribal Training

Question: How much of the $200,000 reduction at the Fisheries Training Academy is related to reducing tribal training?

Answer: The Fisheries Academy's FY 1990 budget included a $200,000 increase provided by Congress. Approximately $190,000 of the increase is being used to implement a technical fisheries training program that is mandatory for Service fisheries employees. In addition, approximately $10,000 is being used to develop a pilot fisheries training program for tribal fish and wildlife technicians. The primary purpose of the pilot tribal training program is to demonstrate the Service's training capabilities to the Tribes. It consists of two courses, fish culture and wildlife management. The fish culture course is a two week training session on Pacific salmon culture, which will be held in Olympia, Washington, in July 1990. The wildlife management course is scheduled to be held in Red Lodge, Montana, in August 1990.

There is no funding for Tribal training in the FY 1991 budget request. Funding for the mandatory fisheries training for Service fisheries employees will be covered by operational funding from the field stations that receive the training.

Question: Why is Tribal training a lower priority?

Answer: The Fisheries Academy's primary responsibility is to provide technical fisheries training to Service personnel. Once that responsibility is met, the Academy could also provide technical fisheries training to State and Tribal fishery resource managers, and other government, university, private, and commercial fisheries organizations or agencies.

Nisqually Hatchery Operations and Maintenance

Question: Will the $400,000 requested for Nisqually Fish Hatchery Operations and Maintenance cover a full year's operation? If not, what will a normal year's operation costs be? (FWS-185)

Answer: The FY 1991 President's Budget includes $400,000 for operation of the Nisqually Fish Hatchery at Clear Creek, Washington. The requested funds would be used to initiate fish culture operations at Nisqually in 1991. The Nisqually Indian Tribe has indicated that an additional $110,000 is needed to meet the full production goals of 6.8 million fall chinook, 0.63 million coho, and 3.4 million chum salmon smolts. Construction of the hatchery is expected to be completed by June of 1991. Therefore full operational funding will not be needed until 1992. The Service is currently negotiating the placement of a "Service Hatchery Manager" at Nisqually for the first two years of operation.

Question: Why are there no FTE's associated with the operating request for the Nisqually Fish Hatchery?

Answer: As indicated in authorizing legislation, Congress directed the Service to develop with the Nisqually Indian Tribe a cooperative agreement to facilitate the Tribe's administration and operation of the Nisqually Fish Hatchery at Clear Creek. In developing the FY 1991 budget estimates, the Service felt that the cooperative agreement would be equivalent to a contract with the Tribe; therefore, no additional FTE's would be required for operation of the hatchery. However, the Service is currently developing an operational agreement with the Tribe, and the Tribe has indicated that the Service should operate the hatchery for the first couple of years until Tribal members are

adequately trained. If this is agreed to, the Service may require an additional 6 FTE's for the Tribal operation of the hatchery. In addition, if a "Service Hatchery Manager" is placed at Nisqually for the first two years, an additional 1 FTE would be needed for a total of 7 FTE's.

Question: Will you use Nisqually Tribal members to operate the hatchery?

Answer: As per prior Congressional direction, the Service is developing an operational agreement for the Nisqually Tribe's administration and operation of the hatchery. The Service desires, and plans, to have Tribal members operating the hatchery. However, a "Service Hatchery Manager" may be placed at the hatchery for the first two years to ensure a smooth transition and train Tribal employees.

Fish Health-Aquaculture

Question: How effective are you with current resources at providing fish health inspections and diagnostic services associated with the aquaculture industry? (FWS-179)

Answer: Our ability to provide fish health services to the aquaculture community has not kept pace with the extremely rapid growth of the fish farming industry and the additional demands created by the first detection in North America of pathogens such as the virus causing viral hemorrhagic septicemia. We have not been able to provide consistent service from year-to-year and from Region-to-Region. Effective control of serious fish pathogens requires uniform, consistent services.

Question: What further assistance do you need to provide to meet the needs of the aquaculture industry? (The justification states that the Service provides only "some of the required assistance".)

Answer: Knowledge and control of fish pathogens in public and private fish rearing stations is essential to preventing the introduction of new non-indigenous pathogens and the further distribution of serious native pathogens in publicly-managed wild stocks. The Fish and Wildlife Service is the only source of fish health services in most areas at this time. The Service is working with States and the private sector to develop uniform regulations and consistently available services, but must expand its capabilities during the next five to ten years to handle the recent expansion of aquaculture that has occurred especially in the last five years. Aquaculture expansion can be expected to continue for the foreseeable future. Providing uniform, consistent services throughout the Nation adequate to cover the recent expansion of the aquaculture industry would require approximately $2.3 million and 21 FTEs above initial estimates for FY 1991.

Question: How much of the $900,000 increase requested for fish health policy is to address aquaculture needs?

Answer: The $900,000 increase requested for fish health was developed to improve the Service's overall fish health capabilities. Improved fish health capabilities are needed to not only serve the needs of Service fish culture stations, but also those of the rapidly expanding private aquaculture industry whose fish products sometimes share waters with publicly-managed wild fish stocks. As such, the requested increase is not separated into two distinct increments. Rather, the $900,000 is one package that will be used at Service fish health centers to implement the Service's fish health policy, which in turn will improve the Service's ability to address fish health issues at both Service and private fish culture facilities. The requested funding will improve fish health services that are currently provided to private aquaculture facilities; however, it will not be adequate to meet the increased demands that the private sector is requesting from the Service.

Question: What specifically will this allow you to accomplish?

Answer: The $900,000 requested increase will allow the Service to fully implement its internal Fish Health Policy at the nine fish health centers in the National Fish Hatchery System. Approximately $700,000 of this increased funding will be used for additional staffing and to provide operational funding at the Service's fish health centers. Approximately $200,000 will be used for new laboratory equipment and for minor modification of facilities. Implementation of this policy will effectively reduce the introduction of fish diseases into fish culture facilities and, ultimately, into wild fish populations, aiding the Service to fulfill its mission of conserving, restoring, and enhancing the Nation's fishery resources.

Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia

Question: What have you done in response to the discovery of the pathogen causing Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia at Makah National Fish Hatchery?

Answer: In February 1989, when the virus that causes the disease Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia was detected in adult coho salmon returning to the Makah National Fish Hatchery, the Fish and Wildlife Service initiated three major actions: First, as specified in the Service's and the State of Washington's written Fish Health Policies, and in order to prevent the spread of the disease to other Pacific salmonids, approximately 3.4 million salmon and steelhead trout were destroyed. Following sanitation, the hatchery was put back into operation with current salmon smolt production scheduled for release in 1990. Second, a comprehensive disease monitoring effort of fish in the Sooes River was conducted to determine if the disease virus had also infected natural spawning salmon and steelhead trout. Intensive disease monitoring activities indicate complete eradication of the virus. Third, the Service updated the Makah station development plan to identify the need to construct a water sterilization system utilizing ozone. Without an ozone water treatment system to provide a pathogen-free water source of water, the Makah hatchery risks potential recontamination from the Sooes River, the hatchery's water supply.

Question: Who has the lead in formulating a response?

Answer: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was the lead agency responsible for formulating the response to the disease outbreak at the Makah National Fish Hatchery. However, control activities were initiated only after notification and consultation with the Makah Indian Tribe, Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, Washington Department of Fisheries, Washington Department of Game, and other appropriate Federal, State, and Tribal entities.

Question: How are you working with the Tribes on the issue?

Answer: The Service is coordinating Makah National Fish Hatchery fish health activities with the Makah Indian Tribe and Northwest Indian Fish Commission's Fish Health Laboratory. In addition, the Service is actively participating in the Pacific Northwest Fish Health Protection Committee (PNFHPC). The PNFHPC provides the Service a forum to discuss all fish health issues (including VHS) with other Federal, State, Tribal, and private fishery entities.

Question: What impact has it had on production at Makah National Fish Hatchery?

Answer: As a result of the detection of VHS at the Makah hatchery, the Service destroyed two different year classes (3.4 million salmon and steelhead trout) valued at $4.2 million annually as adults to the ocean commercial and sport fisheries for Tribal, State and International/Treaty harvest. Destruction of the stocks has significantly delayed efforts to restore salmon and steelhead trout in the Sooes River System.

Question: How much of the $900,000 increase requested for fish health policy is directed at viral hemorrhagic septicemia?

Answer: At the time the FY 1991 budget request was developed, none of the requested funding was targeted toward activities specifically concerned with viral hemorrhagic septicemia. Full implementation of the Service's Fish Health Policy will include efforts to detect, control, and eradicate viral hemorrhagic septicemia. Detection of viral hemorrhagic septicemia in 1988-1989 was thought to be an anomaly and that prompt disinfection of facilities had eliminated the virus from North America. Detection again in 1989-1990 established the reality that the problem is probably here to stay.

Lower Snake River Compensation Fund

FY 1990	FY 1991	Change
$7,913,000	$9,713,000	+$1,800,000

Question: Provide for the record the exact amount Bonneville Power reimbursed the general Treasury for FY 1989 operations of the Lower Snake River Compensation fund activities.

Answer: The Bonneville Power Administration reimbursed the general Treasury $7,355,863.

Question: Have Bonneville Power Administration rates been adjusted to accommodate the requested increase for the Lower Snake River Compensation fund? If not, will they be?

Answer: The Bonneville Power Administration has adjusted rates to accomodate the requested increase.

Question: What is the current status of construction at Clearwater Anadromous Fish Hatchery in Idaho?

Answer: A contract for over $16 million was awarded in 1989 for construction of the Clearwater hatchery. Currently, the site is being cleared, graded and prepared. No above ground structures have been built as yet.

Question: When will the Clearwater hatchery become operational?

Answer: The Service anticipates that the Clearwater hatchery will be operational by late summer of 1991.

Question: What is the $381,000 for Clearwater operations being used for in 1990 if construction of the hatchery does not begin until this spring?

Answer: The $381,000 is being used this year to operate the three Clearwater hatchery satellite facilities (Red River, Crooked River and Powell). Adult spring chinook are trapped at these facilities, spawned and young fish are reared and released. About 1.5 million fish will be reared this year at Clearwater satellite facilities.

Question: Where is the Lower Snake River Compensation Plan/Regional Office located?

Answer: The Lower Snake River Compensation Plan field office, having overall administrative responsibilities for the program, is in Boise, Idaho. The Regional Office, having Region 1 Fisheries oversite, is in Portland, Oregon.

Question: Why are 2 additional FTE's needed?

Answer: In FY 1991, all facilities will be completed and on line. Contracting functions, maintenance, and administrative oversite functions will require additional staff support.

Question: What success in fish restoration can you point to as a result of the Lower Snake River Compensation Plan?

Answer: The Program is meeting or exceeding the goals for steelhead trout. The return rate on steelhead is excellent. For example: during the 1986-89 season, 31 percent of all steelhead caught in Idaho were produced in Lower Snake River Compensation Plan hatcheries. Although very little gains are evident as yet with chinook, the population trend downward has been reversed and the runs have been stabilized. The Program is very young and gains are expected soon with the improved quality of chinook smolts being released.

Great Lakes Fisheries

Question: Please explain specifically how the requested $300,000 increase to enhance recreational fisheries in the Great Lakes will be used?

Answer: The requested increase will be used at two fishery assistance offices in the Great Lakes Region as follows:

Approximately $205,000 will be used at the Iron River, Wisconsin office to conduct fish population assessments in the Great Lakes in cooperation with the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission. Increased funding will also be used at Iron River to assess fish populations and develop fishery management plans for Indian tribal waters in the Great Lakes Drainage.

Approximately $95,000 will be used at the Winona, Minnesota office to implement and revise the fishery management plan for the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge, which has some of the most significant recreational fisheries opportunities of any refuge in the Nation.

Research and Development

Question: What problems may arise from the spiny water flea and the ruffe?

Answer: Although little is understood about these species the following is reported:

Spiny Water Flea - Because of the voracious feeding habits, the water flea is suspected of being a heavy predator on native plankton and its long tail prevents it from being eaten by small fish. This in turn, devours plankton that helps sustain the forage base for a $4.0 billion dollar sport fishery.

Ruffe - The ruffe has an extraordinary ability to become a dominant fish. Russian scientists found that some whitefish harvests were reduced by up to 50% due to predation on eggs and larvae and Europeans found yellow perch populations reduced by up to 80%. The ruffe was first found in western Lake Superior in 1986 and has an evidenced population of 300,000 in 1989.

Question: What, if anything, are you doing with these species?

Answer: Both species are being evaluated to determine how these predators can be controlled from a management perspective in cooperation with the states. The feeding behavior and temperature tolerance aspects of these species are being studied.

Question: What should be done?

Answer: Additional research needed includes: the status of the populations of these species, their effect on beneficial species and management strategies to control the organism to some acceptable level.

Question: What can or should be done to keep alien organisms like these from being introduced into waters?

Answer: The current Senate (Glenn) and House (Nowak) bills calling for the control and monitoring of non-indigenous aquatic species which would provide specific action limiting such introductions of such alien species. In the absence of any regulatory control a volunteer ballast water exchange program similiar to the Canadian's would need to be implemented.

Ventura, California Research Station

Question: What are the functions currently being carried out by the Ventura, California research station? (FWS-216)

Answer: The Southwest Research Station, Ventura, California, of the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Maryland carries out the field work associated with the California condor research program. With the capture of the last wild California condor, research emphasis shifted during FY 1988 to the surrogate Andean condor. In FY 1989, the shift in emphasis continued with research focusing on the evaluation of release techniques for California condors using the surrogate Andean condor. Sufficient data have been collected to validate the feasibility of releasing condors. In FY 1990, research will focus on completion of all field work associated with evaluation of release techniques and preparation of a final report on condor release protocols.

Question: How and where will these functions be carried out if closed as proposed?

Answer: As all currently active research will have been completed successfully by the end of FY 1990, the research function at the Ventura station will be closed out during the first quarter of FY 1991. No further work on the development of the protocol for releasing condors is necessary.

With the close out of research activities, the program for the recovery of the California condor will shift emphasis in FY 1991 to an operational release phase dependent on captive propagation efforts at the San Diego Wild Animal Park and Los Angeles Zoo. These facilities will supply captive-reared California condor offspring for release into formerly occupied range to reestablish the species. The operational release phase of the recovery program using captive-reared California condors will be conducted by regional personnel stationed at Ventura, California, under the direction of the Service's Regional Office in Portland, Oregon. Research personnel, in a consultative capacity, would be available to assist in the operational release phase as necessary should problems arise.

Question: What are the costs associated with closing the Ventura research station?

Answer: The costs associated with closing out the research function at the Ventura station include $130,000 in estimated moving expenses associated with the reassignment of two research biologists and an estimated $10,000 for shipping of research equipment. These amounts are included in the budgeting for the California condor research program.

Question: What net savings result from closing the Ventura research station?

Answer: Resources supporting the California condor research program ($583,000), including the $250,000 to support the research function at Ventura, will be redirected to research on optimal propagation techniques, gene pool protection, and improved rearing procedures for introduction to the wild for the endangered whooping crane and the endangered Mississippi sandhill crane at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Maryland. Of that amount, the net savings for research resulting from closing out the research function at the Ventura station are $110,000 ($250,000 in resources that supported the station in FY 1990 less $140,000 for moving costs).

Question: Please describe your efforts to transfer the fruits of your research to the field.

Answer: There are four avenues for transferring research information to the field. The Office of Information Transfer (OIT) disseminates Research and Development (R&D) products and the application of R&D expertise to operational programs within the Fish and Wildlife Service. The OIT edits, publishes, and distributes nine R&D series publications, edits all R&D manuscripts targeted for scientific and technical journals, and coordinates a publication management system for these projects. The OIT provides liaison between the Service's research and management communities, and finally, the OIT compiles, maintains, and publishes two databases, entitled Fisheries Review and Wildlife Review, containing fish and wildlife ecology citations from more than 1,800 world-wide journals. These current awareness and bibliographic tools are distributed ten times per year to more than 5,000 natural resource managers, researchers, and information centers in more than 60 countries. The Office of Extension and Publications is responsible for the transfer of research information to state and private agencies as well as the general public. The Publications Unit provides requested Service research publications. The Extension Office works in close cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Extension Service and the Department of Commerce Office of Sea Grants to repackage technical and scientific reports for the lay public thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the research findings. The individual research centers allocate 10 percent of each project leaders time for technical assistance and cooperative research with other government agencies. Finally, all major research findings are published in scientific or technical journals and therefore are available to the scientific community.

Chemical Residue Backlog

Question: What is the current waiting time for chemical residue analyses? (part 10. p. 468)

Answer: The current waiting time for chemical residue analyses may be up to nine months. The time is dependent upon three factors: the complexity of the analyses requested, the number of samples in the catalog submitted, and the number of catalogs that are already in the queue for analyses at the contract laboratories. On the average, research samples for routine chemical analyses are being processed through the contract laboratories within 132 days.

Question: How does this compare to a year ago?

Answer: Last year the research samples were being analyzed in-house and the project leader had to wait an average of three years for the final chemical residue report. The $500,000 add-on in FY 1990 enabled us to submit many of the backlogged samples to contract laboratories for routine analyses. As stated previously, this year the average time for routine chemical analyses at the contract laboratories is 132 days. Approximately twenty seven studies have returned to an active status and are on schedule because of the add-on.

Question: Will the waiting time for chemical residue analysis grow if the proposed $500,000 reduction is accepted by the Congress?

Answer: Yes. However, the Service will make every effort to prevent this from happening. Three areas of our program will be adversely affected because of our efforts to keep the turn-around time to a minimum. The development of new analytical methods and the identification of previously unidentified chemical contaminants will be reduced because research chemists will have to return to performing routine residue analyses in-house. Research work units will have to be revised to narrow the scope of the objectives and to limit the complexity and number of samples for analysis.

Acid Precipitation Research

Question: Will any long range studies be disrupted by the reduction of $750,000 in your acid precipitation research program?

Answer: Yes, several studies will lack support and have to be discontinued.

Question: If so, what would be disrupted?

Answer: A 4 year study was initiated in FY 1990 on the mitigative effects of limestone fines in acidic tributaries to Shaver's Fork in West Virginia. The estimated cost is $300,000 per year. The President's FY 1991 budget does not include adequate funding to continue this project. The study will be discontinued in FY 1991.

A 3 year mitigation study on watershed liming in New York State was initiated in August 1989. FY 1990 funding was adequate to fully fund the first task to characterize the hydrology, chemistry, and fisheries in a near shore area of Woods Lake. However, funds for a second task to investigate the effects of watershed treatment on the lake's trophic status and to assess the effects of change on food chain organisms are not within the President's FY 1991 budget and therefore will not be initiated. This cooperative multi-agency project to restore the biological integrity of the adjacent lakes and streams would cost the Service $40,000 per year.

States participating in the cooperative Federal/State Acid Precipitation Mitigation Program will have 2-3 years of pre-treatment data and 2 years of post-treatment data upon termination of the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program in 1990. Some of the important biological questions will not be adequately addressed without longer term data on the post treatment effects. Additional information on the effects of sediment buildup of limestone fines in streams, and the recovery and/or replacement rates of fisheries and invertebrate populations is needed by the fishery managers. Funding for these projects are not within the President's FY 1991 budget and they will not be initiated.

Prairie Pothole Research

Question: Why have you chosen to put $225,000 into studying pesticide impacts to fish and wildlife wetland habitats in the prairie pothole region? (FWS 226)

Answer: In large areas of the northern prairies, the pothole wetlands are the only wildlife habitat available for migrating waterfowl and other wetland birds. Agricultural practices and the use of agricultural pesticides on farmlands adjacent to the wetlands can significantly affect the quality of these wetlands by reducing the availability of food organisms and the survival of juvenile birds. Background information exists on wetland characteristics, wildlife usage and food chain organisms in this ecosystem. The addition of $225,000 for studies in the prairie pothole region allows the Service to expand its investigations of new generation chemicals and define the conditions required to protect the waterfowl.

Question: Other than waterfowl, will this research benefit any other wildlife?

Answer: Yes. Corollary information will be obtained on the relationship of farming practices to the buffer zones needed between farmlands and the wetlands to protect the wildlife from pesticide applications. Information on the population dynamics of non-game wader and shorebirds, insects, rodents and other terrestrial animals inhabiting the area will quantify the recovery rates of the wetlands.

Question: What studies, if any, do you have to examine pesticide impacts on non-game birds?

Answer: We are not conducting any studies designed specifically to examine pesticide impacts on non-game birds in the prairie pothole region.

Question: If none, does this mean there is no impact on non-game birds?

Answer: No. We have evidence that pesticides impact the survival of non-game birds as well as game species. Information gained will be useful in the non-game research program.

Oil Spill Diagnostic Services

Question: What planned research activities were not accomplished as a result of the provision of diagnostic services as part of the response to the "Exxon Valdez" oil spill?

Answer: Provision of diagnostic services in response to the "Exxon Valdez" oil spill required a considerable investment of time from staff of the National Wildlife Health Research Center. Research was not directly impacted, but instead the primary impacts were on the provision of routine diagnostic services both to operational and research units of the Service, including National Wildlife Refuges and environmental contaminants offices. One activity also impacted was the ongoing evaluation of bald eagle mortality; the backlog of incomplete diagnoses grew considerably as a result of the spill, and the Service was unable to generate current information on the effects of lead poisoning on bald eagles.

Question: Have you been reimbursed for these services. If not, how much was the 1989 research program short?

Answer: Reimbursement of $4,389 for diagnostic services provided has not yet been received. Activities that qualified for reimbursement represent only a small part of the overall effects of the oil spill response in disrupting ongoing activities.

Avian Cholera/Avian Botulism

Question: Is avian cholera and avian botulism a problem among non-game migratory birds?

Answer: Both avian cholera and avian botulism are known to have affected nongame migratory birds, but in general, the ecology of waterfowl seems to make them more susceptible. Avian cholera affects scavenger birds such as gulls and crows with moderate frequency, and most other kinds of birds relatively infrequently. Waterfowl seem to be primarily responsible for its transmission. Avian botulism frequently affects loons, shorebirds, and gulls, in addition to waterfowl. Waterfowl dieoffs often attract more attention because of their tendency to occur in dense flocks and for dieoffs to be large.

Question: If so, what effort have you put into solving the problem?

Answer: Avian botulism is known to be and avian cholera is suspected of being promoted by poor habitat conditions. Once conditions that promote spread of the diseases are understood, it should be possible to prevent both diseases by manipulating habitats to avoid those conditions. The problem is complex, however, and we are conducting research in an effort to understand the relationship between conditions and the occurrence of botulism. Avian cholera will not be studied until later, because it is believed that botulism is less complex and more amenable to study; therefore research on botulism has been emphasized because it is more likely to lead quickly to information of practical use. In FY 1991, $675,000 will be devoted to research on botulism.

Tropical Deforestation

Question: What are you doing to determine the overall effect of tropical deforestation on migrant birds wintering in the tropics?

Answer: A portion of our research on nongame migratory birds that is ongoing, but will be discontinued in FY 1991, has addressed this question. It examines the use of natural forests and of converted forests in Central America by North American migrants known to be forest specialists on the breeding grounds. Surprisingly, areas of converted forest including second growth and plantations are utilized with moderate frequency by these migrants. More information is needed, however, to provide definitive answers. This project was begun in FY 1988 and was scheduled for completion in FY 1992. It would benefit from the two additional years' data that were called for in the original plan. The next generation study on this topic would examine not only occurrence but also survival and condition of migrants wintering in deforested areas.

ANWR - Caribou Herd

Question: What explanation do you have for the fact that the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge produces a success rate for calves three to five times higher than in other locations?

Answer: Research is continuing, but the explanation that now seems most likely involves the relative abundance of predators. Predators are more concentrated in the foothills than on the coastal plain. Not only are predators more abundant in the foothills, but the terrain does not allow caribou to observe them at as great a distance as on the open tundra of the coastal plain. Another possible explanation is that cows that calve prior to reaching the coastal plain are in poorer condition than those that calve later, and that calves born to these cows have a lower probability of survival.

Question: How do you know that caribou from the Central Arctic Herd had lower reproductive success in areas with petroleum development than in undisturbed areas?

Answer: As part of the research on the Central Arctic Herd, calving transects are conducted on both that portion of the herd that calves in the development infrastructure (Kuparak area) and the portion of the herd that calves in the undeveloped Bullen point area to the east of the development. These transects have been conducted annually through the 1980s, and are done in a standardized fashion to produce reliable comparative data.

Question: How do you explain this phenomenon?

Answer: We are not yet certain which of two possible explanations is correct; our research is continuing to examine this. Possible explanations are 1) lower availability of quality forage for the parturient cows within the limited habitat of the development area, and 2) increased stress caused by development activity affecting the energetic balance involved in raising calves and retaining reserves necessary for successful breeding in the following fall.

Old Growth Timber

Question: What is the basis for your statement in the justification that harvest of old growth timber negatively impacts populations of aquatic amphibians?

Answer: Studies begun in FY 1988 examined the effects of forest management practices on populations of vertebrates. Amphibians and small mammals were chosen for examination because of their low mobility and potential sensitivity to habitat changes. The effects of tree removal were found to be greatest on stream-dwelling amphibians. The investigators believed that there was inadequate watershed protection and that the consequent degradation of water quality produced these effects.

Question: What other species or classes of animals have you studied relating to the impacts of harvesting old growth timber.

Answer: Effects on upland amphibians and small mammals were also studied. Impacts were not as dramatic as on stream-dwelling species, but species that actually inhabit large trees were negatively impacted. There are no additional studies of old growth timber harvest under way, but large scale investigations of the the effects of forest management practices on migratory bird populations have been identified as a research need.

Woodcock Research

Question· Why is the study of woodcock important?

Answer: As a harvested species of migratory bird, the woodcock is the subject of special Service responsibility because harvests must be regulated in a way that does not negatively affect population levels. Woodcock populations are not well known, but all sources of information indicate declines in recent years. It is believed that habitat changes in northern breeding areas and in southeastern wintering grounds are responsible for the declines. Service research is attempting to determine the effects of habitat and habitat change on recruitment and survival. A study underway since FY 1987 and now nearing completion has examined productivity and survival in managed and unmanaged habitats in Maine. A second study is beginning examination of habitat use and survival of bottomland hardwood forests and other wintering areas. The results of these studies may influence either habitat management practices or harvest regulation, depending on their outcome.

Colonial Nesting Birds

Question: Why is it possible to terminate research on colonial nesting birds?

Answer: Research on colonial nesting birds referred to in the Budget Justification specifically concerned studies of terns nesting on islands off the Atlantic coast. The focus of these investigations has been the least tern, a species that has been afforded protection under the Endangered Species Act since the studies began. This research will be completed as planned in FY 1990. There is a need to begin broader studies of effects of environmental change on the multitude of bird species using coastal habitats, but a reduction of $650,000 in funds available for research on nongame migratory birds has necessitated postponing this work.

Pintail Research

Question: Why is more research on pintail ducks more important than nongame migratory bird studies?

Answer: Research on one species, the pintail duck, is not more important than research in support of the conservation of 800 species of nongame migratory birds. There are special circumstances that must be considered, however. The decline of the pintail population has been catastrophic, with the number of breeding pairs dropping from over 6 million to 2.5 million in the past decade and with declines certain to continue as few young are recruited to the population. Harvest of pintails is still permitted, with much restricted take, but data indicate that harvest is not a significant factor in the decline. Winter ecology, particularly, is poorly known and efforts to protect prime wintering habitat are either stalled or operating without the benefit of good biological information on habitat needs. The Service regards research on pintails not to be more important than nongame migratory bird research, but the pintail decline represents a crisis that demands immediate action whereas nongame research and management are long term commitments that require major reevaluation and redirection of Service efforts and priorities.

Question: Aren't there species of nongame migratory birds with population declines equal to or greater than pintail ducks?

Answer: With the possible exception of species listed under the Endangered Species Act, there are few, if any, non-game migratory birds known to have experienced similar declines.

Purple Loosestrife

Question: What is being done to implement the results of the several years of research on purple loosestrife?

Answer: Implementation of a biological control program must await successful completion of trial releases planned for the spring of 1991. Funding needs for an operational control program, including necessary monitoring and evaluation, will be identified at a later date.

Question: How does the Fish and Wildlife Service make use of the information in the Natural Heritage Inventory databases in carrying out its activities in the areas of Endangered Species and Gap Analysis?

Answer: Not only would the Service benefit, but the plants and animals that are the target of both State and Federal conservation efforts would benefit through enhanced State and Federal capabilities. State and Federal responsibilities differ; migratory species and Federally-listed (endangered or threatened) species are the responsibility of the Federal government and resident, non-migratory species and species in decline, but not to the point of Federal-listing are in the jurisdiction of the States. Thus, the two are complementary and need to be coordinated.

Arctic Geese

Question: What is the status of arctic geese populations?

Answer: There are encouraging signs for the populations of 3 of the 4 species of Arctic nesting geese. Pacific white-fronted geese reached a level of nearly 219,000 birds in the fall of 1989, representing a major increase from the 94,000 birds indicated in the fall of 1985. Cackling Canada geese stood at an all time low of 25,800 birds in the fall of 1984. In 1989, the population had increased to 76,800 due to a steady 5-year upward trend. In January, 1990, 146,000 black brant were counted on wintering areas in the Pacific Flyway and in Mexico. Although the population of black brant has not increased as markedly as the other two species previously mentioned, the overall status is improved. Ongoing studies on the Yukon Delta indicate that black brant are increasing there and we expect continued increases if favorable nesting conditions occur. Emperor geese declined below the minimum population level specified in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Goose Management plan (a three-year average of 60,000 birds) in 1986. Subsequent counts of this species have not indicated that the population is increasing despite favorable nesting conditions. The population was estimated at 45,800 birds in May, 1989. Harvest of all four species of geese has been reduced during the period in which the plan has been in effect compared to years prior to 1984. Accelerated efforts have been directed toward research and reducing harvest of emperor geese since 1986.

While recent population increases are generally encouraging, the present levels remain below the long-term objectives in the Goose Managemnt Plan: Pacifics white-fronted geese 300,000 cackling Canada geese 250,000; black brant 185,000; and emperor geese 150,000.

North Carolina Striped Bass Study

Question: Will you be able to meet the requirements of Public Law 100-589 with the $350,000 proposed reduction related to the North Carolina striped bass study? (FWS-244)

Answer: The Service will not be able to meet all requirements of Public Law 100-589 with the proposed reduction. The Service received an additional $345,500 (adjusted for sequestration) in FY 1990 for the North Carolina Striped Bass Study. These funds will be obligated in FY 1990 for studies initiated this year by various Federal and State agencies and some universities. These studies will not continue and no new studies will be initiated.

Question: What will you be able to accomplish with the remaining $100,000? (FWS-244)

Answer: This funding supports extensive coordination and overall study management rather than funding required for specific technical studies. The $100,000 represents funding for the South Atlantic fisheries coordinator whose activities support this study.

Prairie Dog Control

Question: Would you agree that one cause of the decline in black-footed ferret has occurred because of control of the prairie dog population?

Answer: Yes. At the turn of the century an estimated 100 to 200 million acres of prairie dog habitat, occurred in the western United States which supported approximately 3 to 5 million black-footed ferrets. A recent estimate by the Ferret Interstate Coordinating Committee found that there are less than 2,000,000 acres of prairie dog habitat remaining.

Question: If yes, what can be done to enhance prairie dog populations?

Answer: The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) estimates that 185,000 to 250,000 acres of the remaining habitat will be needed for ferret recovery in the wild. Increased staffing and financial support ($500,000/5 FTE) are needed to accelerate the Interstate Coordinating Committee's work to identify reintroduction areas and develop land use plans for these sites. Better coordination also is needed by agencies conducting prairie dog control actions to avoid conflicts with reintroduction of ferrets. Many Federal agencies need to aggressively pursue their responsibilities under Section 7(a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act, particularly the Prairie Grassland Division of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Opportunities should be explored to provide incentives to private landowners under some form of agriculture or conservation legislation to encourage the presence of prairie dogs within complexes identified for ferret reintroduction. Range conservation allocation of animal grazing units on public lands are affected greatly by the presence of prairie dogs (grazing lands with prairie dogs are perceived as less valuable than those without). These evaluation criteria should be updated to utilize current information and research. The prairie dog ecosystem must be looked at beyond its benefit to ferrets. Studies have shown that up to 134 endemic animal species are associated with this habitat. This ecosystem should be recognized for its contribution to maintaining biological diversity. Continued decline of prairie dog habitat will not only affect ferret recovery, but would ultimately cause a number of other species to be listed as threatened or endangered with subsequent recovery dollars and manpower needs.

West Indian Manatee Research

Question: What are the most important research needs of the West Indian manatee?

Answer: The most important research needs of the West Indian manatee are satellite telemetry studies to obtain knowledge of manatee habitat use and movements; development of techniques to estimate and monitor manatee population sizes and trends for establishing the success of recovery efforts; and utilization of population modeling to develop insights into the relative importance of various life history parameters in the manatee's population dynamics. Second most important research needs are geographic information system development and transfer of geographically referenced telemetry information to be used by federal, state, and local agencies for establishing manatee sanctuaries, for making informed decisions on permit applications, and for developing planning policies for waterfront development and boating activities that minimize impacts; and life history and ecology studies focusing on assessment of vital parameters, assessment of population genetics and viability, determination of age structure, and evaluation of feeding requirements. These research needs are consistent with those identified in the most recent Florida Manatee Recovery Plan.

Question: Why have you not put more emphasis on manatee research?

Answer: Over the past five fiscal years, emphasis on manatee research and management activities has been at a level consistent with the Service's recovery priorities.

Question: What needs to be done for the long-term protection of the manatee?

Answer: Human activities are the greatest identifiable cause of manatee deaths in Florida, accounting for half of the known losses. Of these, 80 percent are boat/barge-related, and the number of boat-related deaths continues to increase as the number of registered boats increases. Greatly expanded satellite telemetry research is needed to improve understanding of habitat use patterns of the West Indian manatee so that protection can be provided to the manatee through the establishment of sanctuaries in areas showing high manatee usage. This protection would be in addition to that afforded by reduced speed regulations.

Question: To what extent will the FY 1991 budget request meet the manatee research needs identified in the June, 1989 revised West Indian Manatee recovery plan?

Answer: Of the four major manatee research needs identified in the plan, namely radio-telemetry studies, GIS development and information transfer, techniques to estimate and monitor populations, and life history and ecology studies, the FY 1991 budget request of $325,000 will allow continuation of labor-intensive research to monitor status and population dynamics, to determine movement patterns and to study food habits in areas of high manatee concentrations in Florida (basic life history and ecology studies). The use of satellite telemetry to determine areas of significance, primarily of use in processing permit applications and developing planning policies for waterfront development and boating activities, will not be possible at the level of funding requested.

Woodland (Selkirk Mountain) Caribou

Question: What is the level of threat to the woodland (Selkirk Mountain) caribou?

Answer: The threats are fourfold: habitat loss and fragmentation, small population size, highway mortality, and poaching. Their status is:

1. Habitat Loss and Fragmentation. Logging in the Selkirk ecosystem, including proposed cuts within seasonal habitats used by caribou continues to be a threat to habitat that is currently being used and may be used by an expanding caribou population. Service biologists continue to work with both federal and state timber agencies to better regulate timber harvest in this ecosystem. A more recently recognized threat of forest fragmentation is the effect on the caribou and its predator populations resulting from the shift to a less forested habitat. In addition, stand sizes capable of maintaining caribou in a wolf-free ecosystem may be considerably smaller than with wolves in the ecosystem.

2. Small Population Size. The current population of 60-70 caribou is still at risk from all man-made and natural disasters that a small population could encounter including disease, weather, predation, fire, highway mortality, and poaching. Introduction of breeding stock from outside the Selkirk ecosystem may have lowered the risk of small numbers on the gene pool and the hazard of inbreeding. However, until further blood tests of progeny within the Selkirk herd show otherwise, this hazard must still be considered a risk of small population size.

3. Highway Mortality. Selkirk caribou continue to be killed along British Columbia Highway 3 in the Canadian portion of the Selkirk ecosystem. Recommendations to use a non-salt deicer have not been implemented because of cost. Road signing appears to be unsuccessful. A series of intercept salting sites were constructed this past year to attempt to keep caribou off of the highway.

4. **Poaching.** Poaching remains a threat because of the small population and relatively few law enforcement personnel in the Selkirk ecosystem. A signing program to alert legal hunters of the presence of caribou in the Selkirk Mountains has been implemented, and a reward for the conviction of anyone caught poaching Selkirk caribou has been established.

Studies Supporting Recovery Plan Implementation

Question: How are you able to reduce from 24 in 1989 to 15 in 1991 the number of studies supporting recovery plan implementation?

Answer: Although, the level of effort related to studies supporting recovery plan implementation is consistent from 1989 to 1991 the cost of conducting some of the studies initiated in 1989 and almost all of the 15 studies that will be underway in 1991 is much higher than for those that were already underway in 1989. A good example is the cost of the research effort on the endangered cranes and Hawaiian forest birds, as the Service has redirected funds after work has been completed on studies rather than initiating new efforts to support other species. As a result, while seven studies were completed in 1989, only one new study was initiated in 1990 for a total of 18 studies underway in 1990. Similarly, for 1991 with the increasing level of sophistication and cost associated with studies already underway, the Service will redirect funds from three studies scheduled for completion in 1990 into ongoing work for 1991, leaving a total of 15 studies underway supporting recovery plan implementation.

Question: Doesn't the increasing number of listed species require more recovery plans?

Answer: Yes. High quality recovery plans are the blueprint for species recovery. However, not all listed species have recovery plans, especially those that have been listed recently. Plans for endangered species research to provide scientific data and management tools for the recovery and management of listed species are based on priority research tasks in approved recovery plans. As studies are completed and research funds become available, they are redirected into priority research tasks in accordance with these plans.

Global Change Research

Question: Why should the Fish and Wildlife Service examine the social and economic consequences of global change?

Answer: This is the Service's funding component for a series of studies to be conducted by the Secretary's Office of Policy Analysis. These studies will examine the social, environmental, and economic effects of global climate change. The research will not be conducted by the Service.

Question: What expertise does the Service have in social and economic issues?

Answer: The Service does have staff with expertise in social and economic sciences, however the proposed funding will not be used by the Service, but represents a Department of the Interior effort to be conducted by the Secretary's Office of Policy Analysis. The cost for the Departmental project was distributed through each Bureau's budget, and the proposed $730,000 represents the Fish and Wildlife Service's funding share of the Departmental study.

Question: How does the $2,900,000 requested for global climate change differ from the activities you currently have underway?

Answer: The Service currently conducts little research to monitor or predict the effects of global climate change on wildlife and fisheries habitat. The proposed increase would allow initiation of an effort to develop an adequate inventory and monitoring program that is intended to be capable of detecting and, eventally, predicting climate driven changes in the distribution and abundance of important species and communities.

Question: Haven't you already had programs focusing on coastal estuaries communities?

Answer: Yes, but they are limited to a few sites that are being used to gain other research information. The focus of the proposed studies is on wetland loss attributable to global climate change. These studies will focus on areas with a minimum of other impacts in order to focus on effects of global climate change.

Louisiana Coastal Wetland Loss

Question: Will the $200,000 reduction in the Louisiana Coastal Wetland Loss Study terminate any long-term research items?

Answer: As a result of this reduction, all studies of marsh management will be discontinued. Although marsh management is practiced on a large scale in coastal Louisiana, the effects of various practices on wetland productivity and maintenance and on fish and wildlife are not well known and have been widely disputed. Water level manipulation and periodic burning are typically used, yet few studies have been conducted on the effects of these practices on marsh maintenance and productivity.

In FY 1989, the National Wetlands Research Center established experimental management areas where, under a controlled regime, plant growth, sedimentation, hydrologic parameters, and other variables are characterized in comparison to adjacent nonmanaged control areas. The selected sites were visited and a technical steering committee of State and Federal agencies and landowners was formed.

In FY 1990, the area characterizations have begun and management plans and physical structures will be installed late in the year. This project is slated to be completed September, 1995.

Question: Why do you no longer need to do research on wetland restoration and management?

Answer: "America the Beautiful" includes funding increases for the wetlands program that, as a whole, will substantially expand wetlands conservation. The President's budget includes $1.6 million for the Louisiana Coastal Wetland Loss and Coastal Erosion Study. These funds will allow the remaining four parts of the five part study to be continued. Research will continue on: Developing a Wetland Data Base, the habitat mapping effort; Landscape Modeling, the intensive computer ecosystem model of the Barataria Basin; Plant Stress, a collaborative study with LSU, to find "early warning" indicators in the plant community for habitat degradation; and, Contaminants, a cooperative study with the University of New Orleans, to prepare an assessment report on the possible role of river-borne contaminants in contributing to wetland loss.

Cooperative Research Units

Question: Which States currently without a Cooperative Research Unit have institutions which are qualified and certified as capable of hosting a Cooperative Research Unit?

Answer: There is no formal certification process. Certainly, the majority of States have the capability, in terms of colleges or universities that have Doctoral programs in biology or ecology and State Departments of Natural Resources (or other departments) that can provide the financial and other support necessary for a Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Unit.

Question: Please explain why there is a need to increase Regional office funding for the Cooperative Research Units by $179,000 from $234,000 to $413,000.

Answer: The estimate of Cooperative Research Units Regional Office funding was miscalculated during preparation of the President's FY 1991 budget. The correct figure for FY 1991 is $300,000.

Question: Why does the request for the Idaho Coop Unit increase from $405,000 in 1990 to $681,000 in 1991?

Answer: The difference in the two years is a result of the decrease proposed in the President's FY 1991 budget for the gap analysis project and the increase proposed in the President's FY 1991 budget for global climate change research as follows:

PURPOSE	FY 1990	FY 1991
Salaries	$185,000	191,000
Gap analysis research	221,000	0
Global climate change research	0	490,000
Total	406,000	681,000

In FY 1991, the Idaho Unit will receive no additional funding for gap analysis, but will receive approximately $490,000 as a result of the proposed increase of $2,900,000 for Global Climate Change research. They will have the lead for the development of the biodiversity monitoring component and will use half of the funds for this purpose. The rest of the funds will be reallocated to other research offices involved in the biodiversity monitoring activity after the design of the program is complete.

Ding Darling National Wildlife Refuge

Question: What are you doing with the information that "significant negative effects of visitor/wildlife interactions were found on the "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge"? (FWS-264)

Answer: The Service initiated and funded a study in 1987 through the Cooperative Research Unit, Unversity of Florida. The study objective was to document suspected impacts from increasing public use levels at J.N. "Ding" Darling NWR. The study results were finalized in 1989. The University has generated extensive publicity for the study through video and written media. The study focused on actions along the 5-mile wildlife drive. This is only a narrow corridor of the refuge with much of the rest being inaccessible to the public. The study statistically proved that as visitor levels increased, especially past 300 cars per day, certain bird species avoided habitat near the drive. It also indicated visitors approaching on foot were the most disruptive. As a user group, photographers were singled out because of their desire to get as close as possible to the birds. The Service's general conclusion is that during the peak season, December through March, there is too much visitation at the refuge. The following actions were taken by the refuge: The refuge has planned and contracted the construction of eight new interpretive panels for the drive; Fencing, native plants, and observation decks have been constructed in an area where intensive alligator/human interaction occurred; A 6-week tram experiment was just completed to determine if trams can be used as an education tool and reduce vehicular traffic; The volunteer "rover" program was expanded on the drive to provide more information to the visitors; Concerns of the refuge have been communicated to the local community through speaking engagements and media; The refuge is developing preliminary plans to expand the visitor center for more educational and interpretive opportunities.

Refuge actions under review include: Providing more printed material to the public on the impacts of visitors with one leaflet designed especially for photographers; Designating "remain in your vehicle" zones during seasons of the year; Using trams; Eliminating mopeds and commercial buses; Raising the entrance fee; Establishing zones for no boating or no motorized boating in the tidal waters near the drive; Implementing a strict control system with staffed control points to only allow a certain number of vehicles per day on the drive; Closing the drive during certain hours of the day or days of the week.

Question: If the increase for Cooperative Research Units is to fill vacancies, why is there no salary money requested?

Answer: Salaries for 5 FTEs will be needed in 1991 above the current FTE allocation. The description of the proposed increase should show $360,000 for salaries and $224,000 for other services, including operational support from the regional office.

Question: Which vacancies will you fill?

Answer: The President's proposed budget for the Cooperative Research Units includes a $650,000 increase, bringing the FY 91 total to $7,186,000. At the end of FY 90, it is anticipated that 10 vacancies will remain at combined units. At the proposed FY 91 level, it is anticipated that 5 vacancies at combined units will remain and 4 vacancies at single discipline units will remain. The vacancies at combined units that are currently planned to be filled during FY 91 are Assistant Unit Leaders at Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Question: What is the basis for determining which vacancies will be filled?

Answer: Vacancies in the Cooperative Research Units are filled based on the following criteria and in the following order: specific Congressional direction; Unit Leader filled before Assistant Unit Leader; complementary expertise filled before the same expertise; and older vacancies filled before younger vacancies.

Federal Fianacial System

Question: Please explain precisely the $554,000 increase for the Federal Financial System.

Answer: The $554,000 increase requested in FY 1991 is a base adjustment required to cover incremental costs of operating and/or implementing the Department's standard administrative accounting system, Federal Financial System (FFS). This adjustment supports increased costs associated with the computer services and technical support services. Specifically, these include costs associated with:

Bureau of Reclamation Administrative Service Center support	+$351,000
FFS contractor	+$20,000
Other contractor support for key entry, processing, etc.	+$53,000
Equipment	+$30,000
Denver Finance Center administrative management support	+$100,000
TOTAL	+$554,000

Question: Why are your payroll system costs increasing by $103,000?

Answer: Payroll costs are dictated to the Service by the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR). BOR operates the Service's payroll system (PayPers) for the Department of the Interior and this total reflects their estimate of the Service's share of operations costs and support based on the number of employees, etc.

Job Corps

Question: What is the Fish and Wildlife Service special initiative related to the Job Corps? (FWS-283)

Answer: The Engineering Services account enables the Regional Engineering staffs to provide technical assistance to the Mingo, Treasure Lake and Iroquios Job Corps Centers. These services are primarily provided on a reimbursable basis. However, in 1989 and 1990 the Service funded technical assistance on Job Corps projects comparable to $49,179 and $83,800, respectively. As the Service anticipates that the amount of technical assistance to Job Corps Centers will increase in 1991, this was included as a part of the increase justification for engineering services. Technical assistance provided includes design for rehabilitation and new construction, inspection and construction management of Job Corps facilities such as dormitories, dining halls, classrooms, utilities, etc.

Cooperative Research Units

Question: Please provide details of your $38,000,000 reimbursable program.

Answer: The estimated reimbursable workload for Fiscal Year 1991 of $38,000,000 is shown by activity in the following table.

	($000)	FTE
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement	18,000	209
Refuges and Wildlife	2,000	25
Fisheries	7,000	95
Research and Development	10,000	44
Administration	1,000	1
Total	38,000	374

The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) enters into reimbursable agreements, mainly with other Federal agencies, but also with non-Federal entities, to provide scientific or other services requiring the Service's expertise. Non-Federal reimbursable activities include law enforcement port of entry fees, which support wildlife inspectors; and wildlife permits, which support permitting activities for wildlife research and commerce.

Agreements in the Fish and Wildlife Enhancement activity include scientific support in endangered species listing, consultation and recovery; projects authorized under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act; contaminant expertise for irrigation drainage projects; and support for impact assessment for Bureau of Reclamation and Corps of Engineers projects. The Service contracts out wetland mapping for the National Wetlands Inventory with reimbursable funding from Federal agencies, and state and local governments. A major agreement with the Army funds contaminant and wildlife management support for cleanup of a toxic waste site at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal in Colorado.

Agreements in Fisheries include scientific expertise in population genetics studies and hatchery operations and maintenance and production/distribution.

Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Units perform varied studies such as effect of black-bears and gypsy moth on forests, effect of low flying aircraft on wildlife populations and the impact of sea turtle populations in Eastern Gulf of Mexico. Wildlife reimbursable work centers around performing work for conservation organizations of unfunded projects. Such projects are water control structure - dikes and gates; and maintenance work on overlay lands.

Reimbursable agreements are entered into for various dollar amounts. These range in order of magnitude from $100 to $1,000,000 and number in the hundreds.

Construction and Anadromous Fish

FY 1990	FY 1991	Change
$56,760,000	$33,117,000	-$23,643,000

Question: What contribution will the Federal Prison system make to the planning study to evaluate sewage treatment facilities in the vicinity of Crab Orchard NWR?

Answer: The Federal Prison system and the industrial complex are viewed as tenants by the Service and have not been asked to share in the planning costs necessary to assess and determine the sewage treatment improvements necessary at Crab Orchard NWR.

Question: Will the industrial complex on the refuge which shares the current sewage system with the refuge and the prison contribute to the study?

Answer: Until planning activities are initiated and preliminary analysis concluded, it would be premature to involve the Prison system or the industrial tenant. Once planning activities are begun, a number of items will be discussed including cost-sharing alternatives and the impacts that improvements may have on current interagency agreements and tenant contracts.

Okefenokee NWR Bridge Repairs

Question: What is the total cost associated with bridge and perimeter road repairs at Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge? (The budget in one place says future needs are -0- while in another it says that the estimate to complete the project is $3,000,000.)
(FWS-326)

Answer: The total cost associated with bridge and perimeter road repairs at Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge is $3,035,000. A total of $95,000 was reprogrammed to Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge in FY 1989 for Engineering design and survey work. Another $840,000 was appropriated in FY 1990 for this project. If, the requested $2,100,000 is received in FY 1991, it is anticipated, that there will be no future funding needs for this project.

Dam Safety Inspections

Question: Will the $445,000 requested for dam safety inspections allow you to maintain the proper inspection schedule? (FWS-324)

Answer: The $445,000 for the Phase I Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams (SEED) reinspections is adequate to allow the Service to reinspect high and significant hazard dams at two-year intervals and low hazard dams on either four of five-year intervals, depending on the dam's resource value. Reinspections alternate between detailed formal and less detailed intermediate inspections. In addition to reinspections, the funds are adequate to permit testing and updating of Emergency Action Plans for high and significant hazard dams.

Elmer Thomas Dam

Question: What is the status of negotiations with the Department of Defense to have Defense share in the costs of constructing the new dam at Lake Elmer Thomas in Oklahoma?

Answer: The Service is requesting $5.8 million for fiscal year 1991 to continue design and construction. The total cost of the project is estimated to be $15 million in fiscal year 1991 dollars. On January 30, 1990, Service personnel met with Major General Halladay and Fort Sill staff to discuss the design, construction, and funding status of Elmer Thomas Dam. The Service has reached an agreement in principal on a memorandum of understanding regarding construction of a new replacement dam. The memorandum of understanding will delineate specific construction items that will be provided by Fort Sill in support of construction of a new permanent water storage dam. The Service has investigated, at the request of Major General Halladay, the potential for reducing project funding if the dam height was reduced so that the normal reservoir pool was nine feet lower than that for the existing dam.

Fort Sill has offered to assist in reconstructing Lake Elmer Thomas Dam by performing some of the construction with Army equipment and personnel. Assistance by the Army would reduce the cost of a full replacement dam from $15 to $11.8 million but would require an additional $3 million over the Service's FY 1990 appropriation of $3 million and the Service's FY 1991 request of $5.8 million. If the dam is lowered by nine feet, the additional funding required would be reduced to $2.2 million with construction assistance by the Army.

Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

Question: Without the results from the site investigation of the chemical leachfield located on the grounds of the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, how do we know that $1,000,000 is the appropriate amount to plan and design and initiate cleanup?

Answer: In October 1988, sampling and analysis of the sediment and water from the PWRC chemical leachfield was undertaken to record the condition of the field at the time of its discontinuation. That sampling episode recommended that PWRC proceed with a full Site Investigation (SI) to be completed in July 1990. Based upon the results of the sampling episode and the preliminary work done for the SI, it has been decided that the PWRC request funding of $1,000,000 to complete the next phase of the clean up.

Question: When will the results of the site investigation be available?

Answer: Results of the Screening Site Investigation of the chemical leachfield are due on July 16, 1990. We should have a better estimate of the final costs of clean-up shortly thereafter. Preliminary results are not available at this time.

Little Grassy Dam

Question: Why has it taken until FY 1991 to request funds for Little Grassy Dam at Crab Orchard NWR, IL when serious problems were identified in 1982? (FWS-321)

Answer: The problems associated with inadequate spillway and outlet capacity and insufficient freeboard at Little Grassy Dam, while serious, were not of an emergency nature. The Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams report and analysis was not completed by the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) until September 1984. Upon completion of this report, the Service executed an amendment to an interagency agreement with Reclamation to initiate field investigations and evaluate alternative corrective actions for both Crab Orchard and Little Grassy Dams at the Crab Orchard NWR, Illinois. The design and repair of Crab Orchard Dam was emphasized because of its higher ranking (#51) in the Department of the Interior's Dam Safety priority listing as compared to Little Grassy Dam's ranking (#92). Reconstruction of Crab Orchard Dam will be completed in June 1990. In the spring of 1987, three alternative designs were presented to the Service for the rehabilitation of Little Grassy Dam. Reclamation was requested to investigate a fourth alternative by March 1988. The Service selected the fourth alternative and used it as the basis for the FY 1991 budget request prepared in 1989.

Patuxent WRC - Asbestos Removal

Question: How much of the $2,700,000 for asbestos removal at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, MD is related to reconditioning to allow reoccupancy?

Answer: According to engineering estimates, approximately 25 percent of the $2,700,000 is related to reconditioning to allow reoccupancy.

Question: Please describe what reconditioning is?

Answer: The Gabrielson Laboratory asbestos removal project must address the additional tasks associated with returning the building to an "asbestos-free" work environment. The term "reconditioning necessary to allow reoccupancy" was used to differentiate between demolition projects where removal of asbestos-containing materials takes place prior to tearing down the building, as opposed to and distinct from the myriad other tasks that go along with asbestos removal from buildings where the intention is to reoccupy. These tasks include but are not limited to decontamination, repair and replacement as appropriate of lighting, electrical, plumbing, ventilation and mechanical system components. The term also refers to any associated repainting or replacement of damaged walls, textured wall materials and various floor coverings, and repairs to woodwork and other building structures damaged by normal asbestos abatement construction and demolition activities. These structures, walls, floors, etc. have already been contaminated by asbestos, and can not be purged.

Coleman National Fish Hatchery

Question: Does the second settling basin for Coleman National Fish Hatchery, California, require acquisition of land? If so, how much is required for land acquisition?

Answer: The Service purchased 20.13 acres of land adjoining the Coleman National Fish Hatchery in 1979 to accommodate the additional pollution abatement facilities necessary to meet Coleman's National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit and to accommodate additional fish production facilities necessary to meet salmon and steelhead trout mitigation needs in the upper Sacramento River. No additional land is needed at this time for Coleman National Fish Hatchery to meet these goals.

Bridge Inspection/Repairs

Question: Why is there a request of $342,000 for bridge inspection/design for Region 3 but not for other regions? (FWS-315)

Answer: During maintenance management system (MMS) inspections of Fish and Wildlife Service facilities (including bridges), several Region 3 bridges were identified as needing major repairs or replacement on the basis of visual inspection. The Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration was contacted by the Region 3 Division of Engineering for bridge inspection guidelines and inspection assistance. The Federal Highway Administration indicated that all bridges on Federal land that are open to public travel should be thoroughly inspected every two years by specially trained and qualified bridge inspectors.

Region 3 has developed an inventory of its 117 bridges which carry vehicular traffic. The average age of these bridges is 40 years with 94 bridges over 20 years old. A pilot bridge inspection program was set up to contract for qualified bridge inspection services to inspect 28 bridges to determine if these bridges were safe to remain in service. Of the 28 bridges inspected during Fiscal Year 1988 (FY), 5 were closed immediately, and 20 required a restriction on allowable load limits. As a follow-up to Region 3's initiative, a program to perform detailed inspections and structural analysis of bridges Service-wide has been submitted to the Directorate for approval.

Question: How much of the request is for bridge inspection and how much is for design?

Answer: The request includes $72,000 for inspection of 65 bridges in Region 3. The remaining $270,000 is for design of 9 replacement bridges (four of which are presently closed, and the others are unsafe) and for design of repairs to upgrade 11 load-restricted bridges.

Folcroft Landfill on Tinicum National Environmental Center

Question: When will you know if the Folcroft Landfill at Tinicum National Environmental Center, Pennsylvania is a National Priority List or Superfund site?

Answer: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) cannot tell us at this time whether the Folcroft Landfill on Tinicum National Environmental Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will be a Superfund site or placed on the National Priority List (NPL). This determination requires ranking by EPA under its Hazard Ranking System (HRS). EPA is revising the HRS, and is expected to finalize it in the summer of 1990, with ranking of sites to commence after that date. Because EPA is deferring ranking a large number of sites until the new HRS is finalized, there will likely be a delay of several more months. We will continue to monitor test wells until this ranking is complete.

Question: If the site is not listed, what will it cost to make the landfill environmentally acceptable and safe for further development and public use?

Answer: Costs for correcting site hazards and for development on the Folcroft Landfill are unknown at this time. However, one very preliminary estimate indicates that capping the dump, if that is necessary, may cost $3 million. The Service has requested $1 million in FY 1991 to begin addressing the hazardous waste cleanup at Tinicum. In any case, it is expected that additional test wells and at least some capping will be necessary. If listed on the NPL, additional funds would be needed for a Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study and Remedial Action based on those studies. Also, detailed review of liability among potentially responsible parties would be carried out to determine additional sources for cost-sharing of review and cleanup costs.

Question: On what basis was this estimate made?

Answer: The current estimate is very preliminary. Better estimates will be made by the Service based on recommendations submitted by a Biological Technical Assessment Group (BTAG), composed of representatives from the Fish and Wildlife Service, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the States, sponsored by EPA's

Philadelphia Region. A Site Investigation Report for the Folcroft Landfill and Tinicum Marsh, a joint effort by the Fish and Wildlife Service and EPA, was published in September 1989. Based on this report, NOAA is preparing recommendations to help protect its trust resources. These data and recommendations will be considered along with Tinicum's Master Plan by the BTAG and will be the basis for addressing further development and public use on the site. The BTAG is scheduled to meet in May. Pending development of proposals by the BTAG, cost estimates will be prepared by the Service.

Land Acquisition

Question: According to a table on FWS-346 there will be a decrease in the amount of acres purchased for endangered species from 16,208 acres in 1989 to 6,524 in your proposed estimate. What is the basis for reducing the purchase of acreage for endangered species?

Answer: There is no correlation between the acreage acquired for endangered species in FY 1989 and the acreage proposed to be acquired in FY 1991. The difference in acreage could simply be that the FY 1991 land is more expensive on a per acre basis. However, there is a direct correlation between the amount of funding requested in the FY 1991 budget for various types of projects and the Department's ranking system. The Department's system is weighted towards projects with urban recreational values. In addition, the presence of an endangered species only adds 40 points to the project ranking out of a possible 570 points. The system places less emphasis on endangered species thus less funding is requested and the amount of acres that can be purchased is reduced.

Question: We appropriated $10,000,000 in 1989 for wetlands. Why is there no acreage purchased associated with emergency wetlands for 1989?

Answer: The wetlands acquisitions in fiscal year 1989 were acquired under the acquisition authority of the Fish and Wildlife Act. The acquisition authority under the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act required the acquisitions to be consistent with the wetlands priority conservation plan. This plan was not sent to Congress until July 1989, thus precluding the use of this acquisition authority.

Question: Provide for the record the acquisitions of wetlands in 1989 to include refuge, acres, and dollar amount.

Answer: Provided for the record:

UNIT	ACRES	ACQUISITION COST
Klamath Forest, OR	2,237	$1,000,000
Anahuac, TX	3,065	1,000,000
Lake Ophelia, LA	5,154	2,081,000
Bond Swamp, GA	3,684	1,400,000
Cape May, NJ	1,026	1,300,000
Pettaquamscutt, RI	5	600,000
Prairie Pothole Areas	1,908	535,000
Totals	17,089	$ 7,916,000
Fish and Wildlife Foundation		2,000,000
		$ 9,916,000

Selawik Airplane Hangar

Question: What are the lease terms for the site selected for an aircraft hangar at Kotzebue, Alaska? (FWS-309)

Answer: The term is for 30 years from November 1,1987 to October 31, 2017 and Rental is $1,500 per year (37,500 square feet at $0.04 per foot). The rate is adjustable by the State after each 5 year period.

Questions: Are lease costs included in the request of $1,625,000 ? If not, where are the costs budgeted?

Answer: No. The lease cost is only $1,500 per year and is considered an operational cost to be paid with refuge operation and maintenance funding, budgeted for Selawik NWR.

Question: What are the advantages of the site to be leased from the Alaska Department of Transportation?

Answer: The State Department of Transportation owns all of the land adjacent to the airport. There is no other land available with access to the runways.

Question: At what stage is planning and design for this project?

Answer: Design of the hangar is 35% complete. The final design and bid specification can be completed as construction funds are requested.

Question: What share of the costs will the National Park Service pay?

Answer: The National Park Service will pay their fair share of the annual operations and maintenance costs including lease costs. The actual costs each agency will pay will be determined when operation and maintenance costs are known.

Question: The Fish and Wildlife Service has a land acquisition priority system as does the Department of the Interior. Please explain how your land acquisition priority system differs from the Department's. For example, how much weight does your system give endangered species?

Answer: The major difference between the two ranking systems is the relative weight of the priorities. The Fish and Wildlife Service's thrust is the biological resources, while the Department's priority thrust is urban recreational. A quick explanation of the two system's differences is the point weighing for specific purposes. The Department's system has a possible total of 570 points for any one project, with public use criteria being 180 points of this total. An endangered species' presence adds 40 points and wetlands 80 points, with the remaining 270 points made up of factors including the acquisition costing less than market value, interest being less than fee, non-Federal participation, manageability of the unit, uniqueness, threat, and agency priority. The Service's system ranks each project within its own category, endangered species, nationally significant wildlife habitat, and wetlands, by the project's biological significance. The projects are than merged with other categories using common factors. The priority within each category is maintained within the combined National list so that the top endangered species project remains throughout the sequence above the next highest endangered species unit. The same priority sequence is maintained for the other two categories. The common factors used for merging the projects are: contributions to National Service goals, 35%; degree of threat, 25%; public use, 10%; and Director's priority, 30%. The Service's ranking system is meant to treat all categories equally and thus endangered species units have the same ranking weight as the other two categories using Land Acquisition funding.

Question: Please explain the $600,000 request for equipment associated with the increase for acquisition management.

Answer: The $600,000 for equipment is the total equipment needs for the Land Acquisition appropriation. Actual FY 1989 equipment expenditures totaled $480,000 and is estimated at $500,000 for FY 1990. The Service is computerizing the land acquisition records system and additional computer equipment needs for FY 1991 are projected to be $80,000 over the $520,000 initial estimate.

Question: Please explain the $3,360,000 request for other services associated with the increase for acquisition management.

Answer: Other services involve payments for appraisals, title insurance, cadastral surveys, and other contracted services involved with land acquisition. The increased funding for acquisition management will shift the costs for these services from project line item appropriations to acquisition management, thus freeing up more funds for the direct purchase cost of lands.

Question: Why should the Land and Water Conservation Fund be tapped to pay for administrative expenses of land acquired through the operation of the Farm Bill?

Answer: Realty personnel provide assistance to the Farm Bill program by reviewing the easement documents for proper descriptions, ordering title insurance, reviewing title, and otherwise handling the transfers from the Farmer's Home Administration to place this interest into the National wildlife refuge system. Nearly all of our realty staff are salaried from the Land Acquisition and Migratory Bird Conservation Account appropriations, and thus their costs and time spent on the Farm Bill are charged to these accounts.

Question: What expenses did you incur in 1989 in the land acquisition account for Farm Bill acquisitions?

Answer: There is no separate accounting system for determining the costs attributable to the realty division for Farm Bill acquisition. A reasonable estimate would be about $150,000. This would be about 3 FTE's and $10,000 for title evidence.

Question: How does this compare to your estimate for FY 1990 and for FY 1991?

Answer: The estimates for FY 1990 and 1991 are expected to increase. Title evidence was obtained only for fee ownership acquisitions in FY 1989. Easement interests are now required to have valid title. This could amount to 200 to 300 easements with title evidence costing approximately $1,000 each. Although these lands are at no cost, the title must meet the standards required by the Justice Department. Many of these acquisitions will need curative actions to obtain the solicitor's approval. If title is not satisfactory, these units cannot be part of the refuge system.

Question: Since the Migratory Bird Conservation Account focuses on migratory waterfowl habitat acquisitions, shouldn't the Land and Water Conservation Fund reflect more of an emphasis on endangered species?

Answer: The Service's land acquisition under the Land and Water Conservation Fund reflects equal emphasis on all five of the acquisition authorities authorized under the Act. The Service's land acquisition priority system ranks all units on common factors within the three categories; endangered species, wetlands and nationally significant wildlife habitat.

Question: Does your land acquisition priority system combine rankings for the Migratory Bird Conservation Account acquisitions with Land and Water Conservation Fund rankings?

Answer: The Migratory Bird Conservation Account land acquisitions are a separate priority system ranking only units within the migratory bird category and are not combined with Land and Water Conservation Fund categories for ranking.

Question: How do you decide whether to recommend an acquisition for the Land Acquisition account as opposed to recommending it to the Migratory Bird Conservation Account?

Answer: Acquisitions under the Migratory Bird Conservation Account must be refuge units approved by the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. In addition, the Commission must also approve the prices paid for each tract. Waterfowl Production Areas are also acquired under the Migratory Bird Conservation Account, but are not subject to the Commission's approval. Only those migratory bird units that meet the threshold criteria within the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan and rank high enough within the wetlands category on the priority system would be considered for land acquisition appropriation funding.

Question: What are the operating costs requested in the 1991 appropriation?

Answer: Operating costs of the land acquisition appropriation involve all costs other than the land purchase price. Related acquisition costs and base staff salaries involve appraisals, negotiations, initial contamination surveys, title insurance, cadastral surveys, closing costs, and relocation costs. In addition to related acquisition costs, operation costs include land acquisition planning, training, environmental impact studies and coordination with the public and local governmental bodies. Ideally the acquisition management appropriations would cover all operating costs for the land acquisition program. The 1990 acquisition management appropriation of $3,000,000 does not cover salaries of staff and other operation costs. The $7,500,000 requested for FY 1991 would be a major step in approaching this concern. The total operating costs for FY 1989 totaled $9.3 million. The acquisition management appropriation was $2.8 million, amounting to a shortfall of $6.5 million. The cost estimate for the FY 1991 operations totals slightly over $12.5 million, leaving a shortfall of $5.0 million between operating costs and acquisition management funding that must come from line item project funds.

Question: Please explain why the Migratory Bird Conservation Account requires 157 FTE's while the larger Land Acquisition account requires 58 in 1990?

Answer: The actual FTE's used for the acquisition programs far exceeds the FTE allowances. In FY 1988 the combined land acquisition program, Land Acquisition and Migratory Bird Conservation Accounts, totaled $127.5 million, including prior year carryovers. This is very similar to the FY 1990 funding level. The FTE's budgeted in FY 1988 were 157 for the Migratory Bird Conservation Account and 50 for Land Acquisition. Actual FTE's used that year were 133 and 122, respectively, for a total of 255 FTE's. Nearly all the realty personnel worked on both programs and charged their time and costs to the appropriate accounts. We fully expect acquisition FTE's to be parallel to the FY 1988 amounts.

Question: Why in the land acquisition account is the cost per FTE in 1990 for salaries and benefits in excess of $103,000?

Answer: The combined land acquisition program, Land Acquisition and Migratory Bird Conservation Account is conducted by the staff of the Division of Realty. The Division's staff is budgeted 215 FTE's for both accounts, 58 from the Land Acquisition account and 157 from the Migratory Bird Conservation Account. Realty personnel work on both programs and charge their time and costs to the appropriate account. Some of the FTE's from the Migratory Bird Conservation account are used to work on Land acquisition projects and are funded from the Land Acquisition account. Therefore, it appears that the cost per FTE in the land acquisition account is inordinately high. However, the total amount for salaries and benefits in both accounts is $11.2 million or about $52,000 per FTE.

National Wildlife Refuge Fund

Question: Please provide for the record the total liability under the Refuge Revenue Sharing Act.

Answer: The Refuge Revenue Sharing Act of 1935, as amended, established procedures for making payments to counties from revenues derived from the sale of products on land under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Public Law 95-469 authorizes appropriations as necessary to make up the difference, if the calculated entitlement is greater than the amount available from refuge receipts. It is estimated that the total amount due the counties in FY 1991 will be $16,935,000. The actual calculated amount will not be known until March or April of 1991.

Question: To what do you attribute the greater than anticipated receipts in FY 1989?

Answer: The receipts used to make the payments to counties in FY 1989 were collected in FY 1988. The receipts were greater than anticipated due to increased sales of forest products and relatively high oil prices in FY 1988. The receipts used to make the FY 1990 payments which were collected in FY 1989 were $6,095,893, and were higher than the anticipated level of $5,990,000. The estimate for FY 1990 receipts is again $5,990,000, and the balance after expenses for sales will be used for 1991 payments to counties. It is difficult to predict the fluctuations of the economy and therefore, difficult to accurately forecast the level of receipts as the price of timber and oil have a great impact on the amount of receipts collected each year.

Question; What incentive do you have to hold down your expenses for sales of wildlife refuge products?

Answer: Expenses for sales have fluctuated over the last five years from a high of $2,520,000 in FY 1988 to a low of $2,340,000 in FY 1985. It is likely that there would be serious repercussions from any large increase in expenses for sales, as any increase directly reduces the amount of net receipts available to make payments to the counties. Since the counties are already receiving less than full payments, any further reduction due to an increase in expenses for sales would generate an undesirable response from the counties.

North American Wetlands Conservation Fund

Question: The primary purpose of the conservation program funded through the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund is to encourage partnership among public agencies and other interests? (FWS-423)

Answer: Yes, and the partnerships are to protect, enhance, restore, and manage wetland habitats for migratory birds and other fish and wildlife in North America.

Question: What portion of the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund is for land acquisition?

Answer: No projects have been recommended as the North American Wetlands Conservation Council has not yet met. The Council will meet on May 3, 1990, to finalize their procedures and again in early August to review project proposals. The Act does not specify any minimum or maximum percentage of the funds to be used for acquisition. The Act calls for the funding of "wetland conservation projects" and defines them as the obtaining of long-term, real property interest in lands and waters; the restoration, management, or enhancement of wetland systems to be administered for long-term purposes; and adds technical training and infrastructure development in the case of Mexican projects. The North American Wetlands Conservation Council will evaluate and rank project proposals involving land acquisition and other activities, and make recommendations to the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission for project funding in 1991. In determining which projects to fund, the Commission ultimately will decide what portion of the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund will be expended for land acquisition. The exact amount for land acquisition will depend on the array of proposals yet to be submitted.

Question: For those lands acquired in the U.S., who would be responsible for management?

Answer: The Act requires that any real property acquired be administered for the long-term conservation of the property for migratory birds and other fish and wildlife dependent on that property. The North American Wetland Conservation Council will recommend proposals for funding approval by the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. Each proposal will identify the holder of interest, including fee title interest, and identify those responsible for long-term management of lands included in the proposed project. For example, projects sponsored by the Fish and Wildlife Service would be managed by the Service as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System. Projects sponsored by The Nature Conservancy would be managed by the Conservancy unless the proposal was cosponsored by a state who's contribution was the long-term management commitment. Any contract/grant issued to project proponents shall contain legal safeguards to protect the long-term Federal investment.

Question: Please describe what the $6,722,000 set aside for grants is to do.

Answer: This was an early estimate. The total funding available under the Act will actually depend upon the amount appropriated and the amount of interest and fines accrued each year. The total of the three fund sources, however, will be allocated in only two basic ways. Up to 4% of the total amount may be spent by the Fish and Wildlife Service on administration of the Act and evaluation. The second way the funds will be spent is for contracts, grants, or allocation to a Federal agency for specific wetland conservation projects that are yet to be recommended by the North American Wetlands

Grants may be for either acquisition of real property interest or for management purposes. The Council will complete its recommendations for projects by January 1, 1991.

Question: Who would receive these grants?

Answer: The Canadian government, Mexican government, or U.S. Federal government, state/provincial governments, Native American Tribal organization, or private sponsors of a cost-shared proposal approved by the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. The recipient must be able to demonstrate the legal, organizational, and financial status and responsibility necessary to meet the various laws and regulations governing such use of Federal funds. In practice, Canadian grantees may include the Saskatchewan Crown Corporation, Ducks Unlimited, Canada, and Wildlife Habitat Canada. In Mexico, grantees could be World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy, Ducks Unlimited, Mexico, National Wildlife Federation, or Conservation International. In the U.S., grant recipients might include state game and fish agencies, Native American Tribal organizations, the Fish and Wildlife Service, other Federal resource management agencies, The Nature Conservancy, Ducks Unlimited, Inc., the National Audubon Society, local governments, and various regional groups. All interested groups or individuals are eligible for consideration, and cannot be excluded without being given the opportunity to demonstrate the quality of their proposal and the strength of the partnerships they represent. The Council will meet May 3 to establish procedures for project solicitation, review, and recommendation to the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission.

Question: Why do you anticipate an unobligated balance of $17,802,000?

Answer: The North American Wetlands Conservation Fund will receive funds from direct appropriation, interest on invested funds from Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman - Robertson), and migratory bird fines, penalties, and forfeitures. A total of $25,000,000 is anticipated from these funding sources for FY-1991, based on interest accrued and an appropriation at the authorized funding level. These funds will be totally obligated on wetlands conservation projects during FY 1991.

The Service anticipates obligating $17,802,000 or 71% of the total available in the first year of operation. The unobligated balance is estimated at $7,198,000. Because this is the first year of operation the Service did not anticipate a 100% obligation rate however, in subsequent years we believe the rate will increase significantly.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE HONORABLE BILL LOWERY

Contaminants

Question: Mr. Turner, I am deeply concerned about the effects of contaminants on our wildlife. I recently saw firsthand what kind of an effort it takes to combat the effects of an oil spill in Huntington Beach -I would also like to commend the Fish and Wildlife Service for the outstanding job they did.

Water quality in the San Diego Bay is one of my chief concerns and I know the constraints on the Service are such that there is little time for involvement. What level of additional funding would be needed just to meet current 1991 contaminant workload commitments in Region 1?

Answer: For 1990 the contaminants program in Region 1 is funded at $625,000/9 FTE. Contaminants specialists provide technical expertise in areas such as oil spill response, natural resource damage assessment, evaporation and cyanide leach pond issues, refuge preacquisition surveys, toxic dredge spoil, Superfund site cleanup, and agricultural drainwater issues. At least six full-time equivalents and $325,000 additional base funding would be needed to cover these issues, exclusive of recently initiated natural resource damage assessment actions. Region 1 is involved in five major natural resource damage assessment actions at Superfund sites (Los Angeles Bight, California; Levin-Richmond, California; Iron Mountain, California; Commencement Bay, Washington, and Bunker Hill, Idaho) and three similar actions resulting from major oil spills (Huntington Beach, California; Nestucca, Washington; and Apex Oil, California). Each action requires an investment of time and funds to develop evidence for the case. Damages collected from the polluters and the costs of pursuing the cases are, by statute, used to restore the damaged resources. A minimum of $1,000,000 and five additional qualified personnel would be necessary to fulfill the Fish and Wildlife Service's obligations as a co-trustee with the State and other Federal agencies to pursue natural resource damages in 1991.

Question: Of that, what would be added to your abilities in Southern California?

Answer: Three additional contaminants specialists and $240,000 funding would be committed for water quality related projects in the San Diego Bay/Tijuana River Estuary, southern Central Valley, and the Salton Sea areas. Of the damage assessment funding, approximately $400,000 would be needed for pursuit of the natural resource damages to endangered sea birds due to DDT and PCB contamination in the Los Angeles bight area, and $100,000 for two oil spill damage assessments, including the Huntington Beach spill.

Recovery Funds

Question: What funding do you anticipate allocating to species recovery for the light-footed clapper rail, desert tortoise and least tern?

Answer: The Service anticipates allocating $22,000 to the desert tortoise recovery in FY 1991. No funds are currently planned for the light-footed clapper rail and California least tern.

Question: What additional funding would be needed to do a more in-depth job of species recovery in Region 1?

Answer: The fiscal year 1991 budget continues current funding for endangered species recovery and Region 1 has been given a planning target of $3.3 million. Additional funding could be used in Region 1 for both recovery planning and species specific recovery actions. An additional $400,000 and 7 FTEs would add 1 recovery biologist to each field office to develop, update, or revise recovery plans on priority species, to help address the recovery plan backlog for listed species in Region 1. Additional funding in excess of $1.5 million has been identified for potential recovery projects in 1991 if funding were available. The following table is a listing of the projects identified earlier this year (to the Fish and Wildlife Foundation) to total $1.55 million in additional recovery effort that Region 1 could undertake in 1991 with additional funds.

Species	Project	$000
Warner sucker	Life history and propagation	55
Lost River and Shortnose sucker	Life history/habitat enhancement	30
Morro Bay kangaroo rat	Captive propagation	50
Light-footed clapper rail	Relocation and captive breeding	55
California least tern	Reduce predation	90
Light-footed clapper rail and least tern	Baja California Estuary surveys	25
San Joaquin Valley species		250
Fresno Kangaroo Rat	Determine population density	
Giant Kangaroo Rat	Grazing study at Elkhorn Plain	
Blunt-nosed leopard lizard	Population survey	
San Joaquin kit fox	Status inventories and monitor	
Owen's tui chub	Life history studies	22
Least Bell's vireo	Reintroduction site studies	50
Oregon silverspot butterfly	Habitat enhancement/manipulation	120
Guam species	Brown tree snake prevention	30
California condor	Breeding facilities	300
Desert tortoise	Determine limiting factors	200
Armagosa vole	Survey methodologies	15
Eureka Valley dunegrass and Eureka Dunes evening primrose	Baseline data	25
Owen's pupfish	Habitat requirements	6
Smith's blue butterfly	Invasive species/status surveys	14
Peregrine falcon	Contaminant studies	60
Misc. Oregon species	Status monitoring	34
San Benito evening primrose	Field surveys	4
Bald eagles	Roost site survey; management	115
TOTAL		1550

Question: How much of that extra effort would you allocate to southern California to address our pressing needs there?

Answer: This increased amount includes approximately $350,000 for the Southern California Field Station to increase endangered species recovery activities. Additional research on disease, nutrition, habitat requirements, grazing, raven predation, and human activities and their effort on desert tortoise populations could be done for the desert tortoise at a cost of $200,000. Fence construction to reduce terrestrial predation would aid in the recovery of the California least tern at a cost of $90,000. Relocation and captive breeding may be necessary to combat increasing predation and low numbers for the light-footed clapper rail. These measures and updating the recovery plan would require an additional $55,000. In addition to these projects, a more intensive captive breeding effort for the light-footed clapper rail and California clapper rail could be done for $300,000 for both species.

Section 7 Consultations

Question: I understand Region 1 is losing $380,000 in Section 7 funds. Would you explain the impact of this reduction on Region 1, and California in particular?

Answer: A reduction of $540,000 is proposed in the FY 1991 President's budget for section 7 consultations. It is anticipated that the reductions would be in Nationwide consultation activities, which occur predominantly in the development of Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP's). Of the total reduction, Region 1's consultation budget for FY 1991 would be reduced by $146,000. Given the magnitude of the reduction in Region 1, it is unlikely that it could be completely absorbed by the three Field Offices currently involved with existing California HCP's in Kern, San Diego, and Riverside Counties. Therefore, Service involvement in other planned HCP's in Region 1, such as the one in Las Legas, Nevada, would likely be impacted also. In addition, because of our major Nationwide consultations on pesticides and animal damage control activities, there would be reduced individual consultation efforts in areas with high agricultural pesticide use and animal damage control activities.

Coleman National Fish Hatchery

Question: It is my understanding that the Coleman National Fish Hatchery experienced a variety of problems including introduced diseases. Would the $1.5 million proposed in the President's budget mitigate the disease problem?

Answer: During the nearly 50 years that the Coleman National Fish Hatchery has been operating, six additional non-Service hatcheries have begun operations in the Battle Creek watershed, the source of the Coleman National Fish Hatchery water supply, and are believed to be the source of diseases new to Coleman. One of these disease organisms, the cause of Whirling Disease, resulted in the February 1986 destruction of 1.2 million steelhead trout weighing over 80 tons when they became infected. As a result of the destruction of this entire year class of steelhead trout and because of the threat the disease organism posed to the chinook salmon rearing program, the Service prepared a station development plan that would correct current operating deficiencies at Coleman, including the recurrence of Whirling Disease. The $1.5 million in the President's budget is for completion of two projects, one of which would help to address the disease concerns at Coleman.

Question: What is the cost for funding the highest priority items identified in the 1987 Station Development Plan?

Answer: The Service in 1987 completed a plan for the orderly rehabilitation and development of Coleman National Fish Hatchery to incorporate the latest fish propagation technology, to correct water quality problems associated with fish health, and to correct design and operational deficiencies. The high priority initial phase of this plan is to correct current, major problems that threaten or impair the ability to minimally satisfy fish mitigation objectives is estimated at $13.7 million. The highest priorities needed within the initial phase totals $6.3 million and are for: replacement of the number 3 water intake structure and sill ($800,000); completion of pollution abatement facilities for water being utilized and discharged in the fish rearing program ($700,000); replacement of the food storage building ($600,000); completion of the water ozone system from 5,000 to 20,000 gallons per minute per original design ($3,500,000); and replacement of the Battle Creek fish barrier dam ($700,000). The first two projects totaling $1.5 million are included in the President's FY 1991 budget.

Question: Does the Fish and Wildlife Service operate any other hatcheries in California?

Answer: Coleman National Fish Hatchery is currently the only hatchery operated by the Fish and Wildlife Service in California. Up until 1988, the Service operated the Tehama-Colusa Fish Facility at Red Bluff, California, which utilized a fish spawning channel as opposed to a traditional fish hatchery to produce fish to mitigate for Federal water development projects on the Sacramento River. The Tehama-Colusa facility, however, failed to meet its fish production objectives, so the Service ceased fish production activities at the facility and placed it in caretaker status.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE HONORABLE LINDY BOGGS

Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge

Question: What is the status of efforts to repair the Maxent Canal Levee at the Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge, Louisiana?

Answer: An indepth engineering study of the levee has been completed by the Waldemar Nelson Engineering firm of New Orleans. Based on this study, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) has assured the Service that the $3.68 million appropriated by Congress will be sufficient to repair the levee. The Service has entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the Corps for them to supervise this project on a cost reimbursable basis. If the project proceeds as planned, the Corps will advertise the Maxent levee repair project for bids on May 15, 1990.

Question: Should the acquisition of the Refuge go forward, as it currently appears likely, what are the Service's plans for developing full operation of the Refuge?

Answer: The Service will develop plans during the master planning process for full use of the refuge. Legislation authorizing the refuge mandated that a master plan be prepared within two years of its establishment. The initial plans for management of the area while the master plan is being completed will most likely include public fishing, birdwatching, guided tours, limited environmental education, self-guided tour trails and canoe routes, and water level management to improve the habitat for waterfowl and nongame birds.

Question: What are the Service's plans for construction of facilities at the Refuge?

Answer: Plans for construction of facilities will be developed and finalized during the master planning process. We currently envision a wildlife interpretive center (which will contain environmental education facilities and interpretive exhibits), administrative and maintenance facilities, boardwalks, wildlife observation towers, foot trails, self-guided auto tour routes, pumps and water control structures, boat launches, and interpretive kiosks. However, it should be realized these plans can change significantly with public input and review during the master planning process which was mandated by the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act.

Question: Are funds available for this type of work in FY 1991 or are additional funds needed?

Answer: Currently, there are no funds available for this type work. However, in 1987 the Service requested the reprogramming of $1,641,000 within the construction and anadromous fish appropriation from projects at Bogue Chitto NWR to be used for projects at Bayou Sauvage and Bogue Chitto NWR's. The projects at Bayou Sauvage included $1,079,000 for master planning, $50,000 for boundary signing and posting, and $50,000 for the construction of kiosks and parking areas along U.S. 90 and U.S. 11. Approval of this reprogramming request has not been provided. In the meantime, $1,606,000 of these funds were included in the list for the construction appropriations to cover 1989 emergency fire costs, and to date these funds have not been restored. If these funds are restored the Service will request consideration of the reprogramming proposal to enable, the Service to begin signing, boundary posting, and master planning.

National Wetlands Research Center

Question: What is the status of plans to construct a new facility for the National Wetlands Research Center?

Answer: The pre-soliciatation announcement appeared in the Commerce Business Daily March 20, 1990. Soliciation documents (plans and specifications) will be available April 26, 1990.

Question: What is the schedule for the construction of the new Center? Are available funds adequate?

Answer: The construction bid opening is scheduled for May 24, 1990 at 2PM. Ground breaking is scheduled for June 20, 1990 as soon as the notice to proceed has been received.

Question: Are available funds adequate?

Answer: Estimated planning and construction are $11,050,000 and $7,003,000 has been appropriated. An additional $4,050,000 will be needed in FY 1991 to complete construction. We also estimate that $2,600,000 will be needed to equip and furnish the facility. As an outyear expense, $1,250,000 will also be needed to move the staff to the new location.

Question: I understand the Center currently conducts research coordinated with and directly responsive to the needs of the State of Louisiana. This research is consistent with the State's coastal restoration efforts, particularly the construction and operation of its marsh/water management funds projects. Please describe this cooperative program. Are funds adequate for a vigorous research effort or has there been a reduction in your funding request?

Answer: This program includes research on reinventory of the coastal resources, ecological landscape modeling, marsh plant stress causes and effesrts, contaminants, and the effectiveness of marsh management practices. The marsh management portion of th program was the last to be implemented due to scheduling and incremental funding considereations. The program was funded at $1,200,000 in FY 1989 and $1,800,000 in FY 1990. The President's budget in FY 1991 includes $1,600,000 which will allow for the continuation of all of the above research activities, except those related to the effectiveness of marsh management practices.

Louisiana Wetlands

Question: For a number of years, the Ecological Services Field Office in Lafayette, Louisiana has provided technical expertise to local government, private landowners, and sister Federal agencies in the development of sound, rational, cost-effective marsh management programs. More recently, the office has been instrumental in helping the State of Louisiana in the development of its Coastal Restoration Plan that was recently presented to the State Legislature. I understand budgetary constraints have precluded the filling of at least two currently available positions in the office. The State informs me that the office is critical to efforts to address coastal deterioration problems in Louisiana. Has there been a reduction in funding for the Ecological Services Field Office in Lafayette?

Answer: Yes, there has been a reduction in funding for the Lafayette Field Office in FY 1990.

Question: If so, why?

Answer: In FY 1989, funds were allocated for contaminant studies on several Louisiana National Wildlife Refuges, including Atchafalya, Catahoula, Lacassine, Tensas, and Upper Ouachita. The data has been collected, so the funding was discontinued in 1990. Also, funds were not allocated for the purchase of two vehicles.

Question: How much was the reduction?

Answer: The Lafayette Field Office was allocated $378,000 in FY 1989 and $328,000 in FY 1990. Thus, the FY 1990 funding level is $50,000 less than the FY 1989 funding level. Of the decrease, $25,000 was associated with the contaminant studies and $25,000 was associated with the vehicle purchase.

The proposed funding level for the Lafayette Field Office for FY 1991 is $343,000. The additional $15,000 will be used to improve current efforts in coastal wetland permit review and pre-development consultations.

Louisiana Wetlands

Question: The Cameron/Creole Watershed project has finally been implemented after many years of compromise and coordination. I understand it has the potential of being a showcase marsh management project. I understand the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge is currently the only authority with the technical knowledge and inclination to operate water control structures appropriately but additional personnel are necessary to satisfy management needs for the project. What is the status of efforts to provide the necessary resources to that station?

Answer: The following is the background information and the status of efforts to provide the necessary resources to Sabine National Wildlife Refuge for the Cameron/Creole Watershed project:

--The Cameron/Creole Watershed project in Louisiana was authorized, planned and constructed by the Soil Conservation Service under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (P.L. 566). It contains 19 miles of levee and 5 large water control structures, which were constructed at a cost of nearly $10 million between 1962 and 1989. While the original purpose of the project was primarily flood control, environmental review and public input resulted in a completed project which, if properly operated, can be a model or showcase for marsh restoration projects in Louisiana and other coastal states.

--The project area encompasses approximately 64,000 acres of which 14,926 acres is the East Cove unit of the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge. The Miami Corporation owns the major portion of the remaining acreage within the watershed. The primary interest of the Fish and Wildlife Service in this project is to protect refuge marshes from further deterioration from saltwater intrusion which was accelerated by the widening of a ship channel in Calcasieu Lake. Approximately 30,000 acres of vegetated marshes have deteriorated to open water within the project area since the 1950's. Vegetation and salinities will be restored within the project area to conditions that existed in 1971, which provided for estuarine species as well as waterfowl, nutria, alligators, nongame birds, and freshwater fish species.

--The Service is not the only authority with the technical knowledge to operate the structures. There are certainly capable people within the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, as well as the private sector, with this knowledge. However, the Service definitely has been operating the structures as evidenced by a work plan agreement signed with the Soil Conservation Service in 1962 and amended in 1971. In this agreement the Service assumed operation responsibility for the water control structures along Calcasieu Lake consistent with a management plan and the project sponsors (Cameron Parish Gravity Drainage Districts 3 and 4) agreed to maintain the levee and water control structures consistent with a maintenance plan. In the original work plan agreement prepared in 1962, the Service agreed to operate one proposed lakeshore structure to be located on Sabine National Wildlife Refuge. However, due to environmental concerns and the need to provide for ingress and egress of marine organisms between Calcasieu Lake and the marshes, the final project and agreement contained provisions that the Service operate five lakeshore structures (three of which are on refuge lands) with time consuming operation methods. One refuge employee has been provided to carry out Service monitoring responsibilities related to the project since 1983. This has proven to be insufficient to do necessary biological monitoring and needed management within the watershed, plus efficiently operate the structures which were completed in 1989.

--The overall needs of the area will require at least two additional personnel to adequately monitor water quality, vegetative changes, ingress and egress of estuarine dependent marine organisms, and to manipulate the water control structures at the appropriate times. These positions are currently being filled. Costs related to additional personnel, equipment, and other needs amount to an estimated $175,000 for initial expenditures. Annual operating costs thereafter are estimated at $105,000 per year. The Miami Corporation has agreed to provide up to 1 1/2 manyears of effort to assist with the project until the Service can provide adequate staffing. This will be done under a North American Waterfowl Management Plan partnership agreement.

Additionally, the Service is exploring ways of raising the gates on the structures to provide for more efficient and practical operation. A cost estimate for this conversion (which should be covered by or at a minimum shared by other agencies/cooperators) should be available soon.

Wetland Budget with Emphasis on Louisiana

Question: OMB has indicated that $36 million in the Service's FY 1991 budget will support programs to enhance, protect and preserve the Nation's wetlands. Please describe this program.

Answer: The Services's Wetlands Initiative, which totals $35,911,000 for FY 1991, is organized around a three-pronged approach to the President's goal of no net loss of wetlands: Wetlands Protection; Wetlands Restoration; and Wetlands Research, Education and Information. This initiative draws on existing programs and provides for the enhancement of programs with substantial opportunities for wetlands conservation. The FY 1991 budget request includes increases for wetland protection through permitting consultations with other agencies and the Service's Bay-Estuary Program; increases for wetland restoration/enhancement through agricultural wetlands restoration activities, the acquisition of water rights for Refuges, the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, and on/off Service lands restoration; and increases for Research/Education and Mapping through the National Wetlands Inventory, wetland contaminants research, coastal wetlands loss activities, and the Wetlands/Migratory Bird Database.

Question: What portion of this program do you foresee devoting to Louisiana's critical wetlands loss program?

Answer: The Service recognizes the significance of wetland losses in Louisiana and will continue to give the program its support, as well as appropriate consideration in the allocation of available Service resources. The Service continues to work with the Army Corps of Engineers, the State of Louisiana, and other appropriate agencies, in the protection and restoration of Louisiana's wetlands. The Service offers technical assistance to the public for wetland restoration; reviews Corps and other agencies permit applications for projects designed to divert Mississippi flows that could diminish flows to adjacent marshes; continues to work with the oil industry to reduce impacts to wetlands during oil exploration and drilling activities.

Question: Can you identify how the Service is addressing the preservation of bottom land hardwoods in Louisiana?

Answer: Under the authority of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, the Service reviews proposals for Federally funded or permitted activities having potential adverse effects on bottomland hardwoods and other habitat types. The Service is assisting the Corps of Engineers in identifying desirable tracts of bottomland hardwoods for acquisition as part of the multipurpose plan for Atchalafya Basin Floodway.

The Service also assists the U.S. Department of Agriculture in administering the Swampbuster provision of the Food Security Act of 1985. The Service reviews Farmers home Administration inventory properties for recommended conservation easements on properties that include existing bottomland hardwoods and other wetlands. The Service provides technical assistance to the U.S. Department of Agriculture to facilitated restoration of bottomland hardwoods and other wetlands on private agricultural lands under the Conservation Reserve Program and the Water Bank Program. In accordance with the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act, the Service is coordinating with Federal and State agencies and the private sector to identify numerous high quality wetland tracts in Louisiana that contain extensive bottomland hardwoods. The Service is also acquiring bottomland hardwood tracts in Louisiana as additions to the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Question: Is this wetlands preservation effort being adequately addressed?

Answer: The Service continues to work for the preservation of wetlands and bottomland hardwoods in Louisiana. The degree of protection and restoration of these valuable resources remains dependent on available resource levels.

Bogue Chitto National Wildlife Refufe

Question: $1.6 million was previously reprogrammed from the Bogue Chitto National Wildlife Refuge. These funds were to be used to build a visitors' center at the Refuge. What are your plans for the construction of a visitors' center at the Refuge?

Answer: In Fiscal Year 1985 and 1987, a total of $1,641,000 was appropriated for construction of an office/visitor contact facility ($411,000) and administrative/visitor/maintenance facility ($1,200,000) at Boque Chitto NWR. The Service requested reprogramming of $1,641,000 in 1987, but this request was held up pending establishment of the Bayou Sauvage NWR. At that time a total of $462,000 was intended to be used at Bogue Chitto to construct two interpretive kiosks, build a boardwalk, upgrade 0.6 miles of gravel road for public access, and construct maintenance/storage facilities.

In the meantime,$1,606,000 of these funds were included in the list for the construction appropriations to cover 1988 emergency fire costs, and to date these funds have not been restored.

If the Service intendes to combine the Bogue Chitto Office/ Visitor Center with a facility at Bayou Sauvage. There is still a real need, however, for on-site maintenance/storage facilities and public use improvements at Bogue Chitto, and if the funds are restored, planning for these facilities would be initiated immediately.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE HONORABLE ROBERT KASTENMEIER

Contaminant Induced Mortality

Question: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has a substantial annual investment in the collection and chemical analysis of wildlife for environmental contaminant assessment purposes. Is this type of activity sufficient by itself to monitor the health status of wildlife being evaluated and to reach cause and effect relationships regarding contaminant induced mortality?

Answer: No. The information obtained from these collections is limited to the chemical residues present for the conditions and situations under which the carcasses were collected. The current procedures do not provide pathologic or tramatic evidence nor are they a good indication of the general health of a wildlife population since the caracasses are generally collected in a non-random manner.

Question: What role does the Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wildlife Health Research Center have in contaminant assessment evaluations?

Answer: The National Wildlife Health Research Center has an indirect role in the assessment of contaminant impacts on wildlife. The Center's priority for diagnostic work is to determine the probable cause of mortality in endangered species submitted for examination, to resolve cases in support of law enforcement activities, and, when environmental contaminant biologists observe unexpected mortality in the course of a study, to determine that infectious agents are not present in animals dying from unknown causes before submitting the tissues for chemical analyses.

Question: Is the current role of the Center relative to contaminant assessment evaluations adequate to meet FWS needs? If not, why not?

Answer: No. Preliminary screening for microbial, parasitical, or traumatic causes of mortality could eliminate the need for some of the expensive chemical analyses currently conducted on tissues. Pathological findings can provide guidance to environmental contaminant biologists correlating contaminant exposures in wildlife populations with health status. Additional information on the etiology and distribution of wildlife diseases; the interaction of disease, stress, and contaminant exposure; and a centralized database to retrieve mortality data would be of immense benefit to the FWS in documenting disease versus contaminant related mortality.

Question: Every year large numbers of migratory birds die from such diseases as avian botulism and avian cholera. The occurrence and distribution of these two diseases and perhaps others have apparently increased during recent years. During this same time period, North American waterfowl populations have reached an all time low. What efforts are being taken by the FWS to reduce losses from disease?

Migratory Bird Die-Offs

Answer: Dieoffs of migratory birds from diseases such as avian botulism and avian cholera are often spectacular events, involving the losses of many hundreds or thousands of birds. The cumulative effects of such dieoffs are not well known, however. Service research is attempting to explain the significance of disease to populations through research on disease and through development of life cycle models, beginning with that for the mallard. In life cycle modeling, various sources of mortality are evaluated against one another and against productivity to determine their effects on populations. We believe that the current effort is a significant step in determining the relationship between disease and waterfowl populations. In terms of combatting avian botulism and avian cholera, too little is known about their causes and their spread for us to have really effective methods of prevention. Current activities are largely diagnostic, rather than research that could lead to understanding and prevention.

Question: Is the magnitude of these efforts sufficient to combat significant disease problems? If not, why not?

Answer: Both avian botulism and avian cholera are believed to be promoted by certain habitat conditions, and continued research is needed to relate these conditions to disease outbreaks. The relationship is a complex one with both diseases, but when more is known, it should be possible to provide habitat managers with information that will permit them to manipulate these conditions and thereby prevent or reduce the occurrence of outbreaks. Current funding totals $675,000 and has permitted us to conduct research on botulism only.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE HONORABLE SIDNEY R. YATES

Charles M. Russell NWR - Habitat Management Planning Issues

Question: What is the status of compliance with the Record of Decision on the Environmental Impact Statement that requires a 33% reduction in grazing at C.M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge in Montana?

Answer: The Record of Decision was signed on April 22, 1986, calling for a reduction of grazing by 33% on the average. The reduction was to be done over a five-year period beginning in 1987. The first reduction was accomplished at the beginning (in March) of the 1987 grazing season. The required grazing reduction will be completed at the beginning of the 1991 grazing season. This is in compliance with the Record of Decision.

Question: Is the refuge staff developing and implementing the Habitat Management Plans required by the EIS?

Answer: Under the terms of the Record of Decision, Habitat Management Plans are to be developed for each of 65 grazing allotments. Each plan requires extensive input by the permittee and affected parties. Scoping sessions are held, and at least two draft plans are prepared and reviewed prior to finalizing. As of March, 1990, 39 plans have been completed. All of the rest have been started. All drafts will be completed by June 1, 1990. Completion of final drafts will depend upon litigation over the plans, but if there are no serious problems all finals should be completed by the end of FY 1990. Implementation has been mostly completed on 32 allotments.

Question: What kind of work is involved in implementing the Habitat Management Plans on the refuge, and what is the cost of that work?

Answer: Implementation progress to date has cost $300,000. All of this has come from the station's operation and maintenance funding. Some implementation work is minor and relatively inexpensive, but implementation of the remaining plans will be expensive as it requires extensive construction of boundary and interior fencing with occasional water development. By the end of FY 1990, approximately 141 miles of fence, four deep wells, and three reservoirs would need to be constructed to fully implement the completed plans. The cost for this would be $643,500. It is estimated that another $650,000 will be needed to fully implement the similar requirements of the remaining 17 Habitat Management Plans.

Question: How is the Habitat Management Plan work being funded? Do you have enough funding to complete these plans?

Answer: To date, funding for the Habitat Management Plan work is coming from the Operation and Management budget for the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge. Roughly $300,000 has been spent on these plans since 1987.

The Fish and Wildlife Service (Region 6) has enough money to complete the Habitat Management Plans, but there is not enough money to implement the plans. The funding needed to implement all the Habitat Management Plans is $1,293,500.

Question: How much vegetation recovery has occurred? What is rancher reaction to the Habitat Management Plans?

Answer: Vegetation Recovery has been hard to evaluate, and we anticipate that accurate determination will not be possible for approximately ten years after the Record of Decision is implemented. The reasons for this are: 1) cattle reduction will not be completed until 1991; 2) vegetation changes respond slowly in dry years; and 3) drought conditions have been in existence for the past few years which makes evaluation much more difficult.

Some evaluation of habitat is currently occurring through the use of fenced exclosures, Robel vegetation measurements, Daubenmire transects, shrub measurements, etc. However, because of the vast size of the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge (1.1 million acres), the refuge does not have the resources to fully implement a biological monitoring program.

Generally speaking, although they do not like the reductions in cattle grazing, permittees have been pleased with the Habitat Management Plan program. Many permittees have refused to sign the completed plans (which would acknowledge that they have received copies of the plans) because of the pending law suit which questions the validity of the EIS.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE HONORABLE RALPH REGULA

Zebra Mussels

Question: What are the potential effects of the zebra mussel infestation, particularly on Lake Erie?

Answer: The zebra mussel is fouling water intakes and other raw water usuage, including municipal, industrial, power generation and agricultural irrigation in Lake Erie. Economic losses to recreational and commecial enterprises such as boats, ships and beaches are ever increasing. Natural resource-wise the zebra mussel affects lake ecology by smothering walleye spawning reefs, eating microscopic food organisms required by young fishes, and impeding other native fauna such as crayfishes which in turn are food for other valuable fishes.

Question: According to your Zebra Mussel Research and Management Plan intensive scientific investigation of the zebra mussel is required to provide timely information to facilitate control of the infestation and minimize its effects on previously established organisms, especially indigenous species and habitats. Yet your plan indicates that funds and personnel are not currently available to address the multifaceted zebra mussel problem. What level of funding would be needed to fully implement the zebra mussel research and management plan and what would be the potential consequences of not doing this work?

Answer: It is estimated that it would require $1,650,000 to initiate research and management of the zebra mussel in FY 1991 and $1,900,000 annually from FY 1992 through FY 1995 to resolve the problem. This would include information coordination and disemination, determination of the current and future population status, habitat requirements and effects and biological and chemical control. The potential consequences of not doing this work is: The problem will persist and likely compound; the economic impact caused by this non-indigenous species will increase and costs for gathering information and finding ways to control this species will not be accomplished.

Question: Could you provide for the record a breakdown of what work would be done under your plan and where the work would be performed?

Answer: The following research and operations activities are proposed:

RESEARCH: Activity/Location	Amount $(000)
National Fisheries Research Center, Ann Arbor, Michigan	
-Information Coordination	$150
-Population Status/Environmental Impacts/Biological Control *The distributions of the 600K follows:	600*
NFRC-Great Lakes	(450)**
NFRC-Sandusky, Ohio, Field Station	(150)

**includes $150,000 biological control conducted on diving ducks by the Northern Prairie Research Center

National Fisheries Research Center, La Crosse, Wisconsin	
-Evaluate, Register Control Methods	500
National Fisheries Research Center, Gainesville, Florida	
-Habitat Requirements and Environmental Tolerances	150
OPERATIONS:	
Regional Fisheries Field Offices	
-Technical Assistance/Early Warning System	250
Total	$1,650

Question: What is currently known about the distribution and spread of the mussel?

Answer: The zebra mussel was first observed in Lake St. Clair in 1988 and within two years had spread throughout Lakes St. Clair and Erie and into western Lake Ontario. Specimens have been found in Lake Michigan, but no established populations are known at this time.

Question: Is there a threat beyond the Great Lakes to inland waters?

Answer: The zebra mussel is likely to spread to the Mississippi and Ohio River because these river systems have environmental conditions favorable to the species and are in close geographic proximity. Seventy-five percent of United States waters are determined habitable for the zebra mussel.

Question: What is currently being done to disseminate information to the public, resource managers and municipal, industrial and recreational uses of aquatic resources about te spread and control of the infestation?

Answer: Over the past two years the National Fisheries Research Center, Ann Arbor, Michigan has served as a focal point in the United States for accumulating and disseminating information on the zebra mussel to federal, state and provincial governments, industry and private entities. This has been accomplished through the Center conducting workshops, preparing study reports, bulletins, media interviews and providing technical assistance. The Energy Production Research Institute, American Water Works Association, private and bait and tackle industries, State governments and academic institutions are examples of agencies and individuals having an intense interest in the zebra mussel.

Question: Are the affected states and localities doing anything about this problem? What other Federal efforts are underway?

Answer: States and localities are doing very little other than monitoring dispersal of the invader and providing public education about risks/prevention of transport. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is monitoring dispersal through inspection of buoys for colonization and extension education. The Environmental Protection Agency has appointed a zebra mussel coordinator to serve as an interactor to its own agency and others. The Coast Guard is exploring options to prevent further introductions(P.L. 101-225).

Question: What specifically is Canada doing on their side of the Lakes?

Answer: Canada, in cooperation with the Coast Guard, has developed/implemented voluntary ballast water exchange for ships bound for the Great Lakes. They have provided sponsership of workshops/meetings and provision for extensive coordination to the public. They are conducting research on effects of zebra mussel on water quality and the walleye fishery. The Department of Oceans and Fisheries is studying the presence and impact of this indigenous species in Hamilton Harbor and Lake Ontario.

Question: Is there an established means of coordinating the various research activities that are ongoing in this country and elsewhere?

Answer: There is not an established means of coordinating the various research activities ongoing in the United States. The National Fisheries Research Center at Ann Arbor, Michigan, has been assuming the role of coordinator with other cooperating State and Federal agencies.

Question: What is known about natural resource managment strategies?

Answer: At this point very little is known about the natural resource management strategies relating to zebra mussel.

Question: What is known about the potential spread of the zebra mussel infestation?

Answer: The limits of the zebra mussel range in the United States are currently being studied by scientists. It is estimated that the potential spread is inevitable. How fast and how much is pending habitable conditions and efforts to stop its continued expansion.

Question: Given the potential economic consequences, for power plants and other industrial facilities, what if anything is the private sector doing about this problem?

Answer: Companies, industry, and water use facilities being affected by the zebra mussel are examining ways to control this intruder effectively and economically. Chemical, electrical, ultraviolet light, mechanical and magnetic control techniques are being considered. Mechanical, chemical (namely ozone and chlorine) are the main methods of control currently being used against zebra mussel in the United States.

International Center for the Preservation of Wild Animals

Question: Last year the Secretary outlined his ten-point agenda for the Department and one of these initiatives was Education. The Secretary said that: "We will place a high priority on the important role of education in ensuring the public's knowledge, appreciation and support of our natural resource policies." In line with that objective and others of the Department there is a project underway in southeastern Ohio which will create a unique education, scientific, and recreational Biopark on a 9,154-acre parcel of land, most of which has been strip mined. The purpose of the International Center for the Preservation of Wild Animals is to increase awareness of the need to conserve and manage habitat for endangered wildlife; to act as a regional, national and international focus of cooperation; and to build a facility for the breeding, study, and management of endangered wildlife.

I think this is a very exciting project and one I would think the Fish and Wildlife Service would want to participate in. Is there a mechanism for the Fish and Wildlife Service to participate in such a project?

Answer: The Service fully supports private efforts to further public understanding of the need to preserve wildlife habitat and recover endangered/threatened species. Virtually all endangered/threatened species' recovery plans stress the need for public education regarding the biology and needs of individual species. However, there currently is a need for broader spectrum public education efforts that far exceeds Service funding capabilities.

Region 3 currently is working with a number of private entities to promote endangered species awareness among members of the general public. The Nature Conservancy is probably our biggest private cooperator in this area, but we also work with organizations with a narrower focus, such as the University of Minnesota Raptor Center, the International Wolf Center, and the Center for Plant Conservation. The Service provides small-scale funding (via contracts, cooperative agreements, and grants) to these entities, as well as information and expertise.

Question: For the record would you please review the Center's concept, specifically how it would fit in with the Fish and Wildlife Service's and the Department's missions, and recommended ways the Service could participate and what level of funding would be appropriate?

Answer: The Regional Director, Twin Cities, Minnesota will survey the site to determine the potential for research or endangered species program support and the Committee will be informed of the results.

IG Report on Contracting Practices

Question: What was the rationale for limiting a proposer to within a 30-mile radius of Denver for a contract for work on dams at various locations throughout the United States?

Answer: It was the Service's intent that the successful contractor be willing to establish an office within a 30-mile radius of Denver, Colorado. This was deemed necessary because of the numerous meetings and technical reviews that would be required during the design of remedial measures to eliminate unsafe conditions at the Service's high and significant hazard dams which would be awarded to the contractor. A contractor's location close to the Service Engineering Center would significantly reduce travel and labor costs.

Question: The IG recommended that the Fish and Wildlife Service discontinue the practice of using unduly restrictive geographical location. Why did you disagree with this recommendation?

Answer: We do not disagree with the recommendation for prohibiting restrictive geographic requirements. What we disagreed with was the IG's inference that using restrictive requirements is a standard practice in the Service. This is not the case. A memorandum was issued by the Deputy Director on February 12, 1990, to all Regional Offices cautioning against the use of any requirement that may be viewed as restrictive and requiring that contract files be documented with sound reasons if a restrictive requirement is ever determined to be necessary.

Lake Erie Shoreline Study

Question: The Lake Erie Shoreline Study funded in FY 90 was to be a first step toward a more comprehensive study yet your budget includes no funds to continue this project. What if your study indicates the large study is justified?

Answer: A Scope of Work has been prepared for the reconnaissance study and is being mailed out to potential contractors. The study will be completed by June 1, 1991. Following completion of the study, the Service will determine if a larger study is required. If so, funds to complete the larger study could be used by the Service in 1993.

Question: Do you have any estimates as to what the large study would cost?

Answer: Part of the reconnaissance study will be to obtain an estimate of the need for and scope of the larger study. Our best estimate at this time for the large study would be $2-3 million dollars based on previous studies such as the Upper Mississippi Master Plan.

Question: Your budget justification (pg. 275) indicates that the Service has identified the need for additional protection of the remaining marshes in the Lake Erie area. How would this protection be accomplished and what would it cost?

Answer: As part of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, the Service has prepared a draft Joint Venture Project for the protection of the remaining marshes in the Lake Erie area. The strategy includes a combination of Federal, State and private fee title acquisition, along with State Legislation/Restrictive Use and cooperative agreements. This effort will protect approximately 10,000 acres for $5 million dollars.

Land Acquisiton

Question: I am curious how you selected your land acquisition projects. According to your budget the highest ranked project selected for funding ranked ninth overall. What projects ranked 1-8 and why were they not funded?

Answer: The ranked list in the budget reflects the Administration's rankings and includes projects from the four agencies using the Land and Water Conservation Fund for land acquisition. The projects ranked 1 through 8 are all Bureau of Land Management units. The Fish and Wildlife Service's highest ranking project on the Department's list is San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge, ranked number 9.

Question: Some projects were not selected because they did not rank high enough and yet projects ranked lower were funded. Could you explain this seeming inconsistency?

Answer: There is no inconsistency with respect to the ranking of the projects in the budget. The ranking of each project shown on the Comprehensive land acquisition table in the budget was taken from the Administrations ranking which includes projects for three other agencies. For example, Lower Rio Grande is ranked number 10 on the Department,s list and the next highest ranked project in the Service's budget is Sacramento River, at number 14. The projects that are ranked 11 through 13 would be included in either the Forest Service's, Park Service's or Bureau of Land Management's budget proposals.

Land Acquisition: Ohio River Islands

Question: Your budget proposes $1,250,000 for the Ohio River Island National Wildlife Refuge and identifies three Ohio counties as part of the location. Specifically, how much of the $1,250,000 do you propose to spend in Ohio, and could you provide more details about the Ohio portion of this project?

Answer: The Ohio portion of this project actually involves three islands in two counties totalling 25 acres. Upper and Lower Griffen Islands are located in Jefferson County, and Boggs Island is in Belmont County. Although our start up acquisition efforts do not at this time, include any of these islands, the Service will pursue their acquisition should they become available. The State of Ohio has expressed full support of the Service's habitat protection efforts.

Construction

Question: Your construction budget included $342,000 for inspection and design of bridges located throughout the Great Lakes region. For the record please provide a detailed listing of the locations of the bridges to be inspected.

Answer: A detailed listing of Region 3 bridges is attached.

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
REGION 3
FY91 INSPECTIONS

STATION NUMBER	STATION NAME	PROPERTY NUMBER	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	NO. OF SPANS	TOTAL LENGTH (FEET)	ABUTMENT/PIER MATERIAL	SUBSTRUCTURE MATERIAL	DECK MATERIAL	YEAR BUILT	LATEST A/E INSPECTION	COMMENT
32640	BIG STONE NWR	12	BRIDGE #5288	1	62	WOOD	STEEL	CONCRETE	1933	1988	INVENTORY RATING HS12, OPERATING HS18
33650	CHAUTAUQUA NWR	69	BRIDGE	4	52	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1935	0	
33610	CRAB ORCHARD NWR	392	BRIDGE-WEST GATE ROA	1	60	STEEL/STON	STEEL	WOOD	1959	1988	NOT RATED BECAUSE OF DETERIORATED DECK
33610	CRAB ORCHARD NWR	394	BRIDGE-WOLF CREEK CA	3	156	CONCRETE	STEEL	CONCRETE	1939	1988	INVENTORY RATING H18.21, HS13.90
33610	CRAB ORCHARD NWR	400	BRIDGE-LITTLE GRASSY	2	140	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1939	1988	INVENTORY RATING H11.51, HS6.93
33610	CRAB ORCHARD NWR	444	BRIDGE-BELOW D.E. DA	4	310	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1959	1988	INVENTORY RATING H17.77, HS14.61
33610	CRAB ORCHARD NWR	616	BRIDGE, GRASSY BOTTO	1	32	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	1964	1988	INVENTORY RATING H12.11, HS10.46
33610	CRAB ORCHARD NWR	651	BRIDGE-OVER LITTLE M	3	50	CONCRETE	STEEL	WOOD	1966	1988	INVENTORY RATING H10, HS10
32520	HORICON NWR	111	BRIDGE	0	0				0	0	
33540	MINGO NWR	10	BRIDGE (DITCH 2)	0	0				0	0	
33540	MINGO NWR	40	BRIDGE STANLEY CREEK	3	52	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	1962	1988	
33540	MINGO NWR	93	BRIDGE (CLOVERFIELD)	1	27	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	1970	1988	DECAYED DECK PLANKS
33540	MINGO NWR	94	BRIDGE (NEW SHOP)	1	27	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	1970	0	
33540	MINGO NWR	95	BRIDGE (MSU 6)	1	26	CONCRETE	WOOD	WOOD	1979	1988	
33540	MINGO NWR	96	BRIDGE (MSU 5)	1	26	CONCRETE	WOOD	WOOD	1979	1988	DECAYED DECK PLANKS
33540	MINGO NWR	97	WCS (DITCH 3)	3	47	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1988	0	
33540	MINGO NWR	98	BRIDGE(FLATBANKS-DIT	1	60	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1988	1988	HS20 LOADING

Page No. 2
04/09/90

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
REGION 3
FY91 INSPECTIONS

STATION NUMBER	STATION NAME	PROPERTY NUMBER	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	NO. OF SPANS	TOTAL LENGTH (FEET)	ABUTMENT/PIER MATERIAL	SUBSTRUCTURE MATERIAL	DECK MATERIAL	YEAR BUILT	LATEST A/E INSPECTION	COMMENT
33540	MINGO NWR	99	BRIDGE(DITCH 11 AT R	3	52	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	1955	1988	
33540	MINGO NWR	101	BRIDGE, DITCH 2	3	52	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	1956	1988	PILE CAPS NEED REPLACEMENT
33540	MINGO NWR	102	BRIDGE (DITCH 1)	3	52	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	1955	1988	PILE DECAY - WATCH CLOSELY!!!
32590	MINNESOTA VALLEY NWR	7005	CULVERT-JAB'S DIKE	1	10	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	0	1986	
31530	MUSCATATUCK NWR	206	BRIDGE, MUTTON CREEK	1	50	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	1982	1988	HS20 LOADING
31530	MUSCATATUCK NWR	207	BRIDGE, STORM CREEK	1	50	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	1982	1988	HS20 LOADING
31530	MUSCATATUCK NWR	327	BRIDGE M-6	1	14	CONCRETE	STEEL	WOOD	1970	1988	BRIDGE DOES NOT MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS
33240	NEOSHO NFH	20	BRIDGE	1	16	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1986	0	
33240	NEOSHO NFH	29	BRIDGE-S. MAIN GATE	1	17	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1933	0	
33240	NEOSHO NFH	30	BRIDGE	1	17	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1933	0	
31540	OTTAWA NWR	235	BRIDGE, 8', steel be	1	80	CONCRETE	STEEL	WOOD	1940	0	SHOULD BE REMOVED
31540	OTTAWA NWR	207	TANK DITCH CROSSING	0	0				0	0	
31540	OTTAWA NWR	208	BRIDGE,CRANE CREEK	2	90	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1984	0	
31510	SENEY NWR	117	PINE CREEK/D POOL	3	40	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1938	0	
31510	SENEY NWR	120	DIVERS. DITCH/DRIGGS	2	30	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1939	0	
31510	SENEY NWR	123	UPPER GOOSE RAD. GAT	2	24	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1941	0	
31510	SENEY NWR	128	DRIGGS RIV./DIVERS	4	57	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1942	0	

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
REGION 3
FY91 INSPECTIONS

STATION NUMBER	STATION NAME	PROPERTY NUMBER	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	NO. OF SPANS	TOTAL LENGTH (FEET)	ABUTMENT/PIER MATERIAL	SUBSTRUCTURE MATERIAL	DECK MATERIAL	YEAR BUILT	LATEST A/E INSPECTION	COMMENT
31510	SENEY NWR	129	J TO H	10	112	CONCRETE	WOOD	WOOD	1943	1988	MINOR MAINTENANCE REQUIRED
31510	SENEY NWR	132	B TO A	7	78	CONCRETE	WOOD	WOOD	1951	0	
31510	SENEY NWR	133	C-3/MARSH CREEK	10	120	CONCRETE	WOOD	WOOD	1951	0	
31510	SENEY NWR	134	E TO C	7	78	CONCRETE	WOOD	WOOD	1952	1988	NEEDS RIPRAP ON DOWNSTREAM SIDE OF FTG
31510	SENEY NWR	135	C TO B	7	76	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1953	1988	HS15 CAPACITY - MINOR MAINTENANCE REQ.
31510	SENEY NWR	136	UNIT 1 DIVERSION	2	24	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1953	0	
31510	SENEY NWR	137	UNIT 2 DIVERSION	2	24	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1953	0	
31510	SENEY NWR	147	PINE CREEK/C-2	4	57	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1936	0	
31510	SENEY NWR	148	UPPER GOOSE PEN	1	30	CONCRETE	STEEL/WOOD	WOOD	1936	1988	WEST ABUTMENT CRACKED
31510	SENEY NWR	149	RESIDENCE 1 DRIVE	1	34	STONE	STONE	CONCRETE	1936	0	STONE ARCH BRIDGE
31510	SENEY NWR	150	M-2 ROAD/PINE CREEK	4	57	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1937	0	
31510	SENEY NWR	151	UPPER DRIGGS RIVER	3	51	WOOD	STEEL/WOOD	WOOD	1953	0	
31510	SENEY NWR	152	E TO D	4	44	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1954	1988	CENT.PIER CRACKED LOAD REDUCED FROM HS15
31510	SENEY NWR	153	F TO E	4	43	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1954	1988	HS15 LOAD - MINOR MAINTENANCE REQUIRED
31510	SENEY NWR	158	J TO I	3	36	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1955	0	
31510	SENEY NWR	159	I TO LOWER F	3	36	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1955	0	
31510	SENEY NWR	163	MARSH CREEK OUTFLOW	8	97	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1960	0	

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
REGION 3
FY91 INSPECTIONS

STATION NUMBER	STATION NAME	PROPERTY NUMBER	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	NO. OF SPANS	TOTAL LENGTH (FEET)	ABUTMENT/PIER MATERIAL	SUBSTRUCTURE MATERIAL	DECK MATERIAL	YEAR BUILT	LATEST A/E INSPECTION	COMMENT
31510	SENEY NWR	166	A-1 TO GRAY'S CREEK	7	78	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1963	0	
31510	SENEY NWR	188	LOWER PINE CREEK	3	75	CONC./STL	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1965	0	
31510	SENEY NWR	189	LOWER DRIGGS RIVER	3	75	CONC./STL	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1953	0	
31510	SENEY NWR	211	BRIDGE	0	0				0	0	
31510	SENEY NWR	212	WALSH DITCH	3	43	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	1972	0	
31520	SHIAWASSEE NWR	116	BRIDGE	0	0				0	0	
31520	SHIAWASSEE NWR	129	BRIDGE, HOULIHAN RD	1	60	CONCRETE	STEEL	WOOD	1930	1988	STRINGERS NEED LATERAL BRACING
33560	SQUAW CREEK NWR	52	BRIDGE, WOODEN DAVIS	3	55	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	1969	1988	CAPACITY LIMITED BY APPROACH SPEED
33560	SQUAW CREEK NWR	53	BRIDGE, WOODEN/EAGLE	5	62	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	1954	1988	HS20 CAPACITY - GOOD CONDITION
33560	SQUAW CREEK NWR	54	BRIDGE, WOODEN	1	41	WOOD	STEEL	WOOD	1966	1988	VEHICLES MUST STAY ON DECK RUNNERS
33560	SQUAW CREEK NWR	55	BRIDGE, CONCRETE	1	39	CONCRETE	STEEL	CONCRETE	1980	1988	HS20 LOADING - GOOD CONDITION
33560	SQUAW CREEK NWR	56	BRIDGE, WOODEN	1	22	WOOD	STEEL	WOOD	1966	1988	BADLY DETERIORATED - SHOULD BE REPLACED
33570	SWAN LAKE NWR	125	BRIDGE	1	60	CONCRETE	STEEL	CONCRETE	1931	1988	ABUTMENTS SHOULD BE MONITORED FOR MOVEMT
32578	TREMPEALEAU NWR	43	ENTRANCE BRIDGE	1	76	CONCRETE	STEEL	WOOD	1930	1988	CLOSED TO ALL TRAFFIC FEB. 1989

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
REGION 3
DESIGN TO UPGRADE

STATION NUMBER	STATION NAME	PROPERTY NUMBER	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	NO. OF SPANS	TOTAL LENGTH (FEET)	ABUTMENT/PIER MATERIAL	SUBSTRUCTURE MATERIAL	DECK MATERIAL	YEAR BUILT	LATEST A/E INSPECTION	COMMENT
33610	CRAB ORCHARD NWR	392	BRIDGE-WEST GATE ROA	1	60	STEEL/STON	STEEL	WOOD	1959	1988	NOT RATED BECAUSE OF DETERIORATED DECK
32520	HORICON NWR	110	MARSH ROAD BRIDGE	2	53	WOOD	STEEL	CONCRETE	195	1989	SOME ABUTMENT PILES NEED REPLACEMENT
33540	MINGO NWR	93	BRIDGE (CLOVERFIELD)	1	27	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	1970	1988	DECAYED DECK PLANKS
33540	MINGO NWR	96	BRIDGE (MSU 5)	1	26	CONCRETE	WOOD	WOOD	1979	1988	DECAYED DECK PLANKS
33540	MINGO NWR	101	BRIDGE, DITCH 2	3	52	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	1956	1988	PILE CAPS NEED REPLACEMENT
32590	MINN VALLEY NWR	7016	MAZOMONI TRAIL	1	38	EARTH	WOOD	WOOD	1982	0	DETERIORATED DECK
31510	SENEY NWR	129	J TO H	10	112	CONCRETE	WOOD	WOOD	1943	1988	MINOR MAINTENANCE REQUIRED
31510	SENEY NWR	134	E TO C	7	78	CONCRETE	WOOD	WOOD	1952	1988	NEEDS RIPRAP ON DOWNSTREAM SIDE OF FTG
31510	SENEY NWR	135	C TO B	7	76	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	1953	1988	HS15 CAPACITY - MINOR MAINTENANCE REQ.
31520	SHIAWASSEE NWR	129	BRIDGE, HOULIHAN RD	1	60	CONCRETE	STEEL	WOOD	1930	1988	STRINGERS NEED LATERAL BRACING
33560	SQUAW CREEK NWR	54	BRIDGE, WOODEN	1	41	WOOD	STEEL	WOOD	1966	1988	VEHICLES MUST STAY ON DECK RUNNERS

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
REGION 3
REPLACEMENT DESIGN

STATION NUMBER	STATION NAME	PROPERTY NUMBER	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	NO. OF SPANS	TOTAL LENGTH (FEET)	SUBSTRUCTURE MATERIAL	DECK MATERIAL	YEAR BUILT	COMMENT
33540	MINGO NWR	102	BRIDGE (DITCH 1)	3	52	WOOD	WOOD	1955	PILE DECAY - WATCH CLOSELY!!!
31530	MUSCATATUCK NWR	328	BRIDGE M-3	1	53	STEEL	CONCRETE	1925	NOT RATED - SHOULD BE REPLACED
31530	MUSCATATUCK NWR	329	BRIDGE M-4	1	43	STEEL	CONCRETE	1925	3 TON LIMIT - SHOULD BE REPLACED
31530	MUSCATATUCK NWR	330	BRIDGE M-5	1	60	STEEL	CONCRETE	1925	UNSAFE - CLOSE IMMEDIATELY
31530	MUSCATATUCK NWR	327	BRIDGE M-6	1	14	STEEL	WOOD	1970	BRIDGE DOES NOT MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS
32530	NECEDAH NWR	75	COAVER ROAD BRIDGE	3	54	STEEL	STEEL	1969	UNSAFE - CLOSED TO TRAFFIC
32540	RICE LAKE NWR	116	BRIDGE	1	20	WOOD	WOOD	0	MMS INSPECTION SAYS REPLACE !!!!
31520	SHIAWASSEE NWR	116	MILLER CREEK BRIDGE	1	65			0	UNSAFE - BRIDGE REMOVED
33560	SQUAW CREEK NWR	56	BRIDGE, WOODEN	1	22	STEEL	WOOD	1966	BADLY DETERIORATED - SHOULD BE REPLACED

Great Lakes Stock Assessment

Question: Do you have adequate funds for the Great Lakes fishery stock assessment?

Answer: Existing fishery resource funding ($2,783,000) for stock assessment and related efforts conducted on species of interest include forage fishes, by the National Fisheries Research Center, Ann Arbor, Michigan, has remained relatively constant over the past ten years. This funding is adequate to continue stock assessment, but does fully meet commitments to the Great Lakes Indian Treaty and Canadian agreements, and certain State and Federal research and management responsibilities. Certain other needs are not being met including maintaining the state of the art science and technology and there has been an erosion of base funding as a result of increased costs for vessel operations and support for the scientific staff to process and analyze gathered data. It was also necessary to divert FY 1990 funds ($84,000) for research on the encroaching zebra mussel. Specifically, $750,000 is needed to fully meet a capability in stock assessment and related needs. This will restore 200 cruise days (comparable to 1980 stock assessment levels) and a capability to gather other information and conduct analyses on fish species as food base, diseases and other habitat factors necessary to maintain and restore a viable fishery in the Great Lakes.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE HONORABLE LES AUCOIN

Endangered Species Status Reports

Question: I understand several listed species in Region 1 may be ready for changes in their listing status, including the Columbian white-tailed deer and the silverspot butterfly. What has prevented the Service from completing reviews of these and other species' status?

Answer: The Service routinely reviews the status of listed species and assigns priority designations. However, as a general rule candidate species facing immediate, critical threats take priority over competing delisting or downlisting proposals. In the past, candidate species such as the northern spotted owl and desert tortoise have taken precedence.

Question: Will the FY 1991 budget request enable the Service to make decisions on the status of these species?

Answer: The FY 1991 budget request includes adequate resources for the Service to review the potential downlisting of the Columbian white-tailed deer to Threatened as well as evaluate and update status information on the Oregon silverspot butterfly. A draft proposed rule to downlist the Columbian white-tailed deer is under administrative review in the Service's Regional Office in Portland. The Service plans to publish this proposed rule by the end of FY 1990 and take final action on the rule by the end of FY 1991. The new Recovery Team for the Oregon silverspot butterfly was recently formed to update and rewrite the 1982 Recovery Plan and to evaluate the status of the silverspot. The U.S. Forest Service recently acquired valuable habitat for the silverspot. Additional protective areas will be needed before delisting of the species can occur. One of the tasks of the Recovery Team is to advise the Service of additional habitat in need of protection. The Service anticipates publishing a draft recovery plan by January 1991 and a final recovery plan by January 1992.

Proposed Columbia River Salmon Stocks Listing

Question: I understand a proposal may be made to list several runs of Columbia River salmon. While this listing determination will be made by the National Marine Fisheries Service, what role does the Fish and Wildlife Service expect to play in this action?

Answer: The Fish and Wildlife Service, as the agency charged with maintaining the list of threatened and endangered species, will add to that list those species recommended by the Secretary of Commerce. The Service plays no other role in the decision-making process unless specifically requested by the Secretary of Commerce. However, the Service will have an opportunity to provide comments on a proposed rule during the public comment period.

Question: What resources, if any will be required to fulfill this role?

Answer: This work will be accomplished with existing resources.

Contaminants

Question: What is the extent of the Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) assessment of contaminant impacts on fish and wildlife on the Lower Columbia River?

Answer: The Service, in preliminary studies, has documented reproductive failures in bald eagles due to elevated levels of DDE and PCBs. These contaminants are also present in mink, river otter, and harbor seals according to recent studies. Limited analyses of resident fish tissues have also shown elevated levels of DDE and PCBs that exceed the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) guidelines for protection of aquatic resources. Recently, EPA also documented dioxins in fish from the Columbia River at levels of concern. The Service has developed a study plan to investigate the extent and possible sources of this contamination in wildlife and fisheries resources. Some initial collections for dioxin analysis will be made in fiscal year 1990.

Question: With the FY 1991 budget requests, what would the Service anticipate doing?

Answer: Funding has not been specifically identified in the 1991 budget request for assessment of contaminant impacts on fish and wildlife on the Lower Columbia River. This study will be considered for funding when the Service determines the allocation of funding for refuge contaminant funding in November, 1990. If the study is funded, it will be based on a study plan which identifies a need to conduct sampling at various trophic levels in the food chain at 10 primary sites in the Lower Columbia River. Information on contaminant levels in samples of fish and birds, and the invertebrates and plants used as food, would be correlated with levels found in water and sediments. The study would require at least $200,000 and 1 FTE for each of 3 years. About $50,000 of the study cost would be for contract work to have tissues analyzed for dioxins. The funding levels are based on the assumption that other State and Federal agencies will provide an additional $300,000 - $550,000 for their portion of the comprehensive contaminants study.

Question: Has the Service consulted with the States of Washington and Oregon to participate in the planned bi-State study of the Lower Columbia?

Answer: The study plan was developed in cooperation with the States of Washington and Oregon, as well as several Federal agencies. The bi-State study of the Lower Columbia River referred to is primarily a water quality study; however, the investigation proposed by the Service will complement this study and will contribute important correlating data on the impacts of water and sediment quality on fish and wildlife resources.

America the Beautiful - Bay Estuary Program

Question: The justification (page FWS-99) identifies an increase of $600,000 for restoration work on Delaware Bay and Puget Sound, in addition to ongoing projects funded in 1987. Has the Service considered investigative or recovery work on estuaries other than the Nation's largest, most developed bays?

Answer: The Fish and Wildlife Service is actively involved in investigating contaminant impacts to fish and wildlife in many other estuarine areas along the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts. These investigations are conducted by environmental contaminants personnel within the Fish and Wildlife Enhancement activity. Studies are currently being conducted in the Lower Columbia River and Coos Bay, Oregon; Grays Harbor, Washington; Sacramento River and San Francisco Bay, California; Corpus Christi Bay, Baffin Bay, Laguna Madre and Galveston Bay, Texas; Perdido Bay, Florida; and Albemarle/Pamlico Sounds, North Carolina. In addition, the Service is involved in a natural resource damage assessment in the Los Angeles Bight area of California, related to DDT contamination, and in the Prince William Sound area of Alaska that was impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Question: Since the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has developed an updated comprehensive waterfowl habitat management plan for the middle and upper Pacific Coast, would a specific restoration project in a key area covered by this management plan be helpful in conserving similar estuarine systems along the Pacific Coast covered in this plan?

Answer: Yes, we are currently working with the coastal states and the Canadian Wildlife Service in developing a prospectus scheduled for completion by September 1990, that will hopefully result in the Middle-Upper Pacific Coast area becoming a Joint Venture of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. As part of the prospectus, we intend to identify one or more areas in both countries as initial preservation projects.

Refuge Operations and Maintenance

Question: How many refuges in Region 1 do not now have full time on-site managers, compared with 1989? 1982?

Answer: There have been no reduction in "on-site managers" on refuges as compared to 1989 or 1982. The number of on-site managers on refuges has increased since 1982. However, because 14 new refuges have been added in Region 1 since 1982, the actual number of unnamed stations has also increased. The figures for unmanned refuges for the years in question follow: 1982 - 41; 1989 - 55; and 1990 - 51. In some cases, on-site managers may not be refuge managers, but rather biologist or maintenance personnel as appropriate. In such instances, these refuges are managed as part of a refuge complex under the direct supervision of a refuge manager located at the headquarters facility.

Cooperative Wetlands Restoration Projects

Question: Is there significant demand on the Service to provide assistance to private landowners and public land managers who want to restore wetlands?

Answer: Yes. The demand for wetland restoration continues to exceed the Service's resources for public assistance. In Region 1, 47 restoration and enhancement projects associated with Farm Bill programs were approved during FY 1990. These Farm Bill projects total 4,700 acres of wetlands to be restored or enhanced.

Question: I understand that in Region 1 there are substantially more opportunities to develop cooperative wetland restoration projects than the Service can accommodate. What is the extent of unmet need for these activities?

Answers: Unsolicited potential cooperative wetland restoration projects for which landowners are willing to participate number 305 in Washington, 45 in Oregon, and 25 in California. Those projects have a goal for restoration of 5,500 acres of wetland and riparian habitat. It is estimated that $1.9 million would be needed to restore the 5,500 acres. The number of potential wetland restoration projects would increase dramatically if the Region were to advertize wetland restoration opportunities.

Question: How does the FY 91 budget for ecological services address this situation?

Answer: The FY 91 Ecological Services budget includes $8 million, an increase of $2,000,000 increase in Farm Bill funds over 1990. No additional increases are included in the FY 1991 Ecological Services budget for non Farm Bill cooperative wetlands restoration projects. However, the Service has budgeted for additional wetlands restoration and protection efforts including increases for private partnerships (+$2.4 million), off Service lands restoration (+$.5 million), and North American Waterfowl Management projects (+$1.1 million).

Question: I have heard from public officials in Oregon's two largest metropolitan areas -- Portland and Eugene -- that local governments are eager to inventory and manage wetlands and other valuable wildlife resources but they lack the resources and the staff expertise to do this work. What authorities does the Service have to assist local governments with this work?

Answer: The Service does not have direct authorization to provide funding to local governments for wetland management. However, the Service is able to provide technical assistance as appropriate under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act as amended, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, the Endangered Species Act as amended, and the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986.

Hatchery Operations and Maintenance

Question: Page FWS-176 of the justification identifies an increase of $875,000 for operations of anadromous fish hatcheries. How does the productivity of the Service's anadromous fish hatcheries compare today with levels from two years ago, when the Service reported to the Committee that many hatcheries were operating at levels well below full productivity?

Answer: The Service estimates that the 42 national fish hatcheries producing anadromous fish are operating at approximately 75% of capacity. This is due to several factors, including level operations funding for several prior years and the physical condition of some hatcheries. The FY 1990 appropriation included an increase of $444,000 (adjusted for sequestration) for the Pacific Northwest Region for the first phase of a three-year program to increase the production of Pacific salmon and steelhead trout. The President's FY 1991 budget includes $425,000 for the second phase of this program, as well as another $450,000 to maximize the production of Atlantic and Gulf coast striped bass.

Question: Is this $870,000 increase provided in addition to a $370,000 increase for higher fish food costs?

Answer: The $875,000 increase is requested for hatcheries that are operating at less than full production to increase the production of depleted, nationally significant anadromous fishery resources. The $370,000 increase is requested to offset higher fish food costs required for current fish production levels at both anadromous and inland hatcheries.

Question: Will the additional $870,000 be spent to catch up on the backlog of deferred maintenance projects?

Answer: No, the requested increase of $875,000 will be used for staffing and other operational activities to increase the production of anadromous fish at 21 national fish hatcheries that are operating at less than full capacity.

US/Canada Salmon Interception Treaty

Question: Are the Service's 1991 requirements for implementation of the Treaty fully budgeted?

Answer: In FY 1990 Congress appropriated $250,000 under the Research and Development Activity for Yukon River salmon studies. This funding is being used by Service researchers to expand genetic stock identification efforts by increasing stock sample sizes and by adding additional in-river stocks. Stock assessment work related to the Treaty negotiations has been in progress since 1985. The President's FY 1991 budget request proposes to eliminate the additional $250,000 provided in FY 1990, because the growing data base of information will be adequate to quantify most of the salmon runs and harvests by river of origin for allocation purposes.

The President's FY 1991 budget request includes about $700,000 in base funding that will be used to address the highest priority needs related to the U.S./Canada Salmon Interception Treaty. Of this total, about $500,000 will be used in the Northwest Region to adequately fund Treaty activities including representation on commissions and technical panels and stock identification at various national fish hatcheries. Approximately $200,000 will be used in the Alaska Region to conduct Yukon River salmon stock assessments to support negotiations pursuant to the Treaty. The $200,000 funding level for the Alaska Region will be adequate for the highest priority assessments, but will not be adequate to fully implement the identification of tributary rivers supporting significant populations of chinook and chum salmon and to conduct genetic research on the origin of United States summer chum salmon stocks. An additional $400,000 would be needed to fully implement this Treaty work.

Question: The Pacific Salmon Commission has proposed an addition of $62,200 to the Service to be passed through to the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission to develop a centralized tagging information data repository. What would this work accomplish?

Answer: During the April 1989 negotiations, draft amendments to the Treaty were prepared to provide for salmon run-rebuilding and coordinated management. Parties to the negotiations are committed to addressing informational needs identified by the Joint Technical Committee as necessary to support these efforts. The Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission has requested that funding of $62,500 for the Regional Mark Processing Center be included in the Service's budget in FY 1991. The center would serve State, Federal, Tribal, and private fisheries agencies of the entire Pacific coast by receiving, processing, and distributing data on anadromous salmonid marking and coded-wire-tag studies. The Service would develop a contract with the Commission to maintain a United States database. The proposed funds would provide for a Center to process and exchange marking and coded-wire-tag database information with Canada.

Question: Are the funds for this purpose not included in the budget request?

Answer: The proposed funds for the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission are not included in the FY 1991 budget request.

Construction

Question: What are the five top priority construction projects in Region 1 that are not included in the budget request?

Answer:

Priority Station/State	Project	Estimate ($000)
1. Makah NFH, WA	Water Sterlization System	5,325
2. Winthrop NFH, WA	Spawning Building and Crowder	1,200
3. Coleman NFH, CA	Water Treatment/ Sterlization Facility	3,500
4. Merced NWR, CA	Water Delivery	250
5. Leavenworth NFH, WA	Pollution Abatement Facilities	969

Land Acquisition

Question: What are the five top priority land acquisition projects in Region 1? Which of these projects are included in the budget request?

Answer: The five top priority acquisition projects for the Region and the dollars needed for each are: (1) Bear Valley NWR, OR - $800,000; (2) Sacramento River NWR, CA - $2,000,000; (3) San Francisco Bay NWR, CA - $4,000,000, (4) Oregon Coast, OR - $2,000,000; (5) Ridgefield NWR, WA - $1,400,000.

Question: Which of the five are included in the budget request?

Answer: Three of the five are in the budget request. The Oregon Coast and Ridgefield projects were not included in the budget.

National Heritage Inventories

Question: How does the Fish and Wildlife Service make use of the information in the Natural Heritage Inventory databases in carrying out its activities in the areas of Endangered Species and Gap Analysis?

Answer: The Fish and Wildlife Service uses the information from Natural Heritage Inventory databases on distribution of rare species and communities to create distribution maps, to identify protected areas and to develop habitat association models for all species. The Boise Field Office of the Service also contracts with the Idaho Heritage Program to provide endangered species distributional data to assist with Section 7 requirements of the Endangered Species Act. Other examples of the utility of Natural Heritage Inventory databases to the Service are Ecological Services field stations using such information for reviewing permits, licenses applications and proposed Federal development projects and Realty, Migratory Bird, and Endangered Species offices using such information to evaluate a site for potential acquisition by the Service.

Question: Would the Service benefit through enhanced State capabilities to collect, synthesize and utilize data on species and communities?

Answer: Yes. In order to protect the biological diversity of our nation, species and communities distributions and needs should be documented. This responsibility must be shared by both state and Federal governments, private conservation organizations (like The Nature Conservancy) and the public--no one group has the mission or the resources to tackle the task alone. Enhancement of the Natural Heritage Inventory programs would complement the Service's efforts to identify, preserve and monitor biological diversity.

Question: Does your use of this data allow you to make more cost-effective conservation decisions?

Answer: Yes. Service resources would not have to be used to collect this data, since it would be readily accessible through State Heritage Program offices. The Service could, instead, use the funds and time that would have been spent on gathering this data to collect complementary data on wildlife communities and integrate all the information into management and protection actions.

FORENSICS LAB

Question: I want to commend Secretary Lujan for living up to the promise he made to me last year not to repeat the ill-advised proposal to gut the operations budget of the Forensics Lab right as it is getting off the ground. How is the lab going? I recall that the staffing goal for the lab was about 30 FTEs; where does this stand now, and how does the budget respond to getting the lab up to full speed?

Answer: Much progress has been made at the Forensics Laboratory (Lab) during its first full year of operation. Positions recruited and filled include section chiefs and subject matter experts, such as DNA and electrophoresis specialists. Nineteen of 30 planned positions are now occupied.

The first two to three full years of operation are being devoted to the establishment of reliable identification techniques and protocols for wildlife and wildlife products. Few such techniques exist for wildlife identification at this time. Progress has already been made in determining the sex of mammals from blood or tissue samples through DNA analysis. This ability will enable wildlife agencies to more effectively control the harvest of sensitive species when hunting is regulated by sex.

A significant breakthrough at the Lab during the first year was the discovery of a technique to distinguish elephant ivory from all other forms of ivory, particularly prehistoric mastodon ivory being mined in parts of the world. This will be a valuable tool in enforcing the President's ban on African elephant ivory importation.

The Lab is developing a broad-based catalog of frozen blood and tissue samples of known origin from around the world through cooperation with State and foreign conservation agencies and the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums. Such a catalog is critical in future research efforts.

The forfeited wildlife property repository is fully implemented. Over 42,000 wildlife items have been received during the first year.

The eagle repository is fully implemented. Over 575 eagle carcasses have been received and subsequently donated to Native Americans for religious and ceremonial purposes.

WILDLIFE PORT OF ENTRY

Question: Since we're on the subjects of law enforcement in Oregon,, I want to thank you for opening the new wildlife port of entry in Portland. While it appears that funds are included in the request in FY 91 to keep this station open, is this allowance coming out of other ongoing law enforcement activities in the region?

Answer: The FY 1991 budget includes $200,000 to operate the new Port of Portland. The money is being added to the Region's enforcement budget and will not be taken out of other ongoing law enforcement activities in the Region.

CONDOR RECOVERY

Question: I understand that in California, the captive breeding program for the condor is going better than expected and that the Service may be releasing condors into the wild next year, is that true?

Answer: The California Condor captive breeding program has been successful beyond the expectations we had held for it. We currently have 38 condors in captivity, including 6 chicks that have hatched this year, and 2 eggs that may hatch later in May 1990. This means we expect that additional reproduction from the captive flock in 1991 will provide chicks that can be released later that year. This is years ahead of our initial expectations.

Question: As I looked through the budget request, however, I could not find funds to manage condors in the wild. Do you have the resources you need in this budget request to run the accelerated condor recovery program?

Answer: At the time we were formulating this budget request, we did not anticipate the rate of growth in the captive condor population and still planned on a release program that would be a few more years in the future. We have all the resources we need to run the program, except for implementing a release program in FY 1991. There are not any funds in the budget for this release, which is expected to require $500,000 and 9 Full Time Equivalents for the first year.

FERC LICENSING OVERSIGHT

Question: I was a little troubled to see your proposed cut of $250,000 -- more than 10 percent of your budget and 20 percent of your FTEs -- for work on FERC licensing and relicensing proposals. Isn't this cut being proposed right at the time that relicensing proposals are peaking in number?

Answer: The passage of the Federal Power Act subjecting hydropower projects to licensing requirements resulted in many projects being licensed at the same time and, therefore, will be relicensed at the same time as the original licenses expire. The Fish and Wildlife Service expects that relicensing will peak in 1993, with the bulk of the workload starting in 1990 and continuing to 1995. The amount budgeted for this purpose in FY 1990 is $2,008,750 (adjusted for sequestration), and the amount budgeted in FY 1991 is $1,785,000, resulting in a decrease of $223,750. This decrease was based on the completion of consultation on two large projects. Work on the highest priority hydropower projects can be accomplished within funds made available through the President's budget.

MALHEUR NWR -- ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE LOOTING

Question: I noted some recent press reports indicating that Secretary Lujan is redoubling the Department's commitment to protecting archaeological resources on federal lands. But doesn't the budget request result in a pretty substantial reduction at one of the Service's biggest problem areas, the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge?

Answer: Receding floodwaters at Malheur National Wildlife Refuge are revealing numerous large archaeological sites, spectacular artifacts, and human burials. Illegal site and grave looters are challenging the ability of the Service to protect the unique archaeological resources on this vast refuge. To date, the Service has completed an initial inventory of archaeological sites, launched a law enforcement program, and negotiated an agreement with the Burns-Paiute Indian Tribe for reburial of exposed human remains.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY HONORABLE SILVIO O. CONTE

North American Wetlands Conservation Act

Question: A version of my bill was signed by the President last fall, and it authorized $15 million for FY91, and that amount was requested. Are we going to have any trouble committing that amount the first year?

Answer: No. Informal information from Canadian partners indicates that we can expect in excess of $12 million dollars (U.S. Federal share) of proposals from them by July, 1990. Several non-government organizations in the U.S. have indicated that proposals totaling perhaps over $1 million can be expected for Mexican projects. Already, U.S. proposals totaling over $4 million are expected from just the existing U.S. North American Waterfowl Management Plan joint venture partners. Several other individuals, states, and groups across the U.S. outside of Plan joint venture areas have also expressed intent to submit proposals. Native American Tribal organizations intend to propose as much as $1 million dollars for Federal cost-sharing. Several million dollars of additional proposals are expected to be generated when the North American Wetlands Conservation Council makes a formal call for proposals in early May.

The Council is expected to announce its procedures for soliciting, reviewing, and ranking the proposals in May and to hold its first review of proposals in August. Some recommendations are expected to be ready for Migratory Bird Conservation Commission consideration in September, 1990. The complete list of proposals expending all available funding will be submitted to the Commission prior to the January 1, 1991 deadline established in the Act. Fish and Wildlife Service staff support capability will be available for obligating funding approved within a few weeks following any Commission approval.

Question: The trust fund revenue was originally estimated to be $11 million per year. How much will be available in FY 91?

Answer: The Fish and Wildlife Service working with Department of the Treasury staff, established a receipt account in mid-April, 1990, and invested $140,000,000 from Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act receipts. Based upon an average monthly investment of $140,000,000 (projected from both FY 1989 receipts and on our current investment level), invested at 8% (current rate of investment), the monthly receipts would be $.93 million. At this rate, $4.5 million will be available October 1, 1990, and a total of $15.8 million by October 1, 1991.

Northeast Anadromous Fish Laboratory

Question: Concerning the Northeast Anadromous Fish Research Lab, the conference report for FY 1990 directed that "not less than 16 FTE be assigned to this facility". How are you implementing this Directive?

Answer: The laboratory currently has been assigned 12 FTEs in 1990 and 16 FTEs in 1991. The Service is in the process of writing position descriptions, advertising the vacancies and selecting the personnel to reach the 16 position ceilings at the Northeast Anadromous Fish Laboratory.

Question: When will the 16 FTE be in place?

Answer: We expect to recruit personnel for all 16 positions by the end of this fiscal year and have 16 staff aboard by early FY 1991.

Question: What will be the total operational funding level and how many people and projects will be supported?

Answer: The Service estimates the operational costs for 16 FTE, operation and maintenance funds, and research expenses to be $1.6 million. Between 15 to 25 research projects can be supported at this funding level.

Question: What's the status of last year's $900,000 obligation? When will it all be spent?

Answer: Last year's $900,000 was provided as a Congressional increase that continued in FY 1990. This funding will be fully obligated in FY 1990 as follows:

1.	Personnel	$300,000
2.	Equipment Purchase	400,000
3.	Research	200,000
	Total	$900,000

Question: How many and what type's of projects are underway?

Answer: Six active research projects are underway in FY 1990. Examples are: 1) enumeration of Atlantic Salmon smolt outmigration in the Connecticut River; 2) physiological assessment of Connecticut River Atlantic Salmon smolts and their ability to survive in seawater; 3) movements of outmigrant juvenile American shad and blueback herring; 4) movements and habitat requirements of yearling and two-year old shortnose sturgeon; 5) fate and significance of post-spawn cluepid fish carcasses in a large mid-atlantic river; and 6) ecological and dynamics of river herring larvae in the Pamunkey River.

Question: That fish passage building is unique and will answer many important questions. What's the situation there, how many people will be needed to run that building?

Answer: The fish passage building was opened on April 6, 1990 and will be tested for water passage through the facility on April 30. The building will require a minimum of 7 people (part of the 16 FTE's to be assigned).

Question: Do you have any projects lined up for it yet?

Answer: Several projects have been planned for the passage facility. The Laboratory Scientific Director has formed a fish passage engineering committee comprised of engineers from utility companies involved with fish passage problems. Northeast utilities plans to start testing passage structure techniques at the laboratory during the fall 1990. New England Power Company has planned to do a testing study during the spring 1991.

Question: What would be required to finish the inventory you are doing there, and to provide adequate site protection?

Answer: Malheur funding increased in FY 1990 to facilitate the expanded archaeological program. The President's FY 1991 Budget includes an additional increase of $99,000, in large part earmarked to fund archaeological activities. This funding will enable completion of the ongoing site inventory, expansion of law enforcement efforts, preparation of a National Register Site nomination, and reburial of human remains. An additional $175,000 in 1991 only would permit implementation of a comprehensive site evaluation program to determine archaeological significance and establish long-term management priorities. In addition, $175,000 would be used in 1991 through 1995 for archaeological data recovery and enforcement activities.

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

Question: I'm disappointed in the $3 million request for the Fish and Wildlife Foundation, a $2 million cut from last year. This program really gives us a bang for the buck, generating $3 for every $1 in federal appropriations. Don't you think that we could increase the resources available for wildlife conservation if the federal appropriations were increased?

Answer: In 1989 the Foundation raised $14.4 million in contributed funds and lands to match the $5 million in Federal appropriated matching funds and it is expected that the Foundation will solicit non-federal funding at a similar cost benefit ratio in FY 1991. Furthermore, the Foundation expects to exceed last year's record of attracting non-federal funding by several millions of dollars.

In FY 1989 and 1990 $2 million for wetlands acquisitions and $3 million for matching grants were appropriated. The President's FY 1991 budget does not include general funding for wetlands acquisition, with a portion of these funds earmarked for the Foundation. The budget does provide $3 million in support of the Foundation's matching grant program in the General Administration Activity.

Fisheries

Question: I'm concerned that many of our fisheries activities are not adequately funded, especially since we're only spending 13 percent of the resource management budget on that activity. For example, we have a tremendous hatchery maintenance backlog, and yet the budget provides level funding for that activity. Don't we need to spend more?

Answer: The FY 1991 President's budget includes increases of approximately $5.6 million for fisheries activities in the Service. As indicated in the budget justification, these increases will address several areas of concern, primarily operational in nature, such as fish food costs, fish health, tribal hatcheries, increased production, and fisheries assistance. The budget includes level funding of approximately $6.5 million for hatchery maintenance, which will be used to address the most critical annual maintenance needs in the Hatchery System, but this funding will not significantly reduce the maintenance backlog.

Question: What would you consider the most important unfunded need in the fisheries area?

Answer: There are a number of important national needs in the fisheries arena reducing the maintenance backlog at fishery facilities, control of fish diseases such as the exotic VHS recently found for the first time in U. S. waters in the northwest, provision of fish health services to the rapidly expanding aquaculture industry, and better monitoring of the general status of fishery resources. While recognizing these and other important needs, probably the single most immediate need of the Service Fisheries Activity is for more adequate operational funding for its fish hatcheries and fishery assistance offices commensurate with fishery restoration goals. Effective interagency coordination is key to success in major interjurisdictional fishery restoration programs such as Chesapeake Bay, South Atlantic, and Gulf coast striped bass; Atlantic and Pacific salmon; and Great Lakes lake trout. Operations funding has not kept pace with these increasing resource demands.

Great Lakes Fisheries

Question: The International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies provided testimony to the Committee recently and supported a request for $7 million for fisheries initiatives in the Great Lakes, aquaculture, and fish and wildlife management assistance. What would be accomplished with this level of funding?

Answer: The Service receives many requests to increase its fisheries activities. The Service believes that this initiative is a lower priority need. However, if the funding suggested by the International Association were provided, it would be used as follows:

Approximately $2.6 million would be used to enhance fishery stock assessment activities on the Great Lakes. Ultimate success in restoring the Great Lakes stocks will be dependent on timely and accurate information on the status and condition of stocks. Present assessment capability is less than optimum needed for effective restoration. Approximately $1.85 million would be used for fisheries operations, and about $750,000 would be used for fishery research activities.

Approximately $2.3 million would be used to enhance the Services capability to support development of the private aquaculture industry in the United States. About $1.4 million would be used to provide fish health diagnostic, inspection, and certification services to the private sector. In most parts of the country, such services are not available to the industry from Federal, State, or private sources, and are essential to controlling the impacts of serious fish pathogens. The remaining $0.9 million would be used for coordination with the aquaculture industry and the provision of extension services, information, and technical assistance.

Approximately $2.1 million would be used to enhance the Service's technical fish and wildlife assistance capabilities. About $1 million would be used to provide better monitoring of fish stocks throughout the country; about $0.6 million would be used to increase management of fish resources and increase recreational fisheries on Service lands such as national wildlife refuges; and about $0.5 million would be used to provide better coordination of management of interjurisdictional fisheries on the major river systems of the country.

Challenge Grant Program

Question: Why don't you have a challenge grant program in fisheries?

Answer: The challenge grant program of the Fish and Wildlife Service includes projects on all Service lands including fisheries projects.

Question: Are you aware of any fisheries projects that could be developed if you had such a program?

Answer: Over the last two years, $81,000 was equally matched or exceeded by donors to accomplish 13 fishery oriented projects on Service lands. Types of projects approved included development of public use facilities, fish habitat development, carp barriers, and pond fertilization.

Question: What level of funding would be required to develop a fisheries challenge grant program and what types of projects would be funded?

Answer: As the Service intensifies implementation of its Recreational Fisheries Policy (Fisheries-USA) and based upon the amount of fisheries projects approved for the previous two years, a funding level of $225,000 would seem appropriate in FY 1991. Fisheries-USA serves to reaffirm the Service's commitment to the Nation's fishery resource. One of its goals is to develop and enhance partnerships between governments and the private sector for conserving and managing recreational fisheries. To do this, it will encourage challenge grant opportunities for private sector partnership in managing and developing recreational fisheries on Service-managed lands. When the new Memorandum of Agreement is consummated with the Bass Anglers Sportsman Society in June 1990, the Service can expect to receive proposals involving fisheries habitat improvement, enhancement, protection, and development.

Region 5: The Northeast

Question: Last year, the committee provided $500,000 for black duck research, divided equally between Region 5 and Research. What is the status of this project?

Answer: In FY 1990, $250,000 was allocated to Region 5 and $250,000 to research to conduct activities needed for the Black Duck Joint Venture of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. Funds were used by Region 5 to cover surveying and banding programs of the Black Duck Joint Venture, including helicopter rentals for breeding pair surveys in boreal forests and fixed wing surveys in agricultural and developed portions of the Canadian breeding grounds. Research funds were allocated to field research focused on breeding, specifically to test three hypotheses: (1) the black duck decline is the result of competition with mallards, with mallards having an advantage in habitats converted to agriculture; 2) black ducks have lost genetic integrity as a result of crossbreeding with mallards; 3) there is excessive hunting mortality of post-fledgling birds.

Question: $500,000 was included in the base for FY 91, but was not the program originally designed to be an $800,000 per year program? How should the funds be divided in FY 91, between Research and Region 5?

Answer: The $800,000 should be divided equally between Research and Region 5. Increased research studies ($400,000) would be conducted to determine recruitment of black ducks. Quantitative determination of differences in nesting success, brood survival, and recruitment of females where black ducks and mallards breed together, can identify the various factors negatively affecting the black duck population. These increased studies would be conducted in Maine, Massachusetts, and the Canadian Maritime Provinces. Priority would be given to Service lands and acquisitions identified under the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

Region 5 would use their funds ($400,000) for increased management, focusing on population assessment. First priority would be implementing an increased operational survey for black duck breeding population trends in the boreal forest region of eastern Canada, the St. Lawrence lowlands, the Atlantic Provinces of Canada, and the northwestern United States. Increased banding of black ducks prior to hunting seasons would be conducted in Canada, particularly in the boreal forest region, southern Quebec, and Ontario.

Connecticut River Study

Question: I see that the Connecticut River study is proposed to be cut this year. How will that impact the information you use to manage the program?

Answer: The $60,000 ($59,231 adjusted for sequestration) that was appropriated for the Connecticut River Study in FY 1989 and FY 1990 provided operating funds to the Sunderland OFA for gathering habitat and anadromous fish biological data in the Connecticut River basin. Loss of this funding would limit base information necessary to evaluate in-river and down stream migration mortalities and identify remedial actions. Information gathered helps to identify existing habitat, and the development of new habitat essential for the production of Atlantic salmon smolts from hatchery stocked fry, and eventually wild smolts from naturally reproducing adults. This information is essential to making management decisions on when to release fish, where to stock fish, and which strains to stock. However, highest priority habitat assessment work can be accomplished as part of the Fish and Wildlife Management Assistance program.

Question: Is the funding for this study covered under some other account?

Answer: Funding for this study was provided under the Research and Development Activity of the Service in FY 1989 and FY 1990. However, the actual study work was accomplished by the Sunderland Office of Fisheries Assistance in the Service's Fisheries Activity. The Sunderland OFA does not have the base funding to continue this study.

Question: What funding level is needed to maintain that study?

Answer: The amount required in FY 1991 to fund the study at the same level of activity would be $77,700.

White River National Fish Hatchery, Vermont

Question: Ron, I've heard that we're having some problems with the main hatchery supporting the Connecticut River restoration program: the White River Hatchery in Vermont. What's the condition of the hatchery and what will it take to put it at 100 percent?

Answer: The White River National Fish Hatchery was placed into operation in the fall of 1978. The station is still operational but has reduced its production of Atlantic salmon for the Connecticut River restoration effort by 20 percent due to problems with the water intake structure and other construction and maintenance needs. The hatchery's principal water intake structure consists of a series of perforated pipes in the river bed that collect river water so that it can be pumped to the fish production facilities. Because of poor initial design, the perforations in the water collection pipes are gradually becoming clogged with silt, restricting water intake from the river. The current estimate for replacing the intake system is $1 million; however, no planning and design work has been accomplished for this project. Without replacement, the hatchery's water volume needed to maintain fish production levels will continue to decline. Additional construction funding is needed as follows: $60,000 for a low capacity well that would enable more efficient use of ground water; $42,000 for 144 automatic fish feeders in the hatchery building; $75,000 for a large capacity distribution truck and tank; and $144,000 to install an alarm and monitoring system. The grand total for construction funding to put White River at 100 percent would be $1,321,000.

In addition, the Service's Maintenance Management System has identified a backlog of Resource Management Account projects totaling $555,000 as follows:

Generator Maintenance	$5,200
Replace Pump Impellers (1 pump)	12,000
Water Supply/Treatment - UV Components, pumps, motors, and well maintenance, and pond cover replacement	82,800
Replace demand feeders with auto. ones	100,000
Paving repairs	135,000
Roof Repairs	6,200
Install radiator on emerg. generator	36,400
Replace aerator in effluent pond	2,000
Replace fish pump	19,000
Replace dam boards	9,500
Replace broken pond and raceway covers	55,000
Replace carpet in visitor center	6,000
Replace domestic boiler	10,000
Replace 4x4, 10,000 lb Pick-up	13,500
Replace van	11,000
Replace worn shop equipment	6,400
Tractor (replacement)	25,000
Install missing insulation	4,500
Insulate domestic hot water pipes	500
Paint interior and exterior of buildings	15,000
TOTAL	$555,000

Cyclical Maintenance for Operations

Question: I understand that the Service has been diverting some cyclical maintenance funds to support operations. What's the nature of these diversions and what maintenance projects have been impacted?

Answer: Over the last several years, the Service felt it was necessary to commit additional resources to several major interjurisdictional fishery restoration programs including Chesapeake Bay, South Atlantic, and Gulf coast striped bass; Atlantic salmon and sturgeon; and Great Lakes lake trout, in order to ensure that restoration objectives stayed on target. This was done by establishing several new fishery assistance offices in strategic locations and expanding capability at several existing offices. At the same time, increasing hatchery operational costs in the Service's Northeast (5), Southeast (4), and Rocky Mountain (6) Regions resulted in the need for additional operating funds to maintain established levels of fish production. These needs were partially funded in FY 1988 and FY 1989 by diverting hatchery maintenance funds to operations of fishery assistance offices and hatcheries. This operational need has carried over to FY 1990 and the Service is preparing a request to

Congress to reprogram hatchery maintenance funds to hatchery and fishery assistance office operations in FY 1990 as follows:

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Total
Hatchery Ops	129	135	302	566
F & W Asst Ops	112	260	0	372
	241	395	302	938

The following maintenance projects will be deferred for this reprogramming:

REGION 4:

Bears Bluff, SC	Replace electrofishing boat	5.0
Mammoth Spring, AR	Replace tractor	27.0
Panama City, FL	Replace fish distribution truck	25.0
Natchitoches, LA	Replace tractor	15.0
Edenton, NC	Replace tractor	40.0
Panama City, FL	Replace boat and trailer	30.0
Private J. Allen, MS	Replace tractor	40.0
Natchitoches, LA	Replace boat and electrofishing equip.	25.0
McKinney Lake, NC	Alarm system and standby generator	34.0
	Subtotal Region 4	$241.0

REGION 5:

Berkshire, MA	Replace light fixtures	$ 5.0
Berkshire, MA	Dredge settling pond	6.0
Allegheny, PA	Replace two fish distribution trucks	35.0
Nashua, NH	Electrical repairs to hatchery	26.6
White River, VT	Repair generator	5.2
Pittsford, VT	Replace vehicle	11.5
Allegheny, PA	Repair deteriorated pavement	160.0
Craig Brook, ME	Epoxy fish tanks	5.8
Nashua, NH	Remove underground fuel storage tank	6.5
Allegheny, PA	Replace underground fuel storage tanks	4.0
Green Lake, ME	Replace underground fuel storage tanks	20.0
Craig Brook, ME	Replace hatchery alarm system	13.8
Harrison Lake, VA	Install pump on new well	58.0
Green Lake, ME	Water treatment components/generator	25.0
Nashua, NH	Replace well #3	12.6
	Subtotal Region 5	$395.0

REGION 6:

Hotchkiss, CO	Replace fish distribution tanks	$ 56.0
Garrison Dam, ND	Water supply sand removal system	65.0
Garrison Dam, ND	Replace vehicle	20.0
Saratoga, WY	Replace two vehicles	33.0
Jones Hole, UT	Remodel hatchery building	79.0
Jones Hole, UT	Remove underground fuel storage tank	10.0
Leadville, CO	Replace septic system	20.0
Gavins Point, SD	Replace vehicle	19.0
	Subtotal Region 6	$302.0
TOTAL		$938.0

Question: What types of operations were supported with these funds and were there any resource benefits from the diversion?

Answer: To more effectively address problems associated with rapidly declining interjurisdictional fishery resources of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the Great Lakes, the Service established or expanded several fishery coordination offices during FY 1988 and FY 1989. This action allowed the Service to better meet its commitments under various interagency cooperative agreements, restoration plans, and environmental impact statements. Several of the offices were staffed and partially funded with personnel transferred when the Service reorganized its Washington, D.C. central office operations in FY 1988. However, this funding was not adequate for full operation of these offices. The unfunded operating costs were offset by deferring hatchery maintenance projects and using hatchery maintenance funding.

At the same time over the last several years, the Service has faced significant increases in hatchery operating costs such as utilities, general supplies and materials, and personnel benefits. Because of recent budget increases, the Service was able to absorb these operational cost increases in some Regions without immediate affect on production objectives. It was not, however, able to do so in Regions 4, 5, and 6. Rather than curtailing fish production, the Service diverted $525,000 from hatchery maintenance to hatchery operations in FY 1989. This operational shortfall is projected at $566,000 for FY 1990. The Service is requesting approval to reprogram this amount from hatchery maintenance to hatchery operations in order to maintain established levels of fish production at 20 fish hatcheries in Regions 4, 5, and 6 in FY 1990.

The new/expanded fishery coordinator offices have effectively contributed to restoration of striped bass in the Chesapeake Bay, Albemarle Sound, and the Gulf coast; have significantly increased the Service's participation in the international efforts to restore lake trout in the Great Lakes; and have enabled significant progress to be made in habitat assessment and restoration objectives for Atlantic salmon and other anadromous species. Other cooperating agencies involved in these programs strongly encouraged and supported the establishment of these offices to better coordinate the multi-agency fishery restoration efforts. Because of the number of agencies involved and the complexity of the programs, effective coordination is key to ultimate restoration success. At the same time, fish produced at the Service's hatcheries are critical to these and other cooperative fishery management programs. Reduction in the numbers of fish produced in the hatcheries would ultimately result in less effective management programs and decreased productivity of the resources.

Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas

Question: On a related issue, what's the justification for taking scarce maintenance funds from on*going service programs to fund a seemingly unrelated project called ATTRA? I'm speaking specifically of the pending reprogramming.

Answer: The function of ATTRA is directly related to Service activities, particularly the research being conducted on sustainable and low-input agriculture. Our research effort is studying the impacts of agricultural chemicals and pesticides on fish and wildlife and their habitats. ATTRA is a technology transfer activity that can reach the agricultural community with information that will reduce the incidence of runoff of agricultural chemicals and soil while still maintaining the profitability of the farm. Thus ATTRA becomes a tool for delivery of the information developed by our research programs.

Region 1 - California

Question: We have a crown jewel out West ready to add to the refuge system. It's the Parrott Ranch in California. I had a chance to visit the place earlier this year, and even I was amazed. I've never seen so many birds in one place in my life. It was unbelievable. Don't you think we should grab this property now when we have the chance?

Answer: Yes, we agree the 19,000 acre Parrott Ranch is a crown jewel of the West. It is also one of the largest undeveloped parcels in one ownership within the Central Valley of California. As you have seen, it provided waterfowl habitat for tremendous numbers of ducks, geese, and sandhill cranes. We are presently negotiating with principals of the corporation to put together an acquisition package. This is planned as a joint venture with the Nature Conservancy and California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Question: What's the total cost, and how much can be spent in FY 91?

Answer: Any acceptable package will include both fee and easement purchase on about 15,000 acres of the total ranch. Because of the early stages of negotiations, it is premature to estimate what our needs are going to be for FY 91.

Question: How did the Valdez Oil Spill affect on-going refuge programs?

Answer: The oil spill caused refuge staffs throughout Alaska to defer surveys and research projects while they responded to the oil spill. Alaska Maritime, Kodiak, Alaska Peninsula, and Becharof Refuges were physically impacted by oil. The public use and wildlife management programs of these refuges were maintained, but at substantially reduced levels. Every refuge in Alaska supported oil spill related work by providing personnel to monitor clean-up activities and to perform beach and dead animal surveys. The impact to Interior Alaska refuges ranged from minor reductions in survey work to the cancellation of the entire field program at Innoko Refuge where 80% of the staff of the refuge was assigned to oil spill teams.

Alaska

Question: The Kodiak Refuge is a special place, and I hold it near and dear to my heart. I've heard that native claims could threaten the refuge with development, especially along the Karluk River system. How real is that threat, and is there anything that can be done to preserve this area?

Answer: The north half of Karluk Lake and the entire Karluk River riparian area is now owned by Alaska native corporations. Because this is private land, it may be developed for any purpose. Feasible uses may include fishing and hunting lodges, recreational cabins for sale or rental, and commercial fish processing. Any of these activities would adversely impact one of the highest density bear populations in the world. One of the primary reasons the refuge was created was to protect bear populations. An untested non-purchase option may exist to protect some of this area. Section 22(g) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act states that the lands remain subject to the laws and regulations governing use and development of the refuge. An attempt to regulate use of these private lands under section 22(g) is likely to be litigated. There is also a 160 acre Native Allotment covering the portage area of the river. This land is not subject to any refuge regulations

Water Rights Problems

Question: Does the budget request include sufficient funding for water rights management -- for quantification systems, for identification and protection projects and for water purchase and delivery?

Answer: Due to increased competition for water in the West and increasing costs related to refuge water management activities, the Service has requested an additional $2.8 million in Fiscal Year 1991 for Refuge Operations under the proposed America the Beautiful initiative. This includes $2 million to acquire off-refuge water rights for Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge in Nevada, $480,000 for increased water purchase and delivery costs districts for the Central Valley refuges in California, and $320,000 to measure, document, and adjudicate water use on refuges in Region 2 (Salt Plains NWR, Oklahoma; Bosque del Apache, Las Vegas, Bitter Lake and Maxwell NWRs, New Mexico; Laguna Atascosa and Lower Rio Grande NWRs, Texas; and Havasu, Cibola and Imperial NWRs, Arizona). There is $175,000 identified in the Refuge Operations and Maintenance base for the most critical adjudication and quantification activities.

Question: What resources would be required to bring the program up to an optimal level?

Answer: The Service's recently established Western Water Rights Coordination Group has identified total Fiscal Year 1991 water management needs for refuges and hatcheries as follows:

	REFUGES	HATCHERIES
Water Rights Quantification, Identification and Protection		
Region 1	$ 728,000/3	$242,000/1
Region 2	$ 410,000/3	$190,000/2
Region 6	$ 917,000/5	$ 50,000/0
TOTAL	$2,055,000/11	$482,000/3
Water Purchase and Delivery		
Region 1	$1,010,000	$ -0-
Region 2	$ 200,000	$200,000
Region 6	$ 285,000	$ 70,000
TOTAL	$1,495,000/0	$270,000/0

The Service has requested increases for water purchase and delivery costs for refuges in the Pacific Northwest ($480,000) and for refuge water quantification activities in the Southwest 2 ($320,000) in the Fiscal Year 1991 request.

Reedy Creek

Question: You've requested $1 million for the Reedy Creek project at the Forsythe Refuge. Congressman Rinaldo wrote me and asked for $3 million, and I've received information from the present owners, Trust for Public Lands, that $2 million is required for FY 91. What's the bottom line with this project?

Answer: The immediate Reedy Creek area comprises approximately 1500 acres and contains about 50 ownerships. The Trust for Public Land(TPL) parcel contains 130 acres and represents one of the larger parcels within the project. The Service's request for $1,000,000 would be used to complete acquisition of Cedar Bonnet Island and initiate acquisition at Reedy Creek. Trust for Public Land purchased the 130 acre tract at Reedy Creek after our FY 1991 budget submission was completed. It appears that the $2,000,000 suggested by TPL could be immediately committed on their 130 acre parcel and the remaining funds would be used to acquire additional lands at the Reedy Creek project that TPL is currently pursuing. The $3,000,000 suggested by Congressman Rinaldo would allow the Service to complete Cedar Bonnet Island, purchase the 130 acre tract from TPL and possibly purchase some of the additional Reedy Creek Tracts . The Service expects to complete the planning process by mid-summer for the Reedy Creek addition to the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge.

Question: How much did the Trust for Public Land pay for parcel and how much are they asking the Service to pay?

Answer: The Trust for Public Land has not revealed how much they paid for the parcel. They will expect to be paid market value at the time they sell to the Service.

Land Acquisition: General

Question: Do you expect a shortfall in the Refuge Revenue Sharing account?

Answer: The Fish and Wildlife Service has not made full payments under the Refuge Revenue Sharing Act since FY 1981. Based on our current projections there will again be a shortfall in the payments for FY 1991.

Question: If so, how much?

Answer: In FY 1991, payments to counties will total $12,624,000. Net receipts available for obligation are currently estimated at $3,624,000. The Service is requesting $9,000,000 in appropriations for payments to counties. Current projections indicate that the amount of full entitlement would be about $16,935,000. Therefore the shortfall in FY 1991 will be $4,311,000.

Question: Will this impact land acquisition?

Answer: Refuge Revenue Sharing is one of the major issues in securing acceptance of our land acquisition programs. Local opposition can delay or prevent Land and Water Conservation proposals and it is critical to gain governor's approval of new Migratory Bird Conservation Fund projects.

Question: If so, where?

Answer: Impacts of less than full payments is particularly felt in the Waterfowl Production Area acquisition program in North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota. In the above states 24 counties have rejected purchase agreements totaling nearly 10,000 acres with the admonition not to present any more agreements until full revenue sharing payments are made to the counties. In South Dakota most of the county rejections were overruled by the governor and the purchases were approved. There is also increased resistance to our programs from less than full payments in California.

Farm Bill Issues

Question: Last year, the Congress provided $8 million for farm bill activities. How many acres of wetlands have been protected and restored by this program?

Answer: Since 1987, the Service has restored the hydrology to 54,380 acres of wetlands. In 1989 alone, the Service restored the hydrology to 36,715 acres of wetlands on 2,766 different sites. Of the wetlands restored in 1989, 350 of these sites, accounting for 5,126 acres of restored wetlands, are on Farmers Home Administration lands; 1,947 sites, accounting for 10,939 acres of restored wetlands, are on lands enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program; and 469 sites, accounting for 20,650 acres of restored wetlands, are on privately-owned farmland not enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program.

In addition to the acres of wetland hydrology restored in 1989, wetland enhancement conducted primarily through the establishment of conservation easements under the Farmers Home program resulted in the protection and enhancement of 70,232 acres of wetlands and associated upland buffer areas on 461 separate sites. The Service has recommended the protection and enhancement of an additional 184,791 acres of wetlands and associated upland buffer areas on 1,285 separate sites on Farmers Home lands through the establishment of conservation easements.

Conservation easements established by the Farmers Home Administration are administered as a part of the National Wildlife Refuge System. Currently, 761 separate sites consisting of 75,358 acres of restored wetlands, and wetlands with associated buffer areas enhanced under protective covenants, are being administered by the Service as a direct result of the Farmers Home program. The Service estimates that in Fiscal Year 1990 a total of 1,400 separate sites accounting for approximately 125,000 acres will be administered by the Service. By the end of Fiscal Year 1991, the Service estimates that a total of 2,000 separate sites accounting for approximately 260,000 acres will be under the purview of the Service.

Question: What is the status of the agreement between the Service and the Farmers Home Administration?

Answer: An agreement between the Service and Farmers Home regarding the establishment of wetland conservation easements on inventory properties with outstanding prior owners' rights is still pending.

Question: What are the outstanding issues in the discussions with Farmers Home?

Answer: The Service holds the position that a prior owner or operator of Farmers Home inventory (Federal) property should be provided every opportunity to regain the use of the property formerly under their ownership. However, the Government should have the right to protect and, to a reasonable degree, restore wetlands on inventory property that is transferred back to the prior owner or operator by Farmers Home. The Service maintains that wetland restoration efforts will be limited to that consistent with the need to retain Farmers Home inventory property as a viable farm unit. A viable farm unit is a determination made by Farmers Home.

Farmers Home maintains that a conflict exists between a prior owner's and operator's right of first refusal to lease or repurchase property and the requirements of Executive Orders 11990 and 11988 to protect and restore Federally owned wetlands and floodplains. That conflict, according to Agriculture, gives Farmers Home discretion to offer the previous owner the right to reacquire the property without regard to the Executive Orders. Farmers Home regulations, however, do not reflect this position and currently require that an easement be established whenever the property is conveyed out of Federal ownership irrespective of the purchaser. Furthermore, Farmers Home regulations restrict loan-making on inventory property containing wetlands or floodplains unless an easement is established. Thus, were Agriculture to adopt a new position, a change in Farmers Home regulations would be necessary.

The Department of Agriculture maintains that prior owners and operators of Farmers Home inventory property should be given the choice of whether or not a wetland conservation easement is established by Farmers Home. The outstanding issue is whether or not a reasonable degree of wetland protection and restoration should be required on inventory properties that are leased and/or repurchased by prior owners and operators.

Law Enforcement

Question: Does this budget for law enforcement provide a sufficient level of deterrence to potential violators?

Answer: The deterrent value of law enforcement is difficult to quantify. Despite numerous studies that have attempted to measure deterrence, no one has yet been able to quantify this variable. The proposed law enforcement budget should permit Service Special Agents and Wildlife Inspectors to maintain the current level of operations and thus the current level of deterrence. The Service believes that by carefully establishing law enforcement priorities which target illegal activities having the greatest adverse impact on the wildlife resource, it will be able to insure a sufficient deterrent for FY 1991.

Question: How much field time for your agents is supported by this budget?

Answer: The Service estimates that Special Agents spend approximately 80% of their time working on investigative activities. The remaining 20% is spent on administrative duties, annual and sick leave, equipment maintenance, public relations and training. The average Special Agent works in excess of 2,600 hours per year, of which all hours over 2,080 are compensated as administratively uncontrollable overtime. The Service does not believe that there will be any reduction in this level of performance under the proposed budget.

Question: What is the optimal amount needed to insure that agents can be kept in the field?

Answer: In 1984, in response to the Senate Appropriations Committee's request, the Service developed a funding model detailing the costs needed to support its field agents. The model identifies costs associated with personnel compensation (agent's salary and benefits and clerical support), travel and transportation, vehicle operation, and other related expenses (i.e., storage of evidence/equipment, supplies, relocation allowances, etc.).

Funding is still allocated using this "per-agent" method. The President's Budget provides approximately $80,000 for each of the Service's field agents in FY 1991. Several pay-related increases, such as absorption of the FY 1990 and FY 1991 pay raises and high benefit rates for agents covered under the Federal Employees Retirement System, have reduced available operational funds.

Additionally, on November 27, 1989, the President signed H.R. 215 into law authorizing payment of administratively uncontrollable overtime - unsupervised overtime paid to Special Agents of the Service - at a maximum rate of 25 percent of the employee's base salary. Effective September 30, 1990, this overtime pay will no longer be limited to a maximum of 25% of a GS-10 salary. The Service estimates that this increase will cost an additional $750,000.

In 1984, the Service estimated that 35% (or $24,100) of each agent's total funding was spent for operational support. In FY 1991, approximately 10% or $8,000 will be available for operations. The Service believes $100,000 per Special Agent is needed to fund the agents at a level where they can travel as necessary to conduct investigations. This funding level will provide each agent with approximately $26,000 for operations.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1990.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WITNESSES

JAMES M. RIDENOUR, DIRECTOR
HERBERT S. CABLES, JR., DEPUTY DIRECTOR
C. BRUCE SHEAFFER, COMPTROLLER
EDWARD L. DAVIS, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION
JOHN M. MOREHEAD, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, OPERATIONS
JERRY L. ROGERS, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, CULTURAL RESOURCES
DENIS P. GALVIN, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
F. EUGENE HESTER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, NATURAL RESOURCES
L. LORRAINE MINTZMYER, ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION
GERALD D. PATTEN, NORTH ATLANTIC REGION
ROBERT G. STANTON, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
JAMES W. COLEMAN, JR., MID-ATLANTIC REGION
ROBERT M. BAKER, SOUTHEAST REGION
DON H. CASTLEBERRY, MIDWEST REGION
JOHN E. COOK, SOUTHWEST REGION
STANLEY T. ALBRIGHT, WESTERN REGION
CHARLES H. ODEGAARD, PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
Q. BOYD EVISON, ALASKA REGION
DAVID G. WRIGHT, MANAGER, HARPERS FERRY CENTER
JOHN J. REYNOLDS, MANAGER, DENVER SERVICE CENTER
DONALD F. HERRING, CHIEF, ENGINEERING AND SAFETY SERVICES DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D.C.
ANTHONY L. ITTEILAG, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF BUDGET

INTRODUCTIONS

Mr. YATES. This is the hearing on the appropriation for fiscal year 1991 for the National Park Service. Appearing in support of that appropriation are its Director, Mr. Ridenour; its Deputy Director, Mr. Cables——

Mr. MOREHEAD. No, sir. I'm substituting. I'm Jack Morehead.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Morehead? You're the Associate Director for Operations.

Mr. MOREHEAD. That's correct, sir.

Mr. YATES. All right. Mr. Cables is not here. Mr. Sheaffer; associate directors, Mr. Davis, Mr. Morehead, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Galvin—did they put you back in Denver?

Mr. GALVIN. No, I'm still in Washington.

Mr. YATES. Dr. Hester, the Associate Director for Natural Resources; Ms. Mintzmyer, Rocky Mountain; Mr. Patten, North Atlantic; Mr. Stanton, National Capital Region; Mr. Coleman, Mid-Atlantic Region; Mr. Baker, Southeast Region; Mr. Castleberry, Midwest Region; Mr. Cook, Southwest Region; Mr. Albright, Western Region.

THE PRESIDIO

What are you going to do with the Presidio? Do you know yet? [Laughter.]

Mr. **Albright**. Not yet. We don't know.

Mr. **Yates**. You don't?

Mr. **Albright**. No.

Mr. **Yates**. Have you made a deal yet with the Department of Defense on what you're going to do?

Mr. **Albright**. No, but we're getting close in terms of a memorandum of agreement so we can get on with the planning.

Mr. **Yates**. Who is going to decide it? Mr. Ridenour? Mr. Cheney? How are you going to do it? Who is going to make the decision?

Mr. **Ridenour**. We'll be making the planning decisions, but we have to work with them cooperatively to make the transition.

Mr. **Yates**. All right. Is it intended that they keep some of it? Do you get some of it?

Mr. **Ridenour**. The intent would be that we would have all of it, but all of it we don't need. We would be looking at potential arrangements with them either in some sort of a lease arrangement or some sort of cost sharing arrangement for them to take care of those things that they really need and we don't. A good example would be a hospital.

Mr. **Yates**. Somebody told me that you were going to take 38 acres of the seashore and that was all.

Mr. **Ridenour**. No. I don't believe that.

Mr. **Yates**. That's not enough for you?

Mr. **Ridenour**. I think there is a lot more there in terms of the historic resources as well as the natural resources. The planning process is going to lay that all out for us.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay. Are you going to talk about that today?

Mr. **Ridenour**. Yes, sir.

INTRODUCTIONS

Mr. **Yates**. All right. Mr. Odegaard, Pacific Northwest; Mr. Evison, Alaska Region; Mr. Wright, Harpers Ferry; Mr. Reynolds, Denver; and Mr. Itteilag, Director of the Budget.

BIOGRAPHIES

Now we have some biographies that may go into the record at this point. We have the biographies of Mr. Ridenour, Mr. Cables, Mr. Morehead, Mr. Galvin, and Mr. Patten.

Then there is a statement by Mr. Ridenour. That may go into the record as well.

[The biographies of Mr. Ridenour, Mr. Cables, Mr. Morehead, Mr. Galvin, and Mr. Patten and the prepared statement of Mr. Ridenour follow:]

BIOGRAPHY
JAMES M. RIDENOUR
DIRECTOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

James M. Ridenour, former Director of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, was appointed Director of the National Park Service on April 17, 1989. Prior to accepting his present appointment with the National Park Service, Mr. Ridenour, for a short interval, was on the staff at Purdue University.

Mr. Ridenour is responsible for 355 units of the National Park System, including historical parks, national parks, historic sites, and a large collection of auxiliary parks and trails associated with the National Park Service's mission. These protected areas range from small reservations in the National Capital Region to large national parks such as Yosemite National Park in California. Also included in the System are many parks and sites commemorating various aspects of our unique American culture.

Mr Ridenour acquired his natural resource management skills, in part, from the diverse responsibilities he had as the Director of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, where he managed that State's system of parks, forests, reservoirs, and fish and wildlife areas from 1981 through February 1989. He was also accountable for State museums, memorials, and historic resources during that period.

Prior to accepting the Indiana position in 1981, Mr Ridenour was Director of Administration for the Great Lakes Chemical Corporation. From 1975 to 1978, he was Director of State Services for the Council of State Governments.

Born in Wabash, Indiana, Mr. Ridenour holds bachelors and masters degrees in Parks and Recreation from Indiana University, and a masters in Public Administration from the University of Colorado. He also served as an Army Officer in the Vietnam War. He and his wife, Anna, have two sons, Matt and Kyle.

BIOGRAPHY
HERBERT S. CABLES, JR.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Herbert S. Cables, Jr., the former Regional Director for the National Park Service North Atlantic Region in Boston, was appointed Deputy Director on August 1, 1989. Mr. Cables' career with the National Park Service covers a span of 15 years. In 1988, he was the recipient of the Federal Meritorious Executive Award for outstanding achievements associated with his accomplishments on the completion of the Statue of Liberty National Monument restoration project and his continuing efforts with Ellis Island restoration.

Mr. Cables provides vital day-to-day assistance to the Director in his management capacity of administering the diverse and complex National Park System with its 355 natural, cultural, historical and recreational sites--covering nearly 80 million acres throughout the United States, and attracting some 300 million visits annually.

As Regional Director of the North Atlantic Region from 1982 to August 1989, Mr. Cables was responsible for administrative functions associated with the 40 National Park Service areas located in New York, New Jersey, and New England. Prior to his appointment as Regional Director, Mr. Cables served for 5 years as Superintendent of Gateway National Recreation Area, a 26,000-acre park surrounding New York Harbor which receives some 10 million visitors a year.

Before joining the National Park Service in 1974, Mr. Cables, as Executive Director, headed Manpower Assistance Projects, Inc., a non-profit Washington, D.C., based organization funded by the Ford Foundation and the U.S. Department of Labor. In this capacity, he set up job training programs for disadvantaged youth in cities across the nation.

Mr. Cables' 34-year park manager career began as a Park Planner for the city of Milford, Connecticut. Within a year, he became Director and headed the Parks and Recreation Department from 1954-1968.

He earned his bachelor's degree in Recreation Administration from the University of Bridgeport in 1953 and his master's degree in Business Administration in 1956 from New York University. A noted high school and college athlete, he holds the distinction of having been the first African-American coach in the professional Eastern Basketball League.

He and his wife, Lu, reside in Arlington, Virginia.

BIOGRAPHY
JOHN M. (JACK) MOREHEAD
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, OPERATIONS
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Jack Morehead, former Superintendent at Yosemite National Park in California, was named Associate Director for Operations on April 25, 1989.

In his current position, Mr. Morehead directs such functions as safety, environmental sanitation, maintenance, law enforcement, search and rescue, land acquisition, commercial concessions services, fire management, and interpretation for the entire National Park Service.

Mr. Morehead was Superintendent of Yosemite National Park for 5 years prior to his Washington Office assignment. At Yosemite, his mission was to assist in maintaining and protecting the vast array of giant sequoias trees, tiny wildflowers, mountains, lakes, and waterfalls prevalent within the park.

While still in school, Mr. Morehead began his career with the Service. He worked as a Seasonal Ranger at Glacier National Park and at both Rocky Mountain and Yosemite. An Army veteran, his permanent posts with the National Park Service have included Colorado National Monument, Colorado; Mount Rainier National Park, Washington; Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Arizona-Nevada; the Albright Training Center for park personnel at Grand Canyon, Arizona; Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming; Glen Canyon National Recreation, Arizona-Utah; and a previous tour in the Service's Headquarters in Washington, D.C. He was Superintendent of remote Isle Royale National Park., Michigan, when he was transferred to the Everglades Superintendency.

Mr. Morehead, 56, is a native of Estes Park, Colorado. He is a graduate of Colorado A&M (now Colorado State University). He and his wife, Pat, reside in Fairfax, Virginia; they have two children.

BIOGRAPHY
DENIS P. GALVIN
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Denis P. Galvin returned to planning, design and construction in 1989 when he was named Associate Director for Planning and Development, a position that also oversees the Service's external activities, including technical assistance and recreation grants. Mr. Galvin's previous assignment from 1985 to 1989 was Deputy Director of the National Park Service.

Mr. Galvin was Manager of the Denver Service Center for 7 years where he was responsible for the agency's design and construction programs throughout the Nation.

In 1974, when a new Regional Office was established in Boston, Mr. Galvin became Associate Regional Director for Operations. Two Years later, he became Deputy Director of that Region. From that post, he transferred to his Denver assignment in 1978.

Mr. Galvin joined the National Park Service in 1963 as a Civil Engineer at Sequoia National Park, California, after completing a 2-year Peace Corps assignment in Tanzania, East Africa.

Subsequent assignments saw Mr. Galvin serve as an Engineer at Mount Rainier National Park, Washington, and in the Service's Southwest Regional Office, based in Santa Fe, New Mexico; as a Training Specialist at the agency's Horace M. Albright Training Center in Grand Canyon, Arizona; and as a Management Assistant at the New York District Office, overseeing park operations for a variety of NPS facilities in and near New York City.

Mr. Galvin, 52, is a 1960 engineering graduate of Northeastern University. He is a native of South Boston. He and his wife, Martha, have two children, Eileen and Denis Brendan.

BIOGRAPHY
GERALD D. PATTEN
REGIONAL DIRECTOR, NORTH ATLANTIC REGION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Gerald D. Patten, a 24-year career National Park Service Landscape Architect, is Regional Director of the NPS eight-State North Atlantic Region in Boston, Massachusetts.

As Regional Director, Mr. Patten oversees 40 parks in New England, New Jersey, and New York, including Acadia National Park, Cape Cod National Seashore and the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island National Monument. He is responsible for administering the Region's $50 million annual operating budget.

Previously, Mr. Patten was assigned in Washington, D.C. as Associate Director for Planning and Development in the National Park System, including technical assistance and grants programs to State and local governments. He also headed the NPS Denver Service Center, overseeing the agency's planning design and construction programs throughout the Nation.

In addition to his NPS leadership, Mr. Patten's life-long achievements in landscape architecture recently made him the national President of the American Society of Landscape Architects. He also served for several terms as Chairperson for the National Endowment for the Arts Design Assemblies. These assemblies bring government administrators together with international planners and designers to improve the quality of public design. Mr. Patten is the recipient of a U.S. Presidential Design Award and Meritorious Service Award.

Mr. Patten holds bachelors and masters degrees in Landscape Architecture from the California Poly-Pomona and the University of California at Berkeley, respectively. He also completed a one-year fellowship at MIT (Cambridge, MA) studying public program management.

He has two sons, Scott, a college student in Colorado, and Eric, a cadet at the U.S. Air Force Academy.

STATEMENT OF JAMES M. RIDENOUR, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, CONSIDERING THE FISCAL YEAR 1991 BUDGET REQUEST FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. APRIL 19, 1990

Mr. Chairman and Members of the subcommittee, it is my pleasure to appear before this subcommittee to discuss the fiscal year 1991 budget request for the National Park Service. I know that this subcommittee is as concerned about our national parks as is the Service, and I look forward to addressing whatever questions and concerns you may have.

OVERVIEW

With your permission, I would now like to summarize our fiscal year 1991 budget request. Our total request is $1,076,446,000, and represents the first request ever by the National Park Service to exceed $1.0 billion. Two major initiatives are included in this request--the President's "America the Beautiful" program and Secretary Lujan's "Legacy 99" program.

The budget proposes $156 million for the National Park Service component of the President's "America the Beautiful" program. These funds, appropriated to a proposed new account, will increase preservation of park resources, initiate new research into better ways to protect these resources, upgrade recreational opportunities, and provide for an increased acquisition program for needed park lands. This request represents a $34 million increase over funding for similar programs in 1990.

Also included in the 1991 request is $364 million for Secretary Lujan's "Legacy 99" program, which will provide an increase of $49 million over similar activities in 1990. The "Legacy 99" program represents a major infrastructure program for repairing and rehabilitating facilities in park areas that will continue through the 150th anniversary of the Department in 1999 and leave a legacy to the Nation as it enters the 21st Century. The "Legacy 99" program is designed to compliment the President's "America the Beautiful" program.

The highlights of the budget of the National Park Service, by appropriation, are:

Operation of the National Park System

The request for the "Operation of the National Park System" appropriation is $830.8 million, an increase of $63 million above the 1990 appropriated post-sequestration level.

Major increases are proposed in a number of program areas, including an increase of $9.0 million under the "America the Beautiful" program that parallels my personal interest in enhancing the science and research capabilities of the Service. This increase will provide an additional $936,000 for the expansion of our program of park-based geographic information systems; $2.5 million more for the Natural Resources Preservation program that will allow for 10 new projects annually and continue our aircraft overflight studies; an additional $3.9 million for our Regionally based science and research programs with emphasis on the many research needs facing Alaska parks; over $700,000 more for our Water Resources program, including the inauguration of a two-phased inventory and evaluation program for 100 park areas with significant water resource values; and $1 million for general management planning for the 1,500 acre Presidio.

An additional $31.1 million is proposed under the "Legacy 99" program to strengthen the infrastructure of the National Park System. Programs that will benefit from the Secretary's initiative are park maintenance and hazardous waste mitigation. For 1991, the Service is requesting $15.5 million for operational maintenance increases in specific parks; $8.4 million for Regional maintenance programs which will help to attack the backlog of repair and rehabilitation needs throughout the System; and $7.2 million for a new hazardous material removal initiative that will target important areas which require immediate attention; underground storage tanks inspection and replacement; Servicewide site investigations; and several currently identified problem areas such as those that exist at Padre Island National Seashore and Nuclear Lake on the Appalachian Trail.

An additional $18.8 million is requested to strengthen the operating budgets of specific parks, including $4.7 million for 13 new parks, $6.3 million for 26 expanding or developing parks, and $7.8 million for 99 parks which have experienced a significant erosion of their purchasing power. A part of these park operational increases are included in the totals of two other initiatives. The park operations increases include $11.2 million from "Legacy 99" and $2.6 million from an excellence in education initiative.

Increased funds are also requested for various special initiatives, including: $500,000 for our Volunteers-in-Parks program that will allow an additional 10,000 volunteers throughout the country an opportunity to contribute their time and talents to our parks; $311,000 for the Take Pride in America program to increase public awareness of the need for sound resource conservation practices on a personal, volunteer level; $500,000 for a women and minorities initiative in an effort to tap into and develop the talents and skills that women and minorities can contribute to our programs; and $3.9 million for the excellence in education initiative that includes $2.6 million going to specific park interpretive programs, $800,000 to develop an environmental education and outreach campaign, and $500,000 that will support activities to commemorate the quincentennial of the first voyage of Christopher Columbus.

The Service is proud to be able to continue to do its part in continuing the war on drugs by proposing an ambitious $6.4 million program for 1991. Funds requested include $377,000 that will increase our capabilities to combat drug-related activities at Gateway National Recreation Area in New York, Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco, and the Nation's Capital; an increase of $2.9 million to purchase a new, twin-engine helicopter; $1 million for increased drug interdiction operations in National Park System units in all 10 Regions; and $2.1 million to inaugurate an Incident Reporting System that will meet the requirements of the Uniform Federal Crime Reporting Act.

As part of an Administrationwide effort, an increase of $3.0 million is proposed develop and implement an integrated inventory and monitoring program on global climate change using parks as natural "laboratories" to detect changes and impacts on biotic systems and their genetic resources. We are also cooperating in another national effort--wetlands protection--by proposing to begin a program to inventory, assess and monitor our wetland areas as part of our $700,000 water quality study increase request.

The Service is also requesting $1.9 million to correct internal control program weaknesses in property management and artifact storage. In fact, the $1.6 million for improvement of artifact storage, when combined with the $2.5 million requested for object cataloging, would provide the Service with an annual museum collections management program in excess of $4 million. This would enable the Service to properly catalog the object backlog by the year 2000 and, additionally, address the storage, environmental control, security and fire protection deficiencies identified in a 1986 museum collections management plan.

National Recreation and Preservation

The 1991 request for the "National Recreation and Preservation" appropriation is $10.1 million, a reduction of $5.8 million below the post-sequestration level for FY 1990. Funding for Rivers and Trails Conservation programs--State and Local Conservation Technical Assistance, the Rails-to-Trails program, Trails and Rivers Inventory and the National Trails System program--will not continue, and funding is reduced for various external historic and cultural resource protection projects and for the Recreation Data Collection and Surplus Property programs in order to concentrate our resources on the operation of the National Park System.

Construction

The 1991 request for "Construction" is $99.8 million. Although this is a decrease of $97.6 million from the 1990 post-sequestration level, it represents the largest construction request made by the Service since 1983. The request is made up of two major components: $45.4 million in the "America the Beautiful" program and $54.4 million in the "Legacy 99" program. The projects to be funded will rehabilitate park infrastructure, improve dam safety, reduce hazardous materials, protect resources, and provide recreation opportunities for park visitors. The "America the Beautiful" component includes $7.5 million to begin modification of water control structures to restore natural hydrological conditions in Everglades National Park. Special emphasis will continue to be placed on construction and rehabilitation of employee housing by earmarking $14.7 million for this purpose.

Land Acquisition

As part of the "America the Beautiful" program, a total of $80.2 million is requested for the "Land Acquisition" appropriation. Lands will be acquired at 10 locations to preserve resources and to enhance recreation opportunities, including $14.5 million to conclude the land acquisition plan at Channel Islands National Park, $11.6 million to continue the program at Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and $7.5 million to begin the purchase of acreage important to maintaining natural hydrologic conditions at Everglades National Park. The request includes funds to administer prior-year State outdoor recreation grants, but does not request additional grant funding in order to focus resources on addressing the large backlog of authorized Federal land acquisition.

Historic Preservation Fund

The budget request of $33.7 million includes a request of $28.9 million for Historic Preservation Fund grants to States and Indian Tribes and $4.8 million to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. This is an increase of $2.4 million above what these programs will receive in 1990. This is the first budget request since 1982 for these programs.

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

The 1991 request to support the operations and garage repairs at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is $8.1 million. Funding requested for the second year of a 3 year garage repair project is $3 million. This amount is consistent with the construction schedule for repair of the garage.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my prepared remarks. My associates and I will be pleased to answer any questions you or other Members of the subcommittee may have.

THE STATE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Mr. **Yates**. Mr. Ridenour, tell us about the state of the National Park System. Is it good? Is it bad? Is it indifferent?

Mr. **Ridenour**. I have the luxury of coming from the outside to the National Park Service, although with a long background in park activities. I would say that it is generally good. There are a lot of areas that need a great deal of attention, in the areas of maintenance, our operational budgets and housing for our employees.

There are things that need a good, solid period of attention to clean up, fix up, and spruce up. I've used the example—and I don't mean to make this be "pick out the Grand Canyon," I could just as easily pick Yellowstone or some of the others—where I've visited since I've been in this job, which is a year and two days today. Visiting some of these facilities, I have found beauty and the natural and cultural resources for which we established the parks to be in relatively good shape except for those areas where people have affected them from a manmade standpoint, such as trails as an example.

When I would turn left rather than turn right at the Grand Canyon and go back and see what our maintenance facilities were like, what housing for some of our employees was like, and those kinds of things, I would say that we've got some very marginal situations out there.

EMPLOYEE HOUSING

Mr. **Yates**. Well, we've been having marginal situations, and less than marginal situations in housing for employees for years. We are supposed to be making some kind of an attack on that problem. Have there been any corrections at all over the last year?

Mr. **Ridenour**. My understanding is there has been a program of about $10 million per year for the last two years—and, Bruce, the proposed program, a $14.7 million program——

Mr. **Sheaffer**. That's correct.

Mr. **Yates**. Well, that's lots of money. How has that been translated into terms of reasonably decent housing for your employees? Where has that money been spent?

Mr. **Ridenour**. We are building new housing. I might ask Lorraine Mintzmyer if she would mind telling us about what we're building at Yellowstone.

Ms. **Mintzmyer**. All right.

Mr. **Ridenour**. While she's coming up, this year's 1991 budget includes new housing units in Alaska and at Yosemite, plus $8 million for rehabilitating older housing units.

HOUSING REHABILITATION AT YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Mr. **Yates**. What about Yellowstone?

Mr. **Ridenour**. Ms. Mintzmyer will talk about what she has been doing.

Ms. **Mintzmyer**. We have a pretty extensive program going on right now in fiscal year 1990, Mr. Chairman, in that we're rehabilitating eight housing units in Yellowstone. It is a $300,000 program. We have a major backlog in Yellowstone.

Mr. Yates. Well, now when you say major backlog, you're rehabilitating eight out of how many? How big a backlog have you got?

Ms. Mintzmyer. We have 424 housing units in Yellowstone, 30 percent of which are trailers or temporary structures. Fifty employees and their families live in areas that are accessible only to over-snow vehicles during the winter. Forty of those families live in housing that was built as temporary or designed for summer use. We need to repair or rehabilitate 267 units, remove 133 units that are temporary or obsolete, and construct 202 new units.

Mr. Yates. And how many have you built? Eight?

Ms. Mintzmyer. Pardon?

Mr. Yates. How many did you say you've built so far?

Ms. Mintzmyer. There are actually 424 housing units in Yellowstone right now.

Mr. Yates. No, no. How many new ones have you built?

Ms. Mintzmyer. Our program is rehabilitation. We're not actually building new housing at Yellowstone.

Mr. Yates. How much money have you had available?

Ms. Mintzmyer. We have $300,000 for Yellowstone in fiscal year 1990.

Mr. Yates. And that's not very much for this problem, is it? How many units will this take care of for you?

Ms. Mintzmyer. Eight in fiscal year 1990.

Mr. Yates. Eight out of what? 400?

Ms. Mintzmyer. Yes, 424.

Mr. Yates. Is this a 20-year program?

Ms. Mintzmyer. For Yellowstone?

Mr. Yates. Yes.

Ms. Mintzmyer. Well, at the rate it's going, it probably would be more than 20 years because $300,000——

Mr. Yates. Is this indicative of what's happening throughout the Park Service? That's Yellowstone.

Ms. Mintzmyer. That's Yellowstone.

Mr. Yates. What other parks do you have in your Region?

Ms. Mintzmyer. I have 41 parks in the States of North and South Dakota, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming——

HOUSING PROBLEMS IN ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

Mr. Yates. Does each of those parks have a housing problem?

Ms. Mintzmyer. In the Region, most of the housing is in Yellowstone itself. In the more remote parks, we have housing in Glacier National Park that needs upgrading, and housing in Mesa Verde National Park, and in other parks like Zion and Bryce, but we have been aggressively moving on that program. The major deficit, of course, is in Yellowstone because of its remoteness and the number of units.

Mr. Yates. What happens to your employees in the other parks? How many of your other parks have housing problems?

Ms. Mintzmyer. Let's see, we have issues in Bryce Canyon National Park, in Zion National Park, in Glacier National Park, in Mesa Verde National Park, and the smaller areas that are close to urban areas and in rural areas. We do not have as many housing units in these areas so the dimension of the problem is not that extensive.

Mr. YATES. Is there any attention being given to the housing problems in the parks that you've just listed?

Ms. MINTZMYER. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Do you have money for those?

Ms. MINTZMYER. There is some money included in the 1990 budget across-the-board, some for Glacier, some for Bryce, and we are applying funds for the various housing units on the basis of rehabilitation.

Mr. YATES. Now you have 8 units that you're rehabilitating in Yellowstone out of 424.

Ms. MINTZMYER. That's right.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Subsequent to the hearing, the National Park Service discovered that the Yellowstone National Park housing program had been described incorrectly. There are actually 50 housing rehabilitation projects ongoing at Yellowstone. The park's budget for these projects is $420,000.]

Mr. YATES. The same percentage in the other parks?

Ms. MINTZMYER. No. The percentage is much broader in terms of Yellowstone. We are trying to give them more attention.

Mr. YATES. In Yellowstone?

Ms. MINTZMYER. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Well, how much more attention are you giving them if you're only giving them 8 out of 424? That isn't a lot of attention, is it?

Ms. MINTZMYER. We certainly could give them more. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. YATES. At this rate, it'll be forever. Is it that you don't have money?

Ms. MINTZMYER. It's that the dimension of the problem is so extensive.

FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR HOUSING

Mr. YATES. How does Mr. Ridenour take care of you? [Laughter.] How did his predecessor take care of you? Does he give you a block grant and let you decide how you're going to apply the money in each park?

Ms. MINTZMYER. There is a certain amount, as you well know, Mr. Chairman, that is in the budget. It is allocated throughout the whole System. The allocation, as I understand it——

Mr. YATES. I always asked the head of the Park Service whether the budget is adequate. They always have told me "yes." What I'm trying to find out from you is how adequate is that budget in terms of being translated into what you do for the parks? Does he give you a lump sum and say, "This is it."? You've got to decide how much goes for housing, how much goes for roads, how much goes for maintenance, and how much goes for this. Is that your job?

Ms. MINTZMYER. We submit priority——

Mr. YATES. Or does he tell you how to do it?

Ms. MINTZMYER. We submit priorities, Mr. Chairman, to the Director for the obligation of those funds related to housing, and a program is developed comprehensively. We're not the only Region in the National Park System that has housing problems, so we are in there for hopefully our fair share based on the number of housing units that we have.

Mr. **Yates**. I notice in your budget that the construction part has been cut by $97 million. Right? Does that include housing for your employees?

Mr. **Ridenour**. Yes, the construction budget is, as you mentioned, cut by——

Mr. **Yates**. In Lorraine's housing budget then, her schedule for taking care of her housing, is not going to be 20 years. It is going to be 40 years if you're going to get cuts like that.

Mr. **Ridenour**. If I could mention the program which is—

Mr. **Yates**. Isn't that right? It's going to take 40 years if they keep cutting the construction budget like that.

Ms. **Mintzmyer**. Well, it will take longer. There is no doubt about it.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay.

Mr. **Ridenour**. I might mention that——

Mr. **Yates**. How are you going to keep your employees if you've got no place for them to live?

LEGACY 99 PROGRAM

Mr. **Ridenour**. I might mention, Mr. Chairman, that the $34 million increase which is in a program called Legacy 99 is a this-year increase. This is Secretary Lujan's program for dealing with infrastructure problems that we all know are out there. That is intended to be a program that will increase in the outyears to begin to address those problems. Hopefully by 1999——

Mr. **Yates**. It is wonderful to have those glowing names. Legacy 99 just shines. What is it for? What good is it if you don't have any money to back it up?

Mr. **Ridenour**. Well, we intend to put money in the budget to back it up.

Mr. **Yates**. Has OMB given you that money?

Mr. **Ridenour**. Yes, they have in this budget, and they'll give us more in the next budget, I predict.

Mr. **Yates**. How much money has it given you in this budget for that?

Mr. **Ridenour**. For similar programs—and it is a little confusing because of the terminology that has come about—compared to last year, it is $364 million for Secretary Lujan's Legacy 99 program.

Mr. **Yates**. $364 million. Okay. Is that for operations of the National Park Service?

Mr. **Ridenour**. An increase of $49 million over similar activities in 1990. That is a major infrastructure program.

Mr. **Yates**. What does it do? What is in the major infrastructure?

Mr. **Ridenour**. Sewers, water, housing, all kinds of things.

Mr. **Yates**. Is that in the Operation of the National Park System budget or in the Construction budget?

Mr. **Sheaffer**. It's in both, Mr. Chairman. Some of it is in the Construction account, and some of it is in the operating account.

CONSTRUCTION

Mr. **Yates**. You're right, it is confusing because we passed a Construction budget of $197 million for this year—1990. It has been approved at $99 million for the next fiscal year, which is a cut of $97 million. What construction will have to be deferred? Will you be able to build any roads? If you're going to have $99 million to go forward for the whole park system, is that adequate?

Mr. **Sheaffer**. The roads money, Mr. Chairman, comes to us from another source entirely, and that is the Federal Lands Highways Program. That is at the same level in 1991 as in 1990.

Mr. **Yates**. Is that adequate?

Mr. **Sheaffer**. It's $60 million. No, sir, it is not.

Mr. **Yates**. Is any of this adequate?

Mr. **Ridenour**. Well, the truth of the matter is that we could use a budget that looks like double what this budget is.

Mr. **Yates**. When you say "you could use it," does that mean that this is a satisfactory minimum?

Mr. **Ridenour**. I think this is a satisfactory request. It is the first National Park Service budget request in history over $1 billion. It is a product of negotiations between a lot of people who are involved in cutting up the——

Mr. **Yates**. You had $1 billion last year.

Mr. **Ridenour**. We've had billion-dollar budgets, but we have never requested one.

Mr. **Yates**. Oh, I see. You finally got the courage to request one. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Ridenour**. And our courage will be even greater next year. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Yates**. Hopefully with better results. I'm not optimistic about that. I think that as long as you have Gramm-Rudman, they'll pinch you and every other activity. I don't know how you're going to get more money next year.

Well, we've been worried about housing for your rangers and your Park Service employees for years, haven't we? It doesn't look like we're moving very fast, does it?

Ms. **Mintzmyer**. We're making progress, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Yates**. Well, 8 out of 424 isn't a great deal of progress is it?

Ms. **Mintzmyer**. We're also rehabilitating in our Region six units at Badlands and converting a dormitory at Bryce Canyon.

YELLOWSTONE HOUSING PLAN

Mr. YATES. Well, let's stay with Yellowstone for just a minute because Yellowstone is the one that gets the most people.

Mr. RIDENOUR. All 424 units are not needing rehabilitation right now at the same time.

Ms. MINTZMYER. Not at the same time, no. There is a plan.

Mr. YATES. Well, they don't need rehabilitation at the same time, but do they need rehabilitation?

Ms. MINTZMYER. Eventually they will because a large number of them——

Mr. YATES. How many of them are modern?

Ms. MINTZMYER. There are 202 that are temporary or obsolete.

Mr. YATES. That's half that are temporary or obsolete. So there is nothing there. Are the other 200 modern?

Ms. MINTZMYER. They're in various stages. We are rehabilitating a large number of those units. We're only rehabilitating those that are salvageable and are not slated for replacement.

Mr. YATES. All right. You just sit there for a minute.

Ms. MINTZMYER. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Ridenour, I cut you off. Had you finished your statement?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes, sir.

ADEQUATE BUDGET

Mr. YATES. You had? Okay. Now you say this budget is adequate for your purposes?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Well, I would say that this budget represents a good compromise budget. It is the largest budget we've ever requested. I'm supportive—

Mr. YATES. But you've got the largest park system you've ever had, haven't you?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. So one follows from the other, doesn't it?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Where are you short?

FUNDING NEEDS

Mr. RIDENOUR. In just about any category you could name, we're short. I would say that probably the operations category and the maintenance repair categories are some of the most critical.

Mr. YATES. All right. And within those categories, which are the most critical of the critical? Where should we be putting money in over the budget if we did that?

STRONG SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

Mr. RIDENOUR. There are priorities that I have, if I could mention them. I'm very much interested in a strong science approach to our Park Service operations, and I am starting relatively small because the program was very small before I came. I had about a week to influence this budget. One of the major areas that I am very much interested in is creating a strong scientific basis for decisionmaking in our parks so that when we make management decisions on both our cultural and natural resources, we're making them on a good, solid, scientific basis. In other words, we know the facts, we know where the archeological resources are before we build a new road, we know what the geology is, what the vegetation is——

Mr. **Yates**. How much money are you talking about?

Mr. **Ridenour**. In this budget we're talking about an increase of approximately $9 million.

Mr. **Yates**. What is the figure that is in the budget now?

Mr. **Sheaffer**. For those items that we're talking about under the America the Beautiful category, Mr. Chairman, that's what the Director is talking about. They are——

Mr. **Yates**. Does that America the Beautiful keep company with the Legacy 99?

Mr. **Sheaffer**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Yates**. It does? Okay.

Mr. **Sheaffer**. Yes.

Mr. **Yates**. What other beautiful programs have you got?

Mr. **Sheaffer**. Those are the two primary ones.

Mr. **Yates**. What was the one in the—that we put $1 billion in?

Mr. **Sheaffer**. That was the Bicentennial Land Heritage Program, I believe.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay. We come up with good programs but, unfortunately, we don't come up with enough money, do we? What else would you like to see?

Mr. **Ridenour**. I think the science initiative is a primary objective of mine. I think that if, when I leave here, I leave a legacy that looks back and says that we came to a period in the national parks' history where we became leaders and set standards for such things as environmental activity within the parks, plus making good management decisions based on science, those would be very important.

MAINTENANCE

Beyond that I would say that the general maintenance area in the operation of the parks is extremely critical. If you travel the parks, you just see it. It just jumps out at you.

Mr. **Yates**. In what form?

Mr. **Ridenour**. Facilities that are outdated, that are rundown, that are not at the standard they should be in a National Park System.

Mr. **Yates**. Where did you see this?

Mr. **Ridenour**. The Grand Canyon would be a good example; Yellowstone would be another. I haven't had the opportunity to travel as much as I would like. I was pleased with what I saw at Glacier. It was in better shape than I expected after being disappointed at Yellowstone and Grand Canyon, for example. There are things that need to be taken care of, and they are mostly infrastructure things. A lot of them are things that people don't see. In other words, they drive to the gate, and the trees are beautiful, and the rocks are beautiful, and everything is pretty, so they don't see the things that are underground that need attention. Some of those cases are water systems, and our sewage systems, and things like that that need attention.

HEALTH AND SAFETY PROJECTS

Mr. YATES. Are there any water or sewage systems that are endangering either the health of the public or your employees?

Mr. RIDENOUR. We have constructed a list, which has been a very interesting process, Mr. Chairman. We brought all of the Regional Directors together and constructed a list from the ground up. In other words, we had all of the projects that each Regional Director wanted to do, and we had those on a board. We had all of the other Regional Directors vote on which ones were the most critical. It is kind of a unique process. We ranked all of those by priority Servicewide all across the country, for construction, for example. We have that ranking available.

We also ranked down the side of the column what the highest ranking health and safety priority would be, so we'd have that on the same list as well. I think the highest ranking——

Mr. YATES. Do you have an extra copy of that?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes, sir. We'll provide that.

[The information follows:]

HEALTH AND SAFETY PROJECTS

The National Park Service Servicewide Construction Priorities list, with the ranking of health and safety projects indicated, follows:

NPS SERVICEWIDE PRIORITIES FOR CONSTRUCTION
(Estimates in $ millions)

4/16/90-33X

SWP	PARK	PKG. No.	RGN.	PROJECT TITLE	COST* ESTIM. (GROSS)	TYPE WORK	Health/ Safety Pri'ty
1.0	SHENANDOAH NP	125	MA	RECONSTRUCT SKYLINE DRIVE PORTION 35 MILES	$33.5	R	
2.0	GATEWAY NRA	149	NA	REHAB STATEN ISLAND GREAT KILLS BATHHOUSE	12.1	B	1
3.0	GEORGE WASHINGTON MEM. PKY	834	NC	COMPLETE PHASE III - AIRPORT MAINTENANCE FACILITY	4.5	B	
4.0	YOSEMITE NP	473	WR	RECONSTRUCT FAILING ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	8.5	U	2
5.0	SEQUOIA-KINGS CANYON NP	200	WR	REPLACE GIANT FOREST FACILITIES AT CLOVER CREEK	26.5	R	3
6.0	KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NHP	114	AR	REHAB/PRESERVE HIST.STRUCTURES,SKAGWAY & PENIEL	4.1	B	
7.0	MESA VERDE NP	223	RM	CONSTRUCT WATER TREATMENT PLANT, COMPLETION	4.8	U	
8.0	SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	180	MW	REHABILITATE PLATTE RIVER CAMPGROUND	2.0	B	4
9.0	OZAR NATL SCENIC RVWY	103	MW	RELOCATE CAMPGRND/CONC.FAC. FROM FLOODPLAIN,AKERS	9.8	B	
10.0	DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	263	MA	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE VISITOR FACILITIES,PA SITES	5.2	B	5
11.0	DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	264	MA	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE VISITOR FACILITIES,NJ SITES	9.8	B	6
12.0	MOUNT RAINER NP	315	PN	REHABILITATE/REPLACE SUNRISE LODGE	3.3	B	7
13.0	GRAND TETON NP	171	RM	RECONSTRUCT 11.5 MI RTE 3 MOOSE TO N.JENNY JUNCT.	5.6	R	8
14.0	CRATER LAKE NP	220	PN	REHABILITATE CRATER LAKE LODGE & RIM VILLAGE	30.0	B	9
15.0	ACADIA NP	287	NA	RESURFACE PARK LOOP ROAD AND ASSOCIATED SYSTEM	8.6	R	
16.0	GEORGE WASHINGTON MP	183	NC	REMOVE/REHAB UNSAFE UTILITIES/STRUCTURES GLEN ECHO	12.0	O	10
17.0	DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	111	MA	REHAB 4 HIST BLDGS/1.9 MILE TRAILS/PKING SLATEFORD	1.4	B	
18.0	JOHN D ROCKEFELLER MP	131	RM	CONSTRUCT INFRASTRUCTURE FOR DEVELMT ON BENCH	3.5	U	
19.0	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK	113	SW	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CONTACT STATION (INTERIOR)	0.6	B	
20.0	UPPER DELAWARE SCENIC & RR	110	MA	RECONSTRUCT ROEBLING BRIDGE	3.4	R	
21.0	CANYONLANDS NP	203	RM	REPLACE INADEQUATE FACILITIES, NEEDLES DISTRICT	7.4	B	
22.0	BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	504	SE	DAM REPAIRS-PEAKS OF OTTER	4.3	B	11
23.0	GRAND CANYON NP	110	WR	RESURFACE SOUTH ENTRANCE ROAD	8.7	R	
24.0	NAT'L CAPITAL PKS-EAST	315	NC	UPGRADE SAFETY/VISUAL QUALITY - SUITLAND PARKWAY	30.4	R	12
25.0	YOSEMITE NP	504	WR	IMPLEMENT GMP/MOVE VALLEY FACILITIES TO EL PORTAL	125.2	B	
26.0	YOSEMITE NP	504	WR	IMPLEMENT GMP/ROADS PORTION	72.2	R	
27.0	MARTIN LUTHER KING NHS	102	SE	REHABILITATE/ RESTORE HISTORIC STRUCTURES	4.7	B	
28.0	BOSTON AFRICAN-AMERICAN NHS	102	NA	REHABILITATE AFRICAN-AMERICAN MEETING HOUSE	0.5	B	
29.0	NAT'L CAPITAL PARKS-CENTRAL	758	NC	PRESERVE LINCOLN AND JEFFERSON MEMORIALS	17.0	B	13
30.0	SEQUOIA-KINGS CANYON NP	840	WR	RECONSTRUCT MAJOR PARK ROADS	22.7	R	
31.0	ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE	130	AR	REPLACE ALASKA EMPLOYEE HOUSING, VARIOUS, PH. I-IV	17.2	B	14
32.0	ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE	130E	AR	CONSTRUCT SCIENCE INITIATIVE HOUSING - 11 UNITS	5.5	B	
33.0	GRAND CANYON NP	143	WR	CONSTRUCT ADEQUATE EMPLOYEE RESIDENCES	20.2	B	15
34.0	FRIENDSHIP HILL NHS	112	MA	REHAB/ADAP USE & STABILIZE OTHER CULT RESOURCES	2.4	B	
35.0	BOSTON NHP	132	NA	REHABILITATE OLD STATE HOUSE, COMPLETION	0.1	B	
36.0	GATEWAY NRA	110	NA	REHAB BCH CENTERS, PRKG, RDS, TRAILS, UTILS	8.6	O	16
37.0	BISCAYNE NP	104	SE	REPLACE DETERIORATED TEMP VISITOR & SUPPORT FACS	5.7	B	
38.0	JOSHUA TREE NM	173	WR	RECONSTRUCT UNSAFE & DETERIORATED PARK ROADS	14.8	R	17
39.0	WOMEN'S RIGHTS NHP	106	NA	REHAB, PRES, WESLEYAN CHAPEL BLOCK	13.8	B	
40.0	NATCHEZ TRACE PKWY	300	SE	CONSTRUCT PARKWAY-47 MI SECS. 1B,1A,3X,3P	116.6	R	
41.0	NATCHEZ TRACE PKWY	256	SE	RECONSTRUCT 3 INTERSECTIONS ON PARKWAY	2.0	R	
42.0	GATEWAY NRA	169	NA	REHABILITATE ELECTRIC,GAS,WATER & SEWER SYSTEMS	8.5	U	18
43.0	MAMMOTH CAVE NP	161	SE	REGIONAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES	6.6	U	19
44.0	MOUNT RAINIER NP	385	PN	MODIFY PARADISE SEWAGE AND WATER TREATMENT PLANTS	3.9	U	20
45.0	SHENANDOAH NP	446	MA	REHAB./REPLACE EMPLOYEE HOUSING	6.0	B	21
46.0	ISLE ROYALE NP	117	MW	CONST./REPLACE DETERIORATED HOUSING	2.9	B	22
47.0	DENALI NP & PRE	264	AR	RECONSTRUCT PK HOTEL/RELATED FACILITIES, PHASE II	28.8	B	23
48.0	GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NP	129	SE	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CENTER (NC)	9.5	B	
49.0	STATUE OF LIBERTY NM	158	NA	REHAB SEWER AND WATER LINES FROM NJ	10.9	U	24
50.0	NAT'L CAPITAL PARKS-CENTRAL	430	NC	REDEVELOP WASHINGTON MONUMENT GROUNDS	6.2	O	

*- Excludes Planning, Typically 20% of Gross Estimates Shown Here

NPS SERVICEWIDE PRIORITIES FOR CONSTRUCTION 4/16/90-330
(Estimates in $ millions)

SWP	PARK	PKG. No.	REG.	PROJECT TITLE	COST ESTIM. (GROSS)	TYPE WORK	Health/ Safety Pri'ty
51.0	CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NM	116	SE	STABILIZE HIST. FORT & ENTRANCE BOOTH	$6.6	B	
52.0	GRAND CANYON NP	136	WR	MODIFY WATER TREATMENT PLANT	7.9	U	25
53.0	ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE	133	AR	REHAB COMMUNICATION FACILITIES REGIONWIDE	1.1	U	26
54.0	LYNDON JOHNSON NHP	225	SW	PROVIDE PARK OPERATIONS/HEADQUARTERS BUILDING	5.6	B	
55.0	YELLOWSTONE NP	254	RM	RECONSTRUCT UNSAFE PORTIONS OF PARK ROADS	13.1	R	27
56.0	YELLOWSTONE NP	254	RM	RECONSTRUCT ROADS PARKWIDE	237.0	R	
57.0	NAT'L CAPITAL PARKS-CENTRAL	405	NC	RESTORE VISUAL/STRUCT. QUALITY - MONU. CORE BLVDS.	36.9	R	
58.0	HARPERS FERRY SERVICE CENTER	001	NC	REPLACE UNSAFE ARTIFACT CONSERVATION BUILDING,HFC	15.7	B	28
59.0	SAN FRANCISCO MARITIME NHP	100	WR	RECONST. HIST. SHIP PIER, HYDE ST, PH 1&2	11.8	B	29
60.0	GATEWAY NRA	147	NA	REHAB STABILIZE JACOB RIIS BATHHOUSE AND PARK	5.2	B	
61.0	YELLOWSTONE NP	817	RM	REPAIR/REPLACE EXISTING HOUSING - 3 EQUAL PHASES	21.0	B	
62.0	MOUNT RAINIER NP	347	PN	REHABILITATE SKI DORM	3.9	B	30
63.0	KATMAI NP & PRE	162	AR	REPLACE/MOVE EXISTING FACILITIES AT BROOKS CAMP	5.9	B	31
64.0	GOLDEN GATE NRA	350	WR	REBUILD BAKER TUNNEL	2.6	R	32
65.0	FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS NM	103	RM	REPLACE SUBSTANDARD V C & PARK SUP FACILITIES	7.9	B	
66.0	SALEM MARITIME NHS	157	NA	REHABILITATE HISTORIC WHARVES	9.9	O	33
67.0	BANDELIER NM	214	SW	CONSTRUCT MAINTENANCE/STORAGE FACILITIES	4.3	B	
68.0	JAMES GARFIELD NHS	110	MW	REHAB. HOME AND INSTALL FIRE & INTRUSION ALARM SYS.	7.9	B	34
69.0	INDEPENDENCE NHP	412	MA	UTILITY IMPROVEMENT	3.3	U	
70.0	GLACIER NP	395	RM	POLE BRIDGE - FIRE RECOVERY, PH 2,REPLACE QUARTERS	1.5	R	
71.0	DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	328	MA	REPAIR DETERIORATED BRIDGE, BIG BUSHKILL CREEK	1.3	R	35
72.0	NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS-EAST	106	NC	PRESERVE HISTORIC FORT WASHINGTON	11.8	B	
73.0	BOSTON NHP	111	NA	ELIMINATE CREOSOTE LEACHING AT PIER NO. 2	2.9	O	36
74.0	PADRE ISLAND NS	210	SW	ADD SHADE STRUCTURE, MALAQUITE VISITOR CENTER	0.4	B	
75.0	VIRGIN ISLANDS NP	102	SE	REHABILITATE STRUCTURE FOR VISITOR CENTER	5.2	B	
76.0	HAMPTON NHS	209	MA	PRESERVE/REHABILITATE HISTORIC STRUCTURES	3.9	B	
77.0	FORT JEFFERSON NM	103	SE	PARTIAL FORT REHAB	6.0	B	
78.0	SEQUOIA-KINGS CANYON NP	538	WR	REPAIR MARBLE FORK REPAIR	1.0	R	37
79.0	STATUE OF LIBERTY NM	151	NA	REHAB LIBERTY ISLAND DOCK FOR SAFE VISITOR ACCESS	2.0	O	38
80.0	NAT'L CAPITAL PARKS-CENTRAL	790	NC	PROVIDE HANDICAPPED ACCESS - FORD'S THEATRE MUSEUM	3.9	B	
81.0	ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NS	261	MA	CONSTRUCT BARRIER ISLAND VIS. CENTER & FACILITIES	8.1	B	
82.0	APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	839	MW	PROTECT LIGHT STA. FROM SHORELINE EROS.	2.6	O	
83.0	AGATE FOSSIL BEDS NM	115	MW	CONST.VIS.CTR/ADMIN.BLDG AND STAFF HOUSING	5.8	B	39
84.0	YELLOWSTONE NP	813	RM	REHAB BRIDGE BAY CAMPGROUND & MARINA - PHASE I	15.8	R	
85.0	NORTH CASCADES NP	387	PN	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CENTER/ENVIRONMENTAL (HWY 20)	12.3	B	
86.0	NORTHWEST ALASKA AREAS	107	AR	REHAB. EON BLDG. HDQRTRS/V.C. FACILITIES, KOTZEBUE	1.7	B	40
87.0	MAGGIE WALKER NHS	116	MA	ADAPT 600-200 N. 2ND STREET AS VISITOR CENTER	0.5	B	
88.0	ANTIETAM NB	315	NC	RESTORE MUMMA, OTTO, SHERRICK HOUSES, MUMMA BARN	2.8	B	
89.0	NAT'L CAPITAL PARKS-CENTRAL	825	NC	ENHANCE MONUMENTAL QUALITY/INTEGRITY - LINC. MEM.	4.6	B	
90.0	GATEWAY NRA	187	NA	UPGRADE DETERIORATED PARK HOUSING	5.9	B	41
91.0	KNIFE RIVER INDIAN VILLAGE	104	RM	CONSTRUCT INITIAL VISITOR & PARK SUPPORT FACIL.	0.6	B	
92.0	HOME OF FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT	137	NA	REHAB AND RESTORE FDR HOME, GROUNDS AND OUTBLDGS	3.7	B	
93.0	WRANGELL-ST ELIAS NP & PRE	117	AR	REPLACE VISITOR CENTER/HQ /LAND ACQ.GLENNALLEN	5.2	B	
94.0	CANYON DE CHELLY NP	135	SW	IMPROVE OPERATIONAL/VISITOR SERVICES FACILITIES	2.6	B	
95.0	FREDERICKSBURG/SPOTSYLVANIA	107	MA	STAB HIST STRUCTURES (7) SITE RESTORATION	1.3	B	
96.0	SAN FRANCISCO MARITIME NHP	142	WR	PRESERVE USS EUREKA	9.6	O	
97.0	SLEEPING BEARS DUNES NL	202	MW	REHAB. DOCKING FACILITY, PHASE II	1.8	O	42
98.0	EVERGLADES NP	239	SE	VISITOR CENTER COMPLEX	6.6	B	
99.0	NATIONAL CAPITAL REG. OFFICE	103	NC	CONSTRUCT REGIONAL CURATORIAL FACILITY	30.1	B	
100.0	GATEWAY NRA	185	NA	REHABILITATE PARK ROADS	15.7	R	
101.0	GATES OF THE ARTIC NP & PRE	114	AR	REPLACE VISITOR CONTACT FACILITY - ANAKTUVUK PASS	0.6	B	
102.0	EDISON NHS	168	NA	PRES HIST COLLEC AND BLDGS, PROVIDES VIS FACILITIE	10.1	R	

NPS SERVICEWIDE PRIORITIES FOR CONSTRUCTION 4/16/90-33
(Estimates in $ millions)

SWP	PARK	PRG. No.	REG.	PROJECT TITLE	COST ESTIM. (GROSS)	TYPE WORK	Health Safety Pri'ty
103.0	ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	123	RM	REPLACE OBSOLETE HOUSINGS WITH APTS AND DORM	$3.8	B	44
104.0	CHACO CULTURE NHP	204	SW	IMPROVE OPERATIONAL/VISITOR SERVICES FACILITIES	2.6	B	
105.0	ACADIA NP	130	NA	UPGRADE DETERIORATED PARK HOUSING	1.1	B	45
106.0	GETTYSBURG NMP	296	MA	REMOVE ASBESTOS AT THE CYCLORAMA CENTER	2.9	B	46
107.0	DEATH VALLEY NM	315	WR	REPLACE WATER MAIN	1.0	U	47
108.0	VIRGIN ISLANDS NP	177	SE	REHAB UNSAFE DOCKS & TRAILS/PROVIDE CAMPGRND TOILETS	1.8	B	48
109.0	JEWEL CAVE NM	107	RM	PROVIDE SECOND ELEVATOR FOR SAFETY EXIT	1.3	B	49
110.0	HOT SPRINGS NP	145	SW	FORDYCE BATHHSE/VC AND REHAB. BATHHSE ROW	6.8	B	
111.0	MOUNT RAINIER NP	375	PN	REPLACE LAUGHINGWATER BRIDGE	4.1	R	
112.0	ZION NP	235	RM	RECONSTRUCT BRIDGES AND MINOR TUNNELS	3.3	R	50
113.0	LAKE MEAD NRA	853	WR	FLOOD MITIGAT.,WILLOW BEACH,COTTONWOOD C.,KATHERINE	9.6	O	51
114.0	BUFFALO NR	185	SW	IMPROVE RIVER CAMPSITES, LAUNCHES AND ROADS	12.1	B	
115.0	MANASSAS NBP	225	NC	RESTORE STUART'S HILL TRACT	7.1	O	
116.0	YOSEMITE NP	383	WR	REHAB. WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT, WHITE WOLF	2.6	U	52
117.0	HALEAKALA NP	182	WR	REPLACE HOUSE OF THE SUN V.C. COMFORT STATION	0.5	B	53
118.0	PERRY'S VICTORY & IPM	104	MW	REHAB PARK INFRASTRUCTURE & HOUSING	7.6	B	54
119.0	HUBBEL TRADING POST NHS	102	SW	REPL TEMPORARY HOUSING WITH PERMANENT FACILITIES	1.6	B	55
120.0	BIG BEND NP	223	SW	RECONSTRUCT MAJOR PARK ROADS	33.5	R	
121.0	FOOTHILLS PARKWAY	109	SE	CONSTRUCT FOOTHILLS PARKWAY & RELATED FACILITIES	65.5	R	
122.0	HALEAKALA NP	147	WR	REPLACE SEASONAL EMPLOYEE HOUSING	0.8	B	56
123.0	HAMILTON GRANGE NMEM	105	NA	REHAB HAMILTON GRANGE-PHASE II	1.5	B	
124.0	YUKON-CHARLEY RIVERS NPRE	110	AR	REPLACE HQ FACILITIES/LAND ACQ., EAGLE DEVELOPMENT	1.5	B	
125.0	VOYAGEURS NP	217	MW	RECONSTRUCT 4 MI. DETERIORATED ACCESS ROAD, KAB.	3.9	R	57
126.0	NAT'L CAPITAL PARKS-CENTRAL	448	NC	INSTALL NEW ELEVATOR - WASHINGTON MONUMENT	2.6	B	58
127.0	HALEAKALA NP	149	WR	CONST POTABLE WATER SYSTEM AT KIPAHULU	3.4	U	59
128.0	YOSEMITE NP	651	WR	NPS HOUSING RECONST., PHASES I-VIII	34.1	B	60
129.0	SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA	830	WR	PROVIDE VIS. SAFETY & STABILIZE SELECTED RESOURCES	2.0	O	61
130.0	CHICKAMAUGA & CHATTANOOGA	142	SE	RELOCATION US HWY 27 IN PARK (GA)	10.2	R	
131.0	JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS NM	105	PN	CONSTRUCT THOMAS CONDON VISITOR CENTER	2.8	B	
132.0	GATEWAY NRA	170	NA	REHAB DETERIORATED CANARSIE PIER/PHASE II	9.0	O	62
133.0	WOLF TRAP FARM PARK	214	NC	STRUCTURAL REPAIRS - FILENE CTR - HEALTH & SAFETY	2.6	B	63
134.0	YELLOWSTONE NP	636	RM	UPGRADE WATER TEATMENT PLANT MADISON/NORRIS	3.0	U	64
135.0	GLACIER BAY NP & PRE	140A	AR	REPLACE UTILITY SYSTEMS & MAINT BLDG	2.6	B	65
136.0	WOLF TRAP FARM PARK	208	NC	CONSTRUCT PARKING FAC. TO ELIM. VIS. SAFETY HAZARD	6.6	R	66
137.0	KATMAI NP & PRE	163	AR	CONSTRUCT ELEVATED WALK FOR VISITOR SAFETY	0.5	B	67
138.0	EISENHOWER NHS	111	MA	WATER & FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM 1150' 6" WATERLINE	0.5	U	68
139.0	GLACIER NP	303	RM	REHAB. 55 MI. GOING TO THE SUN ROAD	19.3	R	
140.0	PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST PARK	145	NC	IMPROVE OPERATIONS/SAFETY - MAINTENANCE FACILITY	3.4	B	69
141.0	COLONIAL NHP	251	MA	REHAB 7 BRIDGES PAVEMENT REPAIR/REPLACE COLO PKWY	6.3	R	70
142.0	INDEPENDENCE NHP	168	MA	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE WALLS, WALKS INDE MALL	3.1	B	71
143.0	DENALI NP & PRE	222	AR	REPLACE EXISTING WONDER LAKE FACILITIES	1.3	B	72
144.0	GLEN CANYON NRA	434	RM	CORRECT MARINA CONSTRUCTION DEFICIENCIES	1.0	U	73
145.0	APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	308	MW	REPLACE ISLAND QUARTERS,SAND,ROCKY,OAK, & STOCKTON	0.8	B	74
146.0	JEFFERSON NEM NHS	241	MW	INSTALL LIFE SAFETY/ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS,ARCH/OCH	0.7	B	75
147.0	YUKON-CHARLEY RIVERS NPRE	111	AR	REPAIR/REHAB EXISTING FACILITIES - COAL CREEK	0.3	B	76
148.0	MESA VERDE NP	278	RM	CORRECT ENTRANCE ROAD FAILURES	11.8	R	77
149.0	CAPE HATTERAS NS	801	SE	REPAIR/REPLACE PARK HOUSING	6.3	B	97
150.0	EVERGLADES NP	191	SE	REHAB WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS	1.3	U	79
151.0	MORRISTOWN NHP	155	MA	REMOVE ASBESTOS AND REPAIR CROSS ESTATE BLDGS	0.4	B	80
152.0	CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL NHP	025	NC	STABILIZE HISTORIC BIG SLACKWATER WALLS - UNSAFE	4.2	O	81
153.0	GREAT BASIN NP	156	WR	DEVELOP WATER FILTRATION FOR HEADQUARTERS	0.7	U	82
154.0	GRAND CANYON NP	319	WR	REHABILITATE NR WATER SYSTEM PHASE 2	7.5	U	83

NPS SERVICEWIDE PRIORITIES FOR CONSTRUCTION
(Estimates in $ millions)

4/16/90-33

SWP	PARK	PKG. No.	REG.	PROJECT TITLE	COST ESTIM. (GROSS)	TYPE WORK	Health/ Safety Pri'ty
155.0	HAWAII VOLCANOES NP	839	WR	CONST.1.2 MILLION GALS TANK AND WATER SYSTEM	$1.6	U	84
156.0	GOLDEN GATE NRA	558	WR	REPAIR CONCRETE DOCK - ALCATRAZ	4.3	O	85
157.0	GOLDEN GATE NRA	282	WR	REHAB FORT MASON PIERS & BLDGS, PH 1-3	21.2	B	86
158.0	GEORGE WASHINGTON MEM. PKWY	461	NC	SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS - GEO. WASH MEM. PARKWAY	52.7	R	87
159.0	STEAMTOWN NHS	200	MA	REHAB. HIST. STRUCTURES/ PROVIDE VISITOR FACILITIES	23.0	B	
160.0	GRAND TETON NP	328	RM	COMPLETE FINAL SURFACE,31.7 MI. MAIN PARK ROAD	12.4	R	
161.0	GATEWAY NRA	131	NA	REHAB.GATEWAY VILLAGE/FLOYD BENNETT FIELD	38.2	B	
162.0	GEORGE WASHINGTON MEM. PKWY	462	NC	PROV. SAFE VIS. ACCESS/EGRESS, ENTR. STN. GR FALLS	0.8	R	88
163.0	NAT'L CAPITAL PARKS-CENTRAL	184	NC	REPLACE HVAC, REMOVE ASBESTOS - NCR HEADQUARTERS	3.5	B	89
164.0	REDWOOD NP	161	WR	STUDY/REHAB REQUA ROAD SITE	2.6	O	90
165.0	CHANNEL ISLANDS NM	641	WR	REPLACE UNSAFE UTILITY WATER ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	1.4	U	91
166.0	DENALI NP & PRE	268	AR	REPAIR/REPLACE EIELSON VISITOR CENTER	3.0	B	92
167.0	FOOTHILLS PARKWAY	134	SE	RESURFACE ROUTE 15 SPUR & BYPASS	6.5	R	
168.0	FOOTHILLS PARKWAY	137	SE	RESURFACE SECTIONS 8G & 8H (22.1 MI.)	8.9	R	
169.0	BOSTON NHP	154	NA	REHAB PAVED AREAS TO IMPROVE VISITOR SAFETY	2.4	R	93
170.0	BRYCE CANYON NP	106	RM	RECONSTRUCT ROADS PARKWIDE, 4 PHASES	5.0	R	94
171.0	GRAND TETON NP	148	RM	REPLACE OBSOLETE SEASONAL HOUSING	1.3	B	95
172.0	GRAND TETON NP	150	RM	REPLACE OBSOLETE TRAILERS W/PERM HOUSING, PARKWIDE	3.9	B	96
173.0	HARPERS FERRY NHP	116	NC	RESTORE STRUCTURES LOWER TOWN - BLDGS. 32 THRU 36	12.8	B	0
174.0	BISCAYNE NP	801	SE	REPLACE OBSOLETE TRAILERS AT ELLIOTT KEY	0.6	B	78
175.0	CAPE LOOKOUT NS	801	SE	REPLACE OBSOLETE EMPLOYEE HOUSING	0.9	B	98
176.0	CARL SANDBURG HOME NHS	801	SE	REPAIR/REPLACE PARK HOUSING	0.3	B	99
177.0	EVERGLADES NP	130	SE	REPAIR/REPLACE PARK HOUSING	2.6	B	100
178.0	HORSESHOE BEND NMP	801	SE	REPAIR/REPLACE PARK HOUSING	0.3	B	101
179.0	BIG CYPRESS NPRE	801	SE	REPAIR/REPLACE PARK HOUSING	1.3	B	102
180.0	GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NP	319	SE	REPLACE 4 BRIDGES	1.5	R	103
181.0	DEATH VALLEY NM	395	WR	REHAB HOUSING/REPLACE OBSOLETE TRAILERS	4.2	B	104
182.0	GRAND CANYON NP	348	WR	REPLACE OBSOLETE HOUSING PARKWIDE	8.0	B	105
183.0	AMERICA'S IND. HERIT.PROJECT	104	MA	ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RR. REHAB. & VISIT. DEVEL'PMTS	5.9	B	
184.0	OLYMPIC NP	386	PN	REHABILITATE ELWHA & QUINAULT CROSS PARK TRAIL	1.4	R	106
185.0	OLYMPIC NP	353	PN	REPLACE UNSAFE LOG CABIN RESORT CABINS	0.4	B	107
186.0	MOUNT RAINIER NP	316	PN	RELOCATE FACILITIES AT CARBON RIVER	4.1	B	108
187.0	CRATER LAKE NP	256	PN	RESURFACE ROAD FROM CLOUDCAP TO HEADQUARTERS	4.2	R	109
188.0	NEW RIVER GORGE NR	126	MA	STABILIZE THURMOND AREA	23.9	B	
189.0	GEORGE WASHINGTON MEM. PKWY	454	NC	REHABILITATE MEMORIAL AVENUE BRIDGE, PHASE II	3.0	R	110
190.0	GOLDEN GATE NRA	181	WR	REHABILITATE OCEAN BEACH RESTROOMS, PHASE II	1.0	B	111
191.0	SALEM MARITIME NHS	189	MA	REHAB. ARMORY AS PERMANENT SALEM HERITAGE V.C.	6.4	B	
192.0	CAPE HATTERAS NS	175	SE	RELOCATE CAPE HATTERAS LIGHTHOUSE	3.9	O	
193.0	PRESIDENT's PARK	492	NC	WHITE HOUSE BICENTENNIAL PLANNING & REDEVELOPM'NT	52.4	B	
194.0	SALEM MARITIME NHS	197	MA	REHAB. ST. JOSEPH'S CLUB BUILDING	1.9	B	
195.0	PRESIDENT's PARK	307	NC	PA AVENUE LANDSCAPE & SIDEWALK IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	1.7	B	

Grand Total: $2,028.0 (100%)

SUMMARY

Health/Safety Projects: $694 million (35%)
Non-Health/Safety Repair/Rehab. Projects: $1,067 million (52%)
Non-Health/Safety New Development Projects: $267 million (13%)

Type of Work: Buildings: $888 million. Roads: $960 million. Utilities: $83 million. Other Work: $97 million.

Mr. Yates. Do we have it? Is it the same as this?

Mr. Sheaffer. At the request of Congress, Mr. Chairman, we have put together a specific health and safety list. The projects on the one you have are included, in fact, on the Servicewide priority. Those that are designated as health and safety are on the other list as well.

Mr. Yates. Which are designated as health and safety?

Mr. Ridenour. Could I have that back? I think I've given you the wrong one.

Mr. Sheaffer. The ones in the far right column. You'll see an indication of a health and safety priority.

Mr. Ridenour. The highest ranking health and safety priority on this list would be to rehab the Staten Island/Great Kills bathhouse.

Mr. Yates. We've been adding money for that.

Mr. Ridenour. I'm trying to find the first one that talks about something on an employee situation. Most are for facilities.

Mr. Yates. Number two is—you have Yosemite—to reconstruct a failing electrical system for underground work apparently, right?

Mr. Sheaffer. That's a long-term, ongoing, phased project, Mr. Chairman. It has been in many prior budgets.

Mr. Yates. How much money do you still need for that?

Mr. Ridenour. Number 14 is to replace Alaska housing, and 14 is in the right-hand column which is in the health and safety column.

Mr. Yates. Right.

Mr. Ridenour. That would be a good example. I believe we are constructing some Alaska housing in this budget.

Mr. Sheaffer. An additional $8.5 million would be required at Yosemite.

Mr. Ridenour. So at Gates of the Arctic under number 14 there would be $1.8 million for the employee housing.

Mr. Yates. May I ask you about your third item? George Washington Memorial Parkway airport maintenance facility. What is that?

Mr. Ridenour. That is our facility for the actual maintenance operations of the George Washington Memorial Parkway. It is where our trucks would be, our—

Mr. Yates. Oh, I see. This has nothing to do with the airport construction.

Mr. Ridenour. No, sir. This happens to be where it is.

Mr. Yates. Okay. Well, now these are the order in which for your whole system you have rated health and safety needs.

CONDITION OF DAMS

I see one for dam repairs which is number 22 on your list. How many dams are in critical condition in any of your parks?

Mr. Ridenour. Could I have Don Herring respond to that, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Yates. Sure. Don? Where are you, Don?

Mr. Ridenour. Don, you better come up because he can't hear you from back there.

Mr. Herring. Currently there are 125 seriously deficient dams which in some way or another could affect the Park Service. These are both outside the National Park Service and inside. There are

95 dams that are owned by the National Park Service which are considered in seriously deficient condition.

Mr. YATES. What do you mean by "seriously deficient condition?"

Mr. HERRING. There is some major problem with the dam itself in the form of structural integrity. It could be outward works that are in bad condition or inoperable. It could be that there is some erosion taking place at the base of the dam or around the dam. It means that there is a serious problem. It does not necessarily mean it will immediately fail.

Mr. YATES. Are there any that may fail immediately?

Mr. HERRING. Not that I am aware of, sir.

Mr. YATES. Would you be aware of it if it were in that situation?

Mr. HERRING. Yes, I would be.

Mr. YATES. You would be. You have received no messages from any of the people in the Park Service saying that this dam has to be taken care of immediately?

Mr. HERRING. Not immediately, no.

Mr. YATES. Not immediately?

Mr. HERRING. Right.

Mr. RIDENOUR. We do have project work in process in the 1991 budget request which include Nuclear Dam on the Appalachian Trail; Price, Bass, and Trout Lake Dams in Blue Ridge Parkway; Veterans Lake Dam at Chickasaw National Recreation Area; and Lower and Upper Blue Mountain Lake Dams at the Delaware Water—

Mr. YATES. Now that's four out of 95.

Mr. MOREHEAD. Of the National Park Service-owned, that's correct, sir.

Mr. YATES. So you've got 91 that are not—these are more critical than the others then?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Okay. The other 91, we don't have to worry about those or put money into those right away?

Mr. HERRING. No, that is not true, Mr. Chairman. We do have to put money into them. They are on a lower priority than those, and we're working towards accomplishing the work that is needed. For many of these, sir, what we're planning on doing is simply deactivating the dam.

Mr. YATES. You mean taking the water out?

Mr. HERRING. Correct. Yes, sir. We'll drain the dam.

Mr. YATES. Do you need the water?

Mr. HERRING. Many of these are structures which are not any longer needed. They're not serving recreational purposes. They were reservoirs of one form or another or a structure that was damming up a creek or a river, and it has been determined that it is no longer needed for any purpose there.

DAMS IN HEALTH AND SAFETY SITUATION

Mr. YATES. The 95 are included in the 125, aren't they?

Mr. HERRING. That is correct.

Mr. YATES. Okay. Do any of those dams seriously threaten the health or safety or life or any of the people downstream from them?

Mr. HERRING. Twenty-one of the National Park Service dams are considered to be in a higher significant hazard potential.

Mr. YATES. Why?

Mr. HERRING. That is part of the——

Mr. YATES. Are these 4 that you are taking care of in the 21?

Mr. HERRING. Yes, there are.

Mr. YATES. So that leaves 17 that we have to worry about.

Mr. HERRING. Yes, sir. We need to worry about them. If something would happen, it would mean that severe damage to either property or human life could occur.

Mr. YATES. Well, has the water been taken out of the 17?

Mr. HERRING. Not in all of them.

Mr. YATES. How many of them have been dewatered?

Mr. HERRING. I don't have that figure in front of me. We can provide it for you.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

[The information follows:]

DEACTIVATED DAMS

Of the National Park Service dams classified as seriously deficient and that have been rated as having high or significant downstream hazard potential, the following 6 dams have been drained:

Bass Lake, Blue Ridge Parkway;
Trout Lake, Blue Ridge Parkway;
Lake Success, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area;
Cascade Penstock, Yosemite National Park;
Norbeck, Wind Cave National Park; and
Ash Bear Pen, Blue Ridge Parkway.

Mr. YATES. Do you have to worry about those particularly that still have water in them?

Mr. HERRING. Yes, we do.

Mr. YATES. Have you lowered levels of the water in order to ease the threat?

Mr. HERRING. This is one of our specific instructions to the field, and one of the things that we do on a routine basis. With any of these dams that are in a seriously deficient category with higher significant hazard potential, the water levels are lowered considerably in the dam, and we also perform routine inspections of them. I'm saying routine, but in many cases this can be a daily inspection that takes place, so we are much more confident that leaks don't develop or that there is no other problem with the structure.

Mr. YATES. Would you tag the 17 in the list that you're going to put into the record as being the most critical?

Mr. HERRING. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Let us know what the danger consists of and the amount of money that you need to presently take care of them.

Mr. HERRING. Yes.

Mr. YATES. And if it is a matter of phased construction, tell us how much you need year by year. Okay?

Mr. HERRING. Yes, sir. Thank you.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

SERIOUSLY DEFICIENT DAMS

There are 100 National Park Service dams classified as seriously deficient at this time. Within this classification 5 dams are currently ranked as high hazard, 24 ranked as significant hazard, and 71 as low hazard. The following table provides the names, the Department of the Interior rankings, classifications and funding required. Funding required for the 7 dams at 4 parks that are included in the fiscal year 1991 budget request is separately indicated.

List of Seriously Deficient National Park Service Dams

Offical Name	Park Name	DOI Dam Safety Ranking Number	Hazard Potential Classification	Status	Funds Requested FY 1991 ($ 000)	Estimate of Funds Required for Outyears ($ 000)
Price	Blue Ridge	42	High	Construction initiated.	300	0
Cone (Bass)	Blue Ridge	52	High	Lake drained and construction initiated.	200	0
Trout	Blue Ridge	68	High	Lake drained and construction initiated.	1400	0
Lake Success	Delaware Watergap	90	High	Lake drained and deactivation completion in FY 1990.	0	0
Nuclear	Appalachian NST	58	High	Design initiated.	587	0
Veterans	Chickasaw	92	Significant	Construction initiated	600	0
Cascade Penstock	Yosemite		Significant	Penstock dewatered and penstock deactivated.	0	0
Dam No. 4	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal	101	Significant	Examination report being completed.	0	500
Dam No. 5	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal	102	Significant	Examination report being completed.	0	500
Norbeck	Wind Cave	73	Significant	Lake drained and deactivation completion in FY 1990.	0	0
Kehoe	Point Reyes	120	Significant	Residence relocation out of downstream area in FY 1990	0	100
Home	Point Reyes	123	Significant	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	100
Three Dam Lake-East	Glacier		Significant	Deactivation planned.	0	100
Kendall	Cuyahoga Valley	156	Significant	Examination report being completed.	0	500
Lower Blue Mountain	Delaware Watergap	29	Significant	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	670	0

List of Seriously Deficient National Park Service Dams

Offical Name	Park Name	DOI Dam Safety Ranking Number	Hazard Potential Classification	Status	Funds Requested FY 1991 ($ 000)	Estimate of Funds Required for Outyears ($ 000)
Upper Blue Mountain	Delaware Watergap	27	Significant	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	100	0
Three Bears Lake-West	Glacier		Significant	Deactivation planned.	0	100
Hidden Lake	Delaware Watergap	79	Significant	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	500
Manzanita	Lassen Volcanic		Significant	Design initiated.	0	0
Long Pine Dam	Delaware Watergap	69	Significant	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	330
Katherine Tailings	Lake Mead		Significant	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	100
A-Frame	Whiskeytown		Significant	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	100
Sope Creek	Chattahochee River	80	Significant	Reconstruction of dam planned.	0	500
Un-Named	Appalachian NST	87	Significant	Dam safety modifications required.	0	500
Ricks Estate	Hot Springs	90	Significant	Early flood warning system being installed.	0	50
Rakes Mill	Blue Ridge		Significant	Examination report completed.	0	500
Pierce Mill	Rock Creek		Significant	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary and deactivation possible.	0	100
Silt Pond	Blue Ridge	50	Significant	Examination report completed.	0	?
Ash Bear Pen	Blue Ridge		Significant	Park plans to rebuild dam.	0	500
Niman-Schell Dam	Point Reyes		Low	Upgrade maintenance.	0	20
Whitsell	Delaware Watergap		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	100
Hemlock Lake Dam	Delaware Watergap		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?

List of Seriously Deficient National Park Service Dams

Offical Name	Park Name	DOI Dam Safety Ranking Number	Hazard Potential Classification	Status	Funds Requested FY 1991 ($ 000)	Estimate of Funds Required for Outyears ($ 000)
Phipps Dam	Saint Croix		Low	Upgrade condition.	0	50
Shubert Gap	Appalachian NST		Low	Upgrade condition.	0	50
Atlanta District	Chattahoochee River		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	0
Cow Dam	Joshua Tree		Low	Downstream area regulated.	0	0
Upper Estero	Point Reyes		Low	Completion of corrective action plan necessary.	0	?
Hagmaier South	Point Reyes		Low	Completion of corrective action plan necessary.	0	?
3 C	Badlands		Low	Completion of corrective action plan necessary.	0	50
Camp 3	Prince Williams		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	?	?
Upper Keys	Joshua Tree		Low	Downstream area regulated.	0	0
Barker	Joshua Tree		Low	Downstream area regulated.	0	0
Lower Keys	Joshua Tree		Low	Downstream area regulated.	0	0
Hare Mill Pond	Blue Ridge		Low	Examination completed.	?	?
Toby Wells Pond	Florissant Fossil Beds		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	0
Front Lake	Carl Sandburg		Low	Repairs initiated.	0	0
Squaw Tank	Joshua Tree		Low	Downstream area regulated.	0	0
Cusak	Florissant Fossil		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	0
Carter's Day Camp	Prince Williams		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessay.	0	100
Heartbreak	Cuyahoga Valley		Low	Upgrade condition.	0	?
Thistle Dam	Badlands		Low	Reconstruction planned.	0	0
Milstead No.1	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Slippery Run	Cuyahoga Valley		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	0
Moody Street	Lowell		Low	Repairs initiated.	0	?
Lower Muddy Hollow	Point Reyes		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?

List of Seriously Deficient National Park Service Dams

Offical Name	Park Name	DOI Dam Safety Ranking Number	Hazard Potential Classification	Status	Funds Requested FY 1991 ($ 000)	Estimate of Funds Required for Outyears ($ 000)
Soldier Spring	Petersburg		Low	Upgrade maintenance.	0	0
North Roberts	Badlands		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Hidden Meadow	Glacier		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
North House Keys	Joshua Tree		Low	Downstream area regulated.	0	0
Noname Dam 1	Haleakala		Low	Under surveillance	0	0
Camp 4	Prince William Forest		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	50
Camp 1	Prince William Forest		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	100
White Butte	Badlands		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?
Noname Dam No. 6	Manassas		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Noname Dam 26	Badlands		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	25
Stanford	Cuyahoga Valley		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Cundiff	Manassas		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Pageland No. 1.	Manassas		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Kittatinny Camp Lake	Delaware Watergap		Low	Completion of corrective plan by park necessary.	0	?
Egypt Mil	Delaware Watergap		Low	Completion of corrective plan by park necessary.	0	100
Noname Dam No. 7	Manassas		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Buckhorn Stock Pond	Chickasaw		Low	Upgrade maintenance.	0	20
L.C. Hancock #1	Big South Fork		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	0
L.C. Hancock #3	Big South Fork		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	0

List of Seriously Deficient National Park Service Dams

Offical Name	Park Name	DOI Dam Safety Ranking Number	Hazard Potential Classification	Status	Funds Requested FY 1991 ($ 000)	Estimate of Funds Required for Outyears ($ 000)
Zimmerman Tract	Delaware Watergap		Low	Completion of corrective plan by park necessary.	0	0
Wolf Trap Farm	Wolf Trap Farm		Low	Design initiated.	0	100
Noname Dam 1	Fossil Butte		Low	Deactivation in FY 1990	0	0
Noname Dam No.3	Manassas		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Jeffers	Big South Fork		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	0
PEEC Pond	Delaware Watergap		Low	Completion of corrective plan action plan by park necessary.	0	?
1120 Ice Reservoir	Yellowstone		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?
Old Army Fire Reservoir	Yellowstone		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?
Zion Church Pond	Delaware Watergap		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?
Noname Dam No. 10	Manassas		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Bandy CR. Campground	Big South Fork		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	0
Valley Brook Pond	Delaware Watergap		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?
No Hole	Badlands		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?
Dunn	Manassas		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Bear	Cuyahoga		Low	Perform necessary maintenance.	0	?
Noname Dam 4	Blue Ridge		Low	Examination report completed.	0	?
Hoggs Back Pond	Delaware Watergap		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?
Milstead No. 2	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?

List of Seriously Deficient National Park Service Dams

Offical Name	Park Name	DOI Dam Safety Ranking Number	Hazard Potential Classification	Status	Funds Requested FY 1991 ($ 000)	Estimate of Funds Required for Outyears ($ 000)
Forny Ridge	Great Smoky Mountain		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	0
Ratcliff Pond	Delaware Watergap		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?
Noname18	Florissant Fossil Beds		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Noname11	Florissant Fossil Beds		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Noname6	Florissant Fossil Beds		Low	Deactivation in FY 1990	0	0
Noname5	Florissant Fossil Beds		Low	Deactivation in FY 1990	0	0
Noname4	Florissant Fossil Beds		Low	Deactivation in FY 1990	0	0
Noname21	Florissant Fossil Beds		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25

CAPITAL PROJECT LIST

Mr. **Yates**. Now let me ask you a question, Mr. Ridenour. The only one dam that shows up in this list of health and safety projects is item number 22. Why is that? If the situation is as critical as has just been described, why aren't those dams included in this list?

Mr. **Sheaffer**. I think in many cases, Mr. Chairman, it may not be a capital investment required. It might be more minor and something we can do from our repair/rehab account.

Mr. **Yates**. Does this all relate to a required capital investment?

Mr. **Sheaffer**. Yes, sir. This is a capital project list you have in front of you.

Mr. **Yates**. Well then this doesn't tell us the projects that require maintenance to correct health and safety factors, as is, does it?

Mr. **Sheaffer**. There is yet another list that we have submitted that does that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Yates**. Do we have that list?

Mr. **Sheaffer**. It was about $124 million, I believe.

Mr. **Yates**. Well, are the dams on that list?

Mr. **Sheaffer**. They would be if we knew the cost of repair, if we had an estimate, and if we had a project to go with it. If there is still investigation ongoing or something of that nature or, if we solved the problem temporarily by draining the lake or what have you, it may not appear on that list.

Mr. **Yates**. Just looking through it, you don't see any dams at all. Are the dams on a separate list?

Mr. **Sheaffer**. They are maintained, in fact, on a separate list at the Departmental level.

Mr. **Yates**. But you would have put them in this. Why shouldn't they be included in this list?

Mr. **Sheaffer**. They would have been that list if we had an estimate and a project.

Mr. **Yates**. If they're that critical, they ought to have an estimate and a project, shouldn't they?

Mr. **Sheaffer**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Yates**. For the 17 that he just described?

Mr. **Sheaffer**. Yes, sir. I think if they were that critical, they would be in there.

Mr. **Yates**. They're not in there at all which is kind of amazing. Let me ask you another question. We talked about dams.

UNSAFE BRIDGES

What about bridges? Do you have to worry about any bridges?

Mr. **Sheaffer**. The Federal Highway Administration, with that FLHP money we mentioned earlier, does bridge work as well.

Mr. **Yates**. But do you have any unsafe bridges in the Park System?

Mr. **Morehead**. I think the answer is they're not unsafe or else we would have closed them. We have some that need repair, and we have some that are considered to be in poor condition that will need repair in the very near future.

Mr. **Yates**. So we don't have to worry about bridges.

Mr. MOREHEAD. Not imminently falling down.

UNSAFE DRINKING WATER

Mr. YATES. Okay. Do we have to worry about any water systems that provide drinking water for your visitors and your employees?

Mr. MOREHEAD. The answer would be that we have no unsafe conditions. Our tests have come out very, very good since the Crater Lake——

Mr. YATES. In all of your recreation grounds?

Mr. MOREHEAD. Yes, sir, in all of the park areas. We do have water systems that are in need of repair. They are still operating safely.

Mr. YATES. Are they deteriorating?

Mr. MOREHEAD. Yes, sir, they are.

Mr. YATES. Well, are they deteriorating to the point where they may become unsafe?

Mr. MOREHEAD. At a future date but not imminent.

Mr. YATES. How future?

Mr. MOREHEAD. Our projections would be at least three or four years.

MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK SEWAGE PROBLEM

Mr. YATES. All right. We have a letter here from our good friend Mr. Natcher who is chairman of the Labor-HHS Appropriations Subcommittee right now. He writes us a letter dated April 17 that may go into the record at this point in which he says that Mammoth Cave National Park is confronted with pollution from three towns located at the periphery of the park and also an obsolete sewage treatment plant located within the park. Forest Cave, Kentucky; Cave City, Kentucky; and Park City, Kentucky are the three communities that are now in the process of attempting to correct their sewage problems.

[The information follows:]

WILLIAM H. NATCHER
SECOND DISTRICT, KENTUCKY

WASHINGTON OFFICE
2333 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

MEMBER:
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
LABOR—HHS—EDUCATION,
CHAIRMAN
AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES
D.C. BUDGET

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

April 17, 1990

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates
Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior
Committee on Appropriations
2234 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

For a number of years now at Mammoth Cave National Park we have been confronted with pollution from three towns located at the periphery of the Park and also an obsolete sewage treatment plant located within the Park. Horse Cave, Kentucky, Cave City, Kentucky and Park City, Kentucky are the three communities that are now in the process of attempting to correct their sewage problems.

The Caveland Sanitation Authority was set up by the three towns to construct a new sewage system and in 1985 you placed in your bill the sum of $2 million to be used for Phase II of the new construction project. The question of pollution was so serious that the National Park Service agreed with you that the $2 million should go in at that time instead of waiting until Phase II was underway which would then complete the sewage system for the three communities. Following Phase II it was then the intention of the National Park Service to hook Mammoth Cave National Park onto the new sewage system for the three communities, thereby eliminating the necessity of building a new system within the Park and also preventing pollution of the Cave system.

The engineering for the project by the Caveland Sanitation Authority was not accurate to say the least, and it now appears that the project cost as estimated in 1981 of $10 million is now up to $14.7 million. This leaves a $4.5 million shortfall.

Mammoth Cave, as you know, is the longest cave in the world and to date has over 330 miles of surveyed passages. The watershed that feeds the underground streams in these passages encompasses 81,600 acres. More than 80% of this area lies outside of Park boundaries and all water from the community of Park City, and a portion of Cave City and Horse Cave drain to and through Mammoth Cave, carrying with it any pollutants that may be present. Prior to the new sewer construction project, Horse Cave and Cave City had a sewage system, but both were inadequate. Park City has never had a sewage system and this community, consisting of

600 people operates solely with septic tanks. During the process of the construction, Horse Cave and Cave City have been able to meet their share of the costs of the overall project, but Park City has been unable to pay any part of the costs. The Governor of Kentucky used $750,000 of his emergency fund about two years ago for Park City's share of the overall cost. No further funding has been received from Park City and none can be obtained due to the size of the community and the problems it has with other matters which bring about a severe financial burden.

In the beginning in the National Park Service, the plan was to contribute $2,050,000 in the 1992 budget to connect the park system to the regional system under the control of the Caveland Sanitation Authority. The estimated cost for sewage fees for the Park Service would be about $35,000 per annum. If the Park is not connected, then the National Park Service will be forced to relocate the existing plant to comply with water quality regulations and to protect Park resources. So far, the park system has not had the resources to determine what affects the pollutants from Horse Cave, Cave City and Park City are having on the cave and its resources. Several species of blind fish, blind crayfish and the endangered Kentucky cave shrimp can be impacted negatively, but the affect is simply not known at this time. A three-year water quality monitoring program is just now beginning, but it is not of broad enough scope to answer specific questions of how the cave ecosystem is being damaged from pollution.

Mr. Chairman, I recall back in 1940 one of the caves in the vicinity of Mammoth Cave National Park had to close and no further public tours were offered due to polluted groundwater and a serious odor problem. The same thing could occur in Mammoth Cave National Park.

I will appreciate your consideration of advancing the 1992 Fiscal Year funding to 1991 Fiscal Year if the Director of the National Park Service, in his testimony before your Subcommittee reports that from the standpoint of the obsolete Mammoth Cave National Park sewer system and the serious problem of pollution, a $2 million appropriation can be justified in the 1991 budget to go as a part of the shortfall totaling $4.7 million for the project. Horse Cave and Cave City have been able to raise their share through the issuance of bonds and loans and if the additional funding is now appropriated in your bill, of course the Director of the National Park Service would make sure there would be no difficulty for the hook on of Mammoth Cave National Park to the system when completed and then the contractual obligation would be not only with the Caveland Sanitation Authority, but with the three governing bodies of Horse Cave, Cave City, and Park City.

Your consideration of this request will be appreciated by me and in closing, I want to apologize for the length of this letter and also to say to you that I have always appreciated your friendship and support of every request I have made which can be justified.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

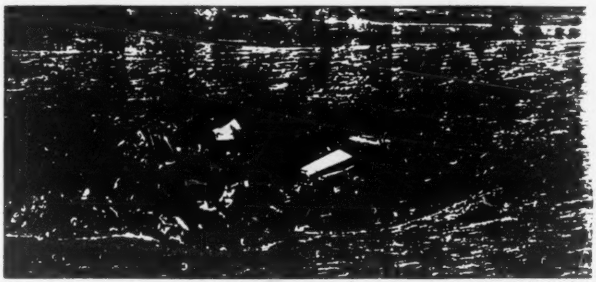
William H. Natcher

William H. Natcher, M.C.

MAMMOTH MESS

Pollution from sewage is threatening Mammoth Cave, the world's longest cave and a world-famous tourist attraction. Unless money troubles stalling a new sewer system are overcome, the park might be forced to close.

By Andy Mead
Herald-Leader staff writer



Some residents dispose of refuse ranging from mattresses to motor oil in sinkholes that dot the area. Sinkholes empty into underground streams.

MAMMOTH CAVE — As the crow flies, it's about six miles from Park City to the rivers that flow through the world's longest cave.

As the toilet flushes, it's about 12 hours.

Scientists say that's how long it takes untreated sewage to make its way through the Swiss cheese rock that lies under this region.

They know this because they have flushed dye into Park City septic tanks, then watched the underground rivers change color.

They also know that parts of the cave sometimes smell like sewage, and that what is called FFM, or floating fecal material, has been seen on the rivers.

Officials at Mammoth Cave National Park warn that if something isn't done, the world-famous attraction eventually might have to close.

Park Superintendent David A. Mihalic said environmental disaster wasn't the only risk. There also is the region's economy.

"You can look at it on the very high, philosophical, very noble and glorious side by saying, 'What a horrible thing it would be if the world's longest cave were polluted and closed to the public,'" he said.

"Or you can look at it in terms of crass dollar bills. What's $38 million a year in terms of local tourism?"

Others put the effect on local tourism at $44 million annually. Using a formula for how much a typical tourist spends, the Touris Cabinet estimates the statewide economic effe of Mammoth Cave at $79 million a year.

When talking about polluted caves ar tourism, people in this part of Kentucky poi to the town of Horse Cave.

Sitting beside Horse Cave's main street is a large hole that opens into Hidden River Cave.

Early in this century, Hidden River Ca was a tourist attraction that rivaled Mammo Cave.

It provided water and electricit to the town. It also was a place t dump sewage.

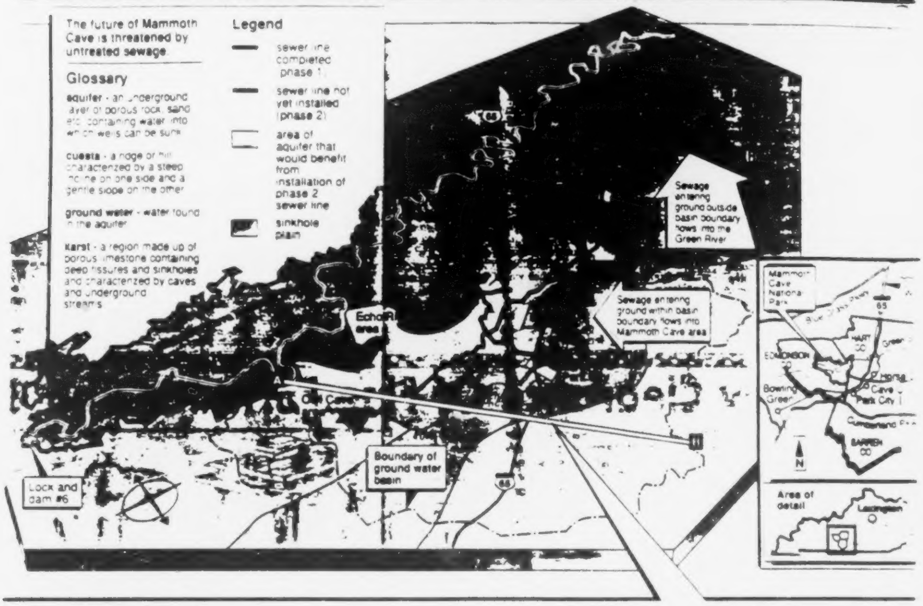
By 194[illegible] the smell coming from the cave was so bad the tour stopped. Water was piped in from elsewhere. Tourists stopped coming and the town suffered.

That is the fate that may awai Mammoth Cave.

It seemed a decade ago tha Mammoth Cave's pollution problem was on the way to being solved.

A unique sewer authority wa created that included three towns in two counties as well as the nationa park. It got a number of grants an a Farmers Home Administratio loan.

How pollution gets into Mammoth Cave


Echo River area
Owl Cave
A
B
Boundary of ground water basin
Lock and dam #6
65
Sewage entering ground outside basin boundary flows into the Green River
Sewage entering ground within basin boundary flows into Mammoth Cave area
Mammoth Cave National Park
Blue Grass Pkwy
65
HART CO
Green R.
EDMONSON CO
Horse Cave
Bowling Green
Park City
Cumberland Pkwy
BARREN CO
N
Area of detail
Lexington

The future of Mammoth Cave is threatened by **untreated sewage**.

Glossary

aquifer - an underground layer of porous rock, sand etc. containing water into which wells can be sunk

cuesta - a ridge or hill characterized by a steep incline on one side and a gentle slope on the other

ground water - water found in the aquifer

karst - a region made up of porous limestone containing deep fissures and sinkholes and characterized by caves and underground streams

Legend

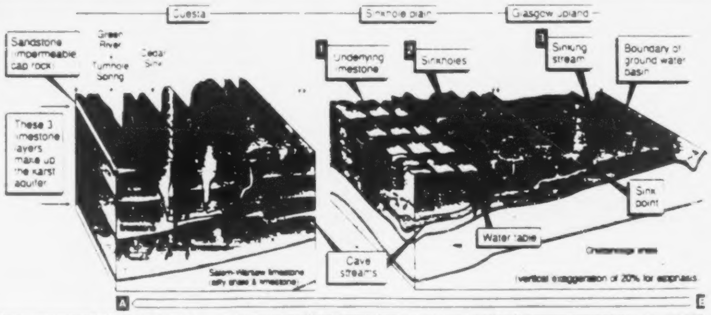
━	sewer line completed (phase 1)
━	sewer line not yet installed (phase 2)
☐	area of aquifer that would benefit from installation of phase 2 sewer line
▨	sinkhole plain

Cross section of the karst aquifer

This is how pollution gets into the cave

1. **Fast seepage** through the karst aquifer, which is made up of extremely porous and cracked limestone
2. **Sinkholes**, which are large sunken areas of land connecting directly to the underground streams
3. **Surface streams** that sink underground

Any materials directly entering the ground, such as sewage, agricultural waste or garbage, are quickly transported into the aquifer through these channels and soon find their way into Mammoth Cave streams.


Cuesta
Sinkhole plain
Glasgow upland
Sandstone (impermeable cap rock)
Green River
Turnhole Spring
Cedar Sink
These 3 limestone layers make up the karst aquifer
1 Underlying limestone
2 Sinkholes
3 Sinking stream
Boundary of ground water basin
Sink point
Water table
Cave streams
Chattanooga shale
Salem-Warsaw limestone (silty shale & limestone)
(vertical exaggeration of 20% for emphasis)
A
B

Source: National Park Service

Herald-Leader / Mckee

Caveland Sanitation Authority set about building a system that would treat sewage to near purity and carry it to the Green River, bypassing the caves instead of letting it flow into them.

But the authority has run short of money before completing the system. Park City, the main polluter of Mammoth Cave, still has no sewer system.

Sewer interest rates have increased, with another increase in the offing. Interest rates are piling up from loans taken out to build the first part of the system. Sewer authority and local officials are approaching a self-imposed Jan. 30 deadline to find more money.

Everyone involved with the issue says the sewer system eventually will be completed — not only because the law requires it, but also because the stakes are too high to allow it to fail.

But no one seems to know where the money will come from, and there is a great deal of finger-pointing about who is to blame.

The role of geology

The geologic conditions that created Mammoth Cave also are putting it in danger.

This part of Kentucky sits on 300-million-year-old limestone so fine and pure that it dissolves when put in contact with water.

This is what is called karst topography. Water seeping into the ground creates caves, and sinkholes open up on the surface.

(Similar limestone is found under Lexington. But it does not dissolve so easily, so there are fewer caves and sinkholes.)

Maps of the Mammoth Cave area show creeks running toward the national park, then disappearing underground.

Entire drainage basins, with branches running into creeks and creeks into rivers, exist beneath the surface.

The rivers are home to blind cave shrimp, blind fish and other creatures that have evolved in a world of total darkness.

Unseen hundreds of miles of caves lie beneath the surface. At least 330 miles of underground passages are connected. That's called Mammoth Cave.

It is a cave without equal — three times longer than the world's second-longest.

Park officials say it is the nation's second-oldest major tourist attraction, behind Niagara Falls. About 2 million people visit the national park each year, and about 500,000 take one of the guided cave tours.

Mihalic said wildlife in the cave probably had suffered from the sewage, but the levels aren't high enough to harm humans.

The strongest indicator of a health hazard came last August. Spot tests showed disease-causing salmonella bacteria in Owl Cave and the Right Fork of Hawkins River, areas where the public doesn't go.

Salmonella is often associated with human waste. If ingested, it can cause a variety of illnesses, including diarrhea, food poisoning and gastro-intestinal inflammation.

The tests were taken during a dry spell. Research has shown that after rains, water runs from the underground Hawkins River to Echo River, a part of the cave where there are public tours and boat rides.

The park service is beginning a three-year, $140,000 study to find out more about how much pollution is getting into the cave.

The source

To a visitor, Park City seems anything but threatening.

It is a small town of perhaps 600 people.

Mayor S.C. Denton says many of the town's residents are retired and have low incomes.

Beyond the town limits are dairy farms. Park City is on the edge of Barren County, the state's largest producer of milk.

Those cows also may be contributing to pollution in Mammoth Cave, as are fertilizer and other agricultural runoff.

And the sinkholes that dot the area have traditionally been used as dumps for mattresses, household trash, old motor oil or whatever anyone wanted to get rid of.

But the most concentrated source of pollution is Park City.

Ed Council, general manager of Caveland Sanitation Authority, describes the Park City situation this way: "They are messing in their nests."

Some of the largest producers of sewage, such as the Park City School, have small treatment plants that remove solids and add disinfectant before pouring dark, smelly water into sinkholes.

Almost everyone else in town uses a septic tank or leach field, which diffuses sewage over a wide area. So do the businesses — many of them "Mom and Pop" rock shops catering to the tourist trade along Ky. 70, which runs between Park City and Cave City.

Because there are so many caves and underground fissures, leach fields and faulty septic tanks don't hold sewage for long. And some people have simply run sewage pipes from their homes to a hole between two rocks, which means sewage goes directly into the cave system.

Joe Meiman, a karst hydrogeologist for the park service, said it would be unfair to say sewage percolates through the ground. A better word, he said, is pours.

"In no case does it get any kind of residence time in the ground or filtration as you normally associate with ground water," he said. "It's just like a big pipe system with big open pipes out in the Park City sinkhole plain."

The Caveland Sanitation Authority has completed a little more than half of the $15 million sewer project.

Since Dec. 16, sewage from the towns of Cave City and Horse Cave no longer pours into sinkholes. It is highly treated, then piped to the Green River.

It is hoped that the new system will clean up Hidden River Cave after nearly half a century.

The American Cave Conservation Association has set up its national headquarters near the mouth of the cave. Director David Foster said the organization wanted to build a museum with education programs about protecting caves and ground water.

A good spring flood could clean out Hidden River Cave, and the town of Horse Cave might not smell like sewage next year, Foster said.

But that won't help Mammoth Cave.

Although the sewage from Horse Cave and Cave City was polluting Hidden River Cave and other caves in the area, it wasn't flowing into Mammoth Cave, as the sewage from Park City does.

The plans call for a pipeline to carry raw sewage from Park City to the oversize plant at Cave City, where it would be treated.

So far, that pipeline exists only

on paper.

Mayor Denton says Park City can't afford to pay for the pipeline or local collection pipes without outside help.

"Most of us here in town, we're just keeping our fingers crossed that it will come through," he said. "Since we are the biggest polluter, I believe they will come through with the money."

Who will pay?

Councill, of the sanitation authority, says the sewer system has been plagued by poor engineering, cost overruns, inflation and a change in the rules for federal funding.

He says the authority needs an additional $5 million to hook up Park City. The pipeline from Park City also will pick up sewage from the national park, which now is treated in an aging plant at the park.

What Councill and no one else can agree on is where the money will come from.

He says the federal Environmental Protection Agency and the park service are backing out on earlier agreements to subsidize the sewer system.

Russ Wright, chief of municipal facilities at the EPA regional office in Atlanta, said a change in federal law meant that grants were a thing of the past.

What has been substituted are low-interest loans, and it's up to Kentucky officials to decide who gets them, Wright said.

Jack Wilson, director of the state Division of Water, said the sanitation authority had been encouraged to apply for a loan.

The authority already has loans it can't afford to repay without more rate increases, Councill said. What it needs is outright grants.

Even if there were grant money available, Wilson said, it wouldn't be fair to give money to Caveland while other sewer authorities have to pay back loans.

The Caveland system is one of seven segmented sewer systems in Kentucky that are being built over several years.

'You can look at it on the very high, philosophical, very noble and glorious side by saying, "What a horrible thing it would be if the world's longest cave were polluted and closed to the public." Or you can look at it in terms of crass dollar bills. What's $38 million a year in terms of local tourism?'

— David A. Mihalic
park superintendent

Both Councill and park Superintendent Mihalic argue that Caveland deserves funding more than segmented systems in Lexington and Louisville because of the importance of Mammoth Cave. For this part of Kentucky to lose the cave would be like Louisville losing the Kentucky Derby, Mihalic said.

Because the sanitation authority doesn't have enough money to complete the system, Mihalic said, people hooked up to the system in Horse Cave and Cave City are paying more than their share for oversize pipes and equipment.

"So what you have is those people in Horse Cave and Cave City paying this extra money for welshing on funding commitments that EPA and the National Park Service made," Councill said. "So instead of the federal government subsidizing locals, you've got locals subsidizing the federal government."

He is trying to get the attention of the national news media, in an attempt to embarrass some funding agency into coming up with more money.

Congress approved $2 million in 1985 for the park service's share, most of which is still unspent.

Councill said he needed some of that money to pay bills now, but Mihalic said it would be spent only on completing the system.

"Congress gave us the money and said use this to protect Mammoth Cave from pollution," Mihalic said. "It didn't say use this to help Caveland Sanitation with its debt."

He said the park service might ask Congress for more money in the 1991 budget President Bush will present to Congress later this month.

There is talk of cooperation, of working together to find answers. Several meetings about money have been held in the last few weeks. They have included representatives of the state, park service, EPA and sewer authority.

"Nobody has any difference of opinion about the goals," Wilson said. "It's just a difference of opinion about how to get there, what it will cost and how it can best be done."

And Mammoth Cave continues to be polluted with every flush.

Mr. **Yates**. Are you aware of this situation?

Mr. **Ridenour**. Yes, sir. We are aware of it. I'll call on Mr. Baker after I speak for just a minute, but I would say that we lived up to what our obligations were with the full expectation that those communities that you mentioned would live up to the obligations that were specified as theirs. Apparently, they are having a very difficult time financially living up to those obligations. Until they fulfill their obligations, we can't make our final hook up to the sewage system ourselves, so that is the situation. I might ask if Mr. Baker has anything further to add to that.

Mr. **Yates**. Before you answer, Mr. Baker, let me just read what Mr. Natcher said:

> For the project by the Cave land, the sanitation authority was not accurate to say relief has now appeared. The project cost was estimated in 1981 at $10 million. It is now up to $14.7 million. That leaves a $4.5 million shortfall. Then, of course, there will be no amount of cavers—the longest cave in the world. More than 80 percent of this area lies outside of park regions. All water from the community of Park City, and a portion of Cave City and Horse Cave drain to and through Mammoth Cave carrying with it any pollutants that are present.
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> Prior to the new sewer construction project, Horse Cave and Cave City had a sewage problem, but both were inadequate. Park City has never had a sewage system. This community, consisting of 600 people, operates solely with septic tanks. During the process of construction, Horse Cave and Cave City have been able to meet their share of the costs of the overall project. Park City has been unable to pay any part of the costs. The Government conductor used $750,000 of his emergency fund about two years ago for Park City's share of the overall cost.
>
> No further funding has been received in Park City, and none can be obtained due to the size of the community and the problems it has of other matters that bring about a severe financial burden.
>
> In the beginning of the National Park Service, the plan was to contribute $2,050,000 in the 1992 budget to connect the park system to the regional system under the control of the Caveland Sanitation Authority. The estimated cost for sewage fees for the Park Service is about $35,000 per annum. If the park is not connected, the National Park Service will be forced to relocate the existing plant to comply with water quality regulations and protect park resources.
>
> So far, the park system has not had the resources to determine what effect the pollutants from Horse Cave, Cave City, and Park City have had. Several species of blind fish, blind crayfish, and the endangered Kentucky cave trip can be impacted negatively, but the effect is simply not known at this time.
>
> Mr. Chairman, I recall back in 1940 one of the caves in the vicinity of Mammoth Cave National Park had to close, and no further public tours were offered due to polluted ground water and a serious odor problem. The same thing could occur in Mammoth Cave National Park.
>
> I would appreciate your consideration of advancing the 1992 fiscal funding to 1991. If the director of the National Park Service in his testimony reports that from the standpoint of the obsolete Mammoth Cave National Park sewer system, and the serious problem of pollution, a $2 million appropriation could be justified in the 1991 budget as a part of the shortfall totalling $4.7 million for the project. Forest Cave and Cave City have been able to raise their share through the issuance of bonds and loans.
>
> If the additional funding is now appropriated in your bill, of course, the director of the National Park Service would be assured there would be no difficulty for the hook-on of Mammoth Cave National Park to this system once completed. Then the contractual obligation would not only comply with the Caveland Sanitation Authority but with the three governing bodies of Horse Cave, Cave City, and Park City.

Okay. Mr. Baker.

MAMMOTH CAVE SEWER SYSTEM

Mr. **Baker**. Mr. Chairman, the Park Service is very concerned about that. It has been working not only in the park—and our sewer system is not damaging the cave now. We have maintained it, but it is wearing out just like some of the water systems that Mr. Morehead referred to. This year, when we sat down together with the other Regional Directors and identified the top construction projects for the National Park Service, the Director picked as the number one project the Mammoth Cave sewer system inside the park boundary which is $4.2 million. That is on line to be funded.

Mr. YATES. In 1992?

Mr. BAKER. Depending on how much money would be appropriated, it is either 1992 or 1993. It is very crucial, and the point that Congressman Natcher is making is the fact that, of the three small communities out there, two of them have gone ahead and funded their portion of the system. Park City, the small community, has not been able to do it. Two years ago, they said, "We're going to run short. We've got to have your help."

We put $2 million into it, which was what the estimate was, and they've come up short. There is an investigation as to why they're coming up short. We realize the importance of that and have amended our budget in-house for $2.4 million to contribute an additional $2.4 million to take care of the construction of Park City's portion of that. That would complete it at a total of $6.6 million.

A crucial part of this is the authorizing legislation that allowed us to contribute the $2 million to the outside community system and kept it at $2 million. We are now preparing legislation to increase that authorization.

Mr. YATES. That'll take time, won't it?

Mr. BAKER. It will take time.

Mr. YATES. Unless we put it in this bill—our bill when it comes out. Occasionally, we've been known to put legislation in. [Laughter.]

Mr. BAKER. I've noticed that.

Mr. YATES. It is something that has to be done, isn't it?

Mr. BAKER. It is critical. It is our number one issue in the Southeast Region in terms of construction.

PARK ROADS

Mr. YATES. Okay. Thank you very much, Mr. Baker. Where were we? We were talking about bridges, and we don't have to worry about any of your bridges. Do we have to worry about any of your roads?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Our roads are a significant problem across all of our System and across all of our Nation. We have $60 million for this from the Federal Lands Highways Program. That is a nice amount to have, and we're very grateful to have that. Obviously, we are——

Mr. YATES. What is your road——

Mr. RIDENOUR. That won't catch up with our problems in the backlog.

Mr. YATES. How much is your backlog?

Mr. SHEAFFER. About $1.5 billion according to the Federal Highway Administration, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. And that keeps growing, doesn't it?

Mr. SHEAFFER. Yes, sir, absolutely.

Mr. **Ridenour**. Thirty-four percent of our roads are rated——

Mr. **Yates**. How much are you entitled to get from the Highway——

Mr. **Sheaffer**. Sixty million dollars, but that is up for reauthorization in 1992.

Mr. **Yates**. Is that the cap? $60 million?

Mr. **Sheaffer**. Yes, sir.

FIRE POLICY

Mr. **Yates**. All right. Now let's talk about fire policy for a moment, and let's go back to Yellowstone. What is your fire policy now? Let it burn?

Mr. **Ridenour**. Under certain circumstances, yes, sir, it would be. It is not all——

Mr. **Yates**. Is it the same as it was before the Yellowstone burn?

Mr. **Ridenour**. I would describe it as similar but a much more vigilant approach in terms of early warning, early analysis of litter on the forest floor, early analysis of atmospheric conditions, and also of the condition in terms of dryness of what is on the forest floor, so there are a lot of early warning-type systems that would help us make a decision about whether to let it burn or not let it burn.

Mr. **Yates**. Is that a consistent policy that you have with the Forest Service? Or do they have a different policy than you?

Mr. **Ridenour**. No, sir. We're working this policy out with the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and all the land management agencies. Where we have borders adjacent, we have to come to forest management plan for that area that all agree to. It has to be approved before it goes into effect. For example, not all of our forests are in a "let it burn" type of policy.

We have to get a management plan approved for a particular forest before it can be in a "let it burn" type of philosophy. The "let it burn" type of philosophy will only take place in specific areas which are designated as a part of this plan and which we can attest to on a daily basis that we have under control or feel like we have control. Consequently, the policy is similar, but the guidelines as to how the policy is implemented are much more stringent.

Mr. **Yates**. I saw a documentary on television the other night about the Yellowstone burn saying that they really never had to fight the fires, that this is nature's way of meeting the challenge. While a lot of trees did burn, it rehabilitates itself over a period of time. The cones on the trees open up, and the seeds come out. The in-house expert tells me I'm right. [Laughter.]

He is our expert because he goes to these places. I looked at that, and I said, "Well, why did we spend so much money fighting the fire?" Why did we spend so much money fighting the fire? Not you, but your predecessor was subject to a great deal of criticism for even daring to defend the "let it burn" policy out there. In retrospect, should you have let it burn rather than trying to fight those fires?

Mr. **Ridenour**. Well, I think the important ingredient here has come about because of all the manmade developments. Were we back to the position where we had no buildings and nothing to protect, we probably might very well have had a policy of "let it burn." But we had a lot of infrastructure that we had to protect, and that becomes important.

Mr. YATES. Did you want to ask a question?

Mr. REGULA. No. I just wanted to make a comment, Mr. Chairman.

I think the others did mention that this was television and the national news media. There were all sorts of——

Mr. YATES. Oh, every night you saw these fires raging out of control, and I guess they were out of control and they were raging.

Mr. REGULA. I think he is absolutely right about the buildings—it is not a natural environment because you have a lot of infrastructure.

Mr. YATES. And communities and towns.

Mr. REGULA. Right.

CONSISTENCY OF FIRE POLICY

Mr. YATES. Well, what do you do? We could put almost half a billion dollars into the supplemental appropriations bill for fighting fires. That's why I asked you whether your policy is consistent with the Forest Service and BLM. I guess we'll have to find out when they come in as to what they feel. It kind of seems almost senseless though to let forests burn down and not try to save some of them.

Mr. RIDENOUR. Well, one of the problems that you have—and I recall this in my home State of Indiana where we tried to preserve a lot of the old original prairie—I would imagine that this is also true in Illinois where we try to preserve some of those prairie remnants. If you don't burn them on a yearly basis, they essentially will go back. They will no longer be prairie remnants because the prairies did burn throughout history.

I can recall getting permits up in east Chicago and places like that every other year or so, so that we could burn off the prairie, so that it would remain prairie. There are a great deal of natural reasons why burning is, in effect, the way nature has taken care of many of its own problems over the years.

Mr. REGULA. If you'll yield, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. YATES. Sure.

Mr. REGULA. I think one thing we need to mention is the impact of man in all of this. The Park Service has a lot more structures, by and large, than the Forest Service or BLM, so they have a different set of problems to deal with in terms of the impact of the fire. Would that be a fair statement?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes, sir. Of course, I tend to see that beginning to occur a little bit.

Mr. REGULA. You're right.

Mr. RIDENOUR. I will say that, of course, as we've been set up traditionally, that has been an objective clear back to the days of Steven Mather in terms of people, and facilities, and buildings, and things like that in the park system.

REFORESTATION

Mr. YATES. Are you in the billion-tree program? Is that just for other agencies?

Mr. **Ridenour**. That would be administered through the Forest Service.

Mr. **Yates**. Do you have a reforestation problem at——

Mr. **Ridenour**. No, I would say not. We have spots here and there where we do things, but not a total reforestation problem.

Mr. **Yates**. What is the condition of some of your forests like the Sequoia National Park where you have all of those marvelous trees? Do we have to worry about those trees at all?

Mr. **Morehead**. Sir, we do prescription burning where we ignite the fires under certain controlled conditions in areas of the sequoia just to keep the fir and the pines from encroaching, so they're in good shape. This is not a natural "let it burn" policy. It is where we go and intentionally set the fire to burn through as close as we could imitate nature but under controlled conditions.

VARIETY OF TREES

Mr. **Yates**. In how many parks do you have sequoias?

Mr. **Morehead**. Two, Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks.

Mr. **Yates**. Are there sequoias in any other parks?

Mr. **Morehead**. No, sir. We have redwoods in other parks. They are similar, but they are not the same.

Mr. **Yates**. Are the sequoias larger than the redwoods?

Mr. **Morehead**. They're not as tall, but they are bigger in diameter.

Mr. **Regula**. Will you yield, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. **Yates**. Sure.

Mr. **Regula**. Are the life cycle or growing cycle—everything else being equal—about the same for the two?

Mr. **Morehead**. The sequoia is a longer growing tree. It grows at a slower rate. It is in dryer conditions, so the redwood is a younger tree.

Mr. **Regula**. So they reflect climatic and soil conditions as to the location?

Mr. **Morehead**. Exactly.

Mr. **Yates**. What's the age of those sequoias? Does anybody know?

Mr. **Morehead**. Up to around 4,000 years. They're not as old as the bristle-coned pines in Nevada, but they are 4,000 years.

Mr. **Yates**. In what park are the bristle-coned pines?

Mr. **Morehead**. Bristle-coned pines are not in a park.

Mr. **Yates**. Excuse me. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Yates**. I yield to Mr. Albright from Western—[Laughter.]

How old are these bristle-coned pines?

Mr. **Albright**. They go up to 6,000 years.

Mr. **Yates**. Do they? Does anybody know what their life is? This is indefinite, but is there any kind of an opinion as to how long they can exist? Can they exist for, say, another 1,000 years if they are taken care of?

Mr. **Albright**. I would think that they probably could.

Mr. **Yates**. I mean, trees just don't die like animals do. Or do they? If there is disease, obviously, they can die.

Mr. **Alright**. There are very few places that are pristine areas.

Mr. YATES. They're not as noble looking as the sequoia though, are they?

Mr. RIDENOUR. No, sir.

Mr. YATES. I guess no trees are, are they?

Mr. RIDENOUR. That is correct.

Mr. YATES. You don't let trees for cutting, do you?

Mr. RIDENOUR. No, sir. We typically are not in the tree-cutting business except to take care of a dangerous situation or something of that nature.

SMOG IN PARKS

Mr. YATES. Tell us about the smog at the parks. Is this a problem? In how many parks?

Mr. RIDENOUR. When we're talking about visibility, we have at one time or another detected those kinds of problems in parks all across our system. Some are worse than others.

Mr. YATES. Are there any parks where this is a real problem?

IMPAIRED VISIBILITY—GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

Mr. RIDENOUR. "Real" is a relevant term, I guess. We really think it is a problem and have gone on the record and had a lot of publicity recently about the Grand Canyon specifically.

Mr. YATES. Where does that come from? The Denver area?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Well, it comes from a variety of sources. If I could, I'll call Gene Hester up to the table.

Mr. YATES. Sure.

Mr. RIDENOUR. We think it comes from a variety of sources depending upon the time of the year. The latest controversy, of course, that we're involved in relates to an attribution we have made based on to our own scientific efforts concerning the winter haze problem that we believe comes from the Navajo generating power station. There is a great deal of controversy about that.

There are good scientists on both sides of the argument. Some say that our science is not as precise as it should be. We are fairly comfortable with our science. Right now, we are undergoing a peer review of that science to determine if we have done a good scientific job, but we're working very closely with EPA to try to address that particular problem. The first thing that has to be done is determine if, in fact, we have done good science. We are confident we have, and we're awaiting the peer review to see if everyone of those agree with us.

Mr. YATES. Dr. Hester?

Dr. HESTER. The visibility of the Grand Canyon, as Director Ridenour says, varies depending on the direction of the wind which changes mainly from season to season. In the wintertime, the Navajo generating station has been found to contribute to the visibility degradation there.

This is a result of the Whitex study, which was a joint study between EPA, the National Park Service, and the electric utility industry. In that study, there was a tracer actually placed in the smokestack of the plant. This measured the degree to which the Navajo emissions came into the Grand Canyon. Based on the results, EPA is in the process of proposing regulatory action on that issue right now.

Mr. YATES. Did they find that it did travel from the Navajo power station into the area?

Dr. HESTER. They have used the WHITEX report as a basis for their finding, and the report does show that Navajo emissions contribute to the winter haze at Grand Canyon.

Mr. YATES. It does show that?

Dr. HESTER. Yes, it does.

Mr. YATES. What does that do to your parks? Is there an aspect of the acid rain problem here?

Dr. HESTER. Specifically, the aspect we're dealing with here has to do with the visibility—the ability to see features in the Grand Canyon. It simply cuts down on your ability to see across the canyon or features in the canyon.

Mr. YATES. I would agree with that. What about the question on some of your eastern forests? Are you troubled with acid rain?

ACID RAIN AND AIR POLLUTION

Dr. HESTER. Yes. We are studying all of the 48 class I parks as required by the Clean Air Act, and we are also studying air quality features in some of the class II parks as well. We are measuring visibility, which is the thing we have just been talking about, but we are also measuring other things like biological effects. These are caused by different components of air pollution. For example, the main component of visibility degradation is a sulphate which comes from sulphur dioxide. As it weathers in the environment, it obscures visibility.

There are other aspects of air pollution. Ozone, for example, is one of them. We know that ozone causes effects on plants. We can demonstrate a correlation between leaf spots, brown spots, or other discoloration of leaves in relationship to the amount of ozone in the air.

Answering the question about its longer-term impacts on the plants is more difficult. For example, it doesn't outright kill the plants immediately. At this point, we don't know all the harmful effects other than some of the leaves turning brown and some other effects. We don't know whether it's going to kill the plant or, over time, select more certain resistant species, or varieties of those plants, for example.

Mr. YATES. Well, now what about Acadia, for example? Is that a target area?

Dr. HESTER. Acadia National Park is a good example of a park that——

Mr. YATES. How bad is Acadia? We see pictures of some of the forests in Czechoslovakia and in Germany which are really stripped bare. None of that is taking place here?

Dr. HESTER. Nothing resembling that, but there are some demonstrable effects on leaves, for example. Ozone is an issue there.

Mr. AUCOIN. I'll be happy to yield my time to Mr. Whitten. [Laughter.]

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, we're very glad to see you, and we'll be very glad to accommodate your questions at this time.

VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Mr. **Whitten**. Well, I appreciate that very much.

I just got back from visiting Vicksburg in my area. As usual, when you go to a place like that, they show you around all the things that you have. They sold me on the need for a study, at least, about bringing together all the historical activities they have. Vicksburg is a national monument of all of those things.

Anyway, they've got quite a big operation now already, and I think they sold me on the need to pull it all together if at all possible. What I'm asking you is to see what could be done.

Mr. **Yates**. Be done for what, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. **Whitten**. Vicksburg, as I say. Let me give you a little of the information that I have here. Vicksburg is the site of the 1,740-acre Vicksburg National Military Park which was established in 1899. The entire area is historic and has significant structures on the National Register of Historic Places, and the main street historic district, which is also on the register.

When in Vicksburg, you always know the river is there. The river is essential to all that which happens. I'd like to see the Park Service do a study which ties all these historic areas together—the National Military Park, the historic district, the historic structures, the Mississippi River and waterfront, and the Gunboat Cairo. It would help emphasize the historic contribution the area has made tc the Nation.

It would primarily be a study to see what we might do to coordinate a little better. I visited while I was there, and they showed me a strip they've done right along the river bay. As you know, there are bluffs and then you've got the level part. It's just a study to see what the answer might be. I'd appreciate you giving——

Mr. **Yates**. Well, I'd be glad to. I'll ask Mr. Ridenour to give some thought to that possibility, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Whitten**. I certainly appreciate it.

Mr. **Yates**. All right. We're glad to have you, and we're glad to have your contribution.

Mr. **Whitten**. Thank you.

EFFECTS OF ACID RAIN

Mr. **Yates**. All right. Okay. Where were we? We were talking about acid rain. Dr. Hester? Acid rain—I had indicated a couple of pictures I have seen of the impact of some of the pollutants on forests in Germany and in Czechoslovakia. They, of course, were horrendous examples.

Dr. **Hester**. Yes.

Mr. **Yates**. I wondered, in view of the fact that there is so much interest in this subject in the northeast part of the country, whether you had seen any indication that there was an invasion of Acadia, for example, by the acid rain pollutants.

Dr. **Hester**. First off, the effects on plants in the national parks are nothing in the magnitude of the things you've just been talking about in Europe. As I indicated, we can demonstrate some correlation between leaf discoloration, and things like that, and various forms of air pollution.

I think it is important to keep in mind the two aspects here. One of them is acid rain per se, that is the pH of the precipitation, whether it is snow, or rain, or fog, or whatever. The other one is other aspects of air pollution. Ozone, for example, does not cause acid rain but can affect plants because it is a contaminant in the air.

More frequently, we find the effect of ozone in plants, for example, foliar injury on pines, milkweed, and on a bunch of other plants in a number of parks. We have reason to suspect sulfur dioxide causes the disappearance of some of the lichens, for example. We are still doing research on many of these things.

The research is carried out in two ways. One of them gives what I will call a correlation between amount of these things in the air and what happens to the plants. In other cases, we actually have gas chambers, like a large plastic bag over plants in which we can inject an amount of these contaminants to be equal to, or greater than, that in the air and see what happens if it gets twice that much, for example, or four times that much.

Some of this is done in conjunction with the U.S. Forest Service, as you might imagine, too. There are no, what I would call, dramatic effects of major die-offs of forests and so forth that we have been able to attribute specifically to acid rain or to other aspects of air pollution like the ozone. We can show some effects but not the damage—and that's the point I'm trying to make. We can show some effects and are concerend about long-term damage to a forest, for example, but we're still doing research on that.

Mr. YATES. How do you reconcile these two findings that you've just testified to between the latter one and the one from the Navajo power plant? The Navajo power plant, where you've put a specific tracer into the burning process, as I understand your testimony, you discovered that the tracer did, in fact, flow through the air to the park.

Dr. HESTER. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Did you see any harmful effects from what you were able to trace?

AIR QUALITY STUDIES

Dr. HESTER. What we have measured primarily in that case has been visibility, human perception as opposed to the effects on plants and animals. In our air quality program, we are measuring several things. One of them is the gaseous content of the air. Another one is the particulate matter. There are some other aspects like the pH, for example, which may result from some of those things. In the case of the Grand Canyon, it was the diminishing of ability to see Canyon features and distant objects. That was the thing that we were measuring.

We do have figures on how much the visibility is degraded under different conditions. In the case of Acadia, which we were talking about, ozone may have very little affect on visibility as such, but sulfates do.

Mr. YATES. Are there any indications of effect of the pollutants on forests surrounding Acadia that have not hit Acadia?

Dr. **Hester**. I am not aware of that because mainly we have been doing our studies in the national parks. I might just add one bit more, and that is we are doing some watershed studies, as it relates to acid rain, of determining what happens in relationship to the pH of the precipitation.

For example, in some of the studies we are measuring not only the pH in the atmosphere—in the clouds, in the fog, in the rain or snow—but what happens to it as it precipitates out and as it falls. For example, the pH changes as it comes through the leaves, falls to the ground, goes through the soil, and eventually percolates out into the stream. There are natural buffering materials in the soil and in the leaves and so forth that, under some conditions, can buffer pH.

Now I would hasten to point out that some soils are much more buffered than others. The buffering capacity can get used up, and so we are looking at things like, what is the buffering capacity? How much does it change? Therefore, what is the effect on a fish——

Mr. **Yates**. Mr. Regula?

Mr. **Regula**. Thanks for yielding.

Do you share the results on these types of studies with DOE when they do the NAPAP, which is the big study on the whole issue of acid rain? Is there a sharing?

Dr. **Hester**. Absolutely. We were a part of the NAPAP program. We had our piece of it. The four watershed studies that I was just mentioning were a part of that. The measuring of wet and dry precipitation was a part of that. All the data goes into a common data bank. We have their data; they have our data.

Additionally, on the air quality materials, we share that with EPA and with the State regulatory agencies on a routine basis. Sometimes they get it instantaneously at the same time we get it. As I mentioned a while ago, when we did the study of the Grand Canyon and the Navajo generating station, it was with EPA and with the industry as well.

GRAND CANYON POLLUTION

Mr. **Yates**. Well, let's see—23 February. There is an article in Science magazine entitled "Scientists Battle Over Grand Canyon Pollution." Test results implicate a power plant as the prime cause of wintertime haze. It sparks a dispute over the haze. The dispute is limited to the question of haze, right?

Dr. **Hester**. That's correct.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay. Not to any other possible harmful effects?

Dr. **Hester**. That's what the study measured. It measured the sulphates in the air and measured the tracer that was placed in the smokestack as a way of measuring that.

Mr. **Yates**. This concludes, indeed, one of the quandaries that has puzzled some residents of the region about the Grand Canyon haze is that winter winds seem to go generally in a northeasterly direction from the Navajo plant towards Canyonlands and not the Grand Canyon. That was a key reason why the experimenters had erected a battery of monitoring stations in and around the canyon and why there was only one sampling station upwind of the private—in the Grand Canyon National Park. Then came the shocker.

Due to methane, a rarely used sulphate tracer that is supposed to mimic the dispersion behavior of sulphur dioxide, was released from one of the Navajo plants' tall stacks over a six-week period in 1987. Just as predicted, the chemical was detected in the canyonlands' monitoring station, but it was also picked up by the sampling station at the Grand Canyon National Park.

Suddenly, although the WHITEX experiment was not initially intended to be a basis for regulation, and was not even focused on the Grand Canyon pollutants, the Park Service and EPA came to believe it provided compelling evidence for taking action against the Navajo plant. The amount of methane picked up by the Grand Canyon station and the chemical characterization of air particles there indicated the Navajo plant had achieved a degree of sulphates in the park.

Concluded by a Park Service team headed by physicist William Malm, Previously, wintertime haze has been attributed to widespread pollution much like that which occurs in the summer when sulphates from as far away as the Los Angeles basin degrade visibility in the Grand Canyon. It goes on a little bit beyond that, but I don't have it all. Oh, yes, I do. An engineer says, WHITEX is one of the best databases for the attribution of visibility impairment.

I think maybe I'll put this article into the record at this point so we get a whole explanation of what happened.

[The information follows:]

23 FEBRUARY 1990 SCIENCE

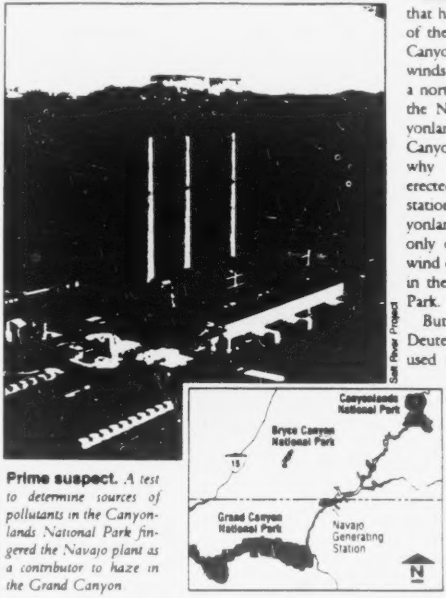
Scientists Battle Over Grand Canyon Pollution

Test results implicating a power plant as the prime cause of wintertime haze have sparked a dispute over the data

BY NOW, millions of Americans are familiar with news reports of how spectacular Grand Canyon vistas are frequently obscured by a fine haze in wintertime. The appearance of air pollution over one of the world's few remaining pristine natural wonders first began to get public attention almost two decades ago. And for nearly that long, environmentalists have suspected that a major contributor to the recurring winter smog was a massive coal-fired power plant that sits on the Arizona-Utah border about 50 miles north of the Grand Canyon. But pinning a pollution charge on the plant has not been easy, and the federal government's efforts to do so have sparked a bitter scientific battle that is little known to the American public.

Two years ago, researchers in both the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the National Park Service believed they finally had a smoking gun. Trace elements detected at a monitoring station in the Grand Canyon pointed to sulfur dioxide emissions from the 2250-megawatt plant, known as the Navajo Generating Station. The evidence, they contended, might be enough to require installation of pollution control devices on the facility's smokestacks—equipment that could cost as much as $500 million.

But the plant's owners*, which include the Interior Department and private and public utility companies, have fired back. Their scientists and engineers are contesting the claim that results from a single monitoring station provide definitive evidence of their complicity in a national disgrace, and they have raised troubling questions about the thoroughness of research underlying looming regulatory actions, the adequacy of the peer review to which the study results were subjected, and the possible effect of court-imposed deadlines on the research process.


Salt River Project
Canyonlands National Park
Bryce Canyon National Park
15
Grand Canyon National Park
Navajo Generating Station
N

Prime suspect. *A test to determine sources of pollutants in the Canyonlands National Park fingered the Navajo plant as a contributor to haze in the Grand Canyon*

Indeed, the utility won a small legal victory last month in the U.S. District Court for Southern California. The court lifted a legal deadline that mandated a decision by February 1990 on whether emissions from the Navajo plant are sufficiently large to require the installation of pollution equipment. Instead, EPA and the park service now have up to 1 year to consider additional comments on the research findings. One important new input might be the views of a committee of the National Academy of Sciences, which has recently been asked by the Department of Interior to look at the data.

This hotly contested evidence comes from the Winter Haze Intensive Tracer Experiment (WHITEX), a $2-million test project sponsored by a consortium† of government agencies and utility organizations, including EPA, the park service, and, ironically as it turned out, one of the plant's owners, the Salt River Project (SRP). Conducted in the winter of 1987, the original purpose of the experiment was to evaluate proposed techniques for determining the sources of haze-causing pollutants not in Grand Canyon National Park, but in the Canyonlands National Park, a preserve that lies northeast of the Navajo plant—in the opposite direction from the Grand Canyon (see map).

Indeed, one of the quandaries that has puzzled some residents of the region about the Grand Canyon haze is that winter winds seem to blow generally in a northeasterly direction—from the Navajo plant toward Canyonlands and not the Grand Canyon. That was a key reason why the experimenters had erected a battery of monitoring stations in and around the Canyonlands—and why there was only one sampling station upwind of the plant at Hopi Point in the Grand Canyon National Park.

But then came the shocker. Deuterated methane, a rarely used sulfur tracer that is supposed to mimic the dispersion behavior of sulfur dioxide, was released from one of the Navajo plant's tall stacks over a 6-week period in 1987. Just as predicted, the chemical was detected in the Canyonlands monitoring stations, but it was also picked up by the sampling station in the Grand Canyon National Park.

Suddenly, although the WHITEX experiment was not initially intended to be a basis for regulation—and was not even focused on Grand Canyon pollutants—the park service and EPA came to believe it provided compelling evidence for taking action against the Navajo plant. The amount of deuterated methane picked up by the Grand Canyon's Hopi Point station and the chemical characterization of air particles there indicated that the Navajo plant is the chief contributor of sulfates in the park, concluded a park service team headed by physicist William Malm. Previously, wintertime haze had been attributed to widespread regional pollution, much like that which occurs in the summer when sulfates from as far away as the Los Angeles Basin degrade visibility in the Grand Canyon.

David Stonefield, an environmental engineer with EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, says WHITEX "is one of the best databases for the attribution of visibility impairment to a source that we have anywhere in the country." But that assertion is challenged by Jerry Shapiro, a physicist and consultant for SRP, who charges that "the experiment was poorly designed for the Grand Canyon." He says that in focusing only on a single source, the test says nothing about relative contributions of sulfur emissions from utility plants in Utah and other industrial sources.

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*The Navajo Generating Station is owned by the Salt River Project (21.7%), the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (21.2%), the U.S. Department of Interior's Bureau of Reclamation (24.3%), Arizona Public Service (14%), Nevada Power Co. (11.3%), and Tucson Electric Power Co. (7.5%).

†The WHITEX study was conducted under the sponsorship of SCENES, a group formed in 1984 to study visibility impairment issues. Its members include Southern California Edison Company, the Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Defense, Electric Power Research Institute, and the Salt River Project.

Shep Burton of Systems Applications, Inc., who is a consultant to one of the plant's owners, SRP, and a member of EPA's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee, argues that the statistical correlations between the amounts of tracer detected at Hopi Point and sulfur emissions from the Navajo plant are weak. Furthermore, he says the models linking regional humidity to sulfate production assume "some very high conversion rates" that inflate the plant's contributions of sulfates to the Grand Canyon.

"Those guys [at EPA and Interior] are going to come unglued by the statisticians," predicts Burton. In particular, he faults the park service's study for lack of data on issues such as the contribution of other pollution sources, the complex terrain and wind patterns of the Grand Canyon, and the age, course, and distribution of the Navajo plant's emission plume during the time that the experiment was conducted. These issues, Burton says, are critical in determining the degree to which the generating station is a major contributor to episodes of severe wintertime haze, or whether a mix of regional sources plays a dominant role. Should the latter be the case, EPA could not require the installation of stack scrubbers to reduce sulfur emissions at the Navajo plant.

Despite the criticisms leveled at them, Malm and EPA officials are standing by their findings. "The [tracer] correlation is weak all by itself," admits Malm, "but when you factor in relative humidity and arsenic [to account for emissions from smelters], the evidence is quite strong."

The plant's owners and their consultants are not limiting their criticisms to the report's conclusions, however. They are also attacking EPA's review procedures for such research, contending that EPA's regulatory action is premature because the park service study had not been peer-reviewed.

But Stonefield and Malm say the report underwent considerable review by the agency staff and independent consultants. Moreover, they note that the utility, its consultants, outside scientists, and other interested parties have had ample opportunity to comment on the draft report in meetings with agency scientists and government consultants. The draft report, however, was not subjected to the kind of peer review that might be accorded a journal article, Stonefield concedes, explaining that that kind of review "is too narrow a process to be used in a regulatory sense."

Indeed, neither the Department of the Interior nor EPA have standing scientific advisory committees geared to assemble independent scientific panels to evaluate controversial agency research results. This lack of formal review procedures concerns some officials in EPA's Office of Research. Said one program leader who asked not to be identified, "The problem is that the regulatory offices are very ambitious, and they do not have staffs with strong scientific backgrounds. Consequently, they sometimes go forward with things that are not based on very good science."

SRP, in fact, is so convinced that EPA's actions are based on bad science that it is conducting its own $10-million study of the Navajo plant's effect on wintertime visibility in the canyon. This experiment will draw on data from multiple monitoring stations in and around the Grand Canyon and the results may be available next fall. Malm says this experiment is exciting, but he doubts that its results will differ greatly from the park service's conclusions.

Just how strong a case the park service and EPA have actually built will become more evident in early April when the National Academy of Sciences' Committee on Haze in National Parks and Wilderness Areas: Source Apportionment and Control Options issues a letter report critiquing the WHITEX study. The 13-member panel will issue a more detailed report on methods for attributing emissions to specific polluters in the spring of 1991.

■ **MARK CRAWFORD**

Mr. YATES. Thanks, Dr. Hester.

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM BUDGET

Let's go back to the budget for a moment. How many units of the Park Service are there now that you have to worry about?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Three hundred fifty-five, sir.

Mr. YATES. 355? Is there enough money in this budget to take care of 355 units?

Mr. RIDENOUR. That's a question we've answered before. I'd say that we're comfortable with the negotiations for the amount of money we have.

Mr. YATES. You said that you are comfortable with what you——

Mr. RIDENOUR. We're comfortable with the piece of the pie that we have, but we could always use more.

Mr. YATES. Would you be comfortable with any piece of the pie?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Well, there is a certain point at which you couldn't possibly operate the parks. At certain times throughout my career, I've seen those situations occur at the State level. We actually closed the gates.

Mr. YATES. Why? You didn't have enough money to do what?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Just didn't have enough money to hire the people to open the facilities. We're not in that kind of condition. I think we're on an upbeat, as a matter of fact, with the budget that we have this year.

Mr. YATES. Do you have enough personnel to manage the parks properly?

Mr. RIDENOUR. We've done a good job of negotiating for——

Mr. YATES. That doesn't answer the question. Do you have enough personnel to manage the parks properly?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Okay. All right. Do your Regional Directors agree with you?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes. [Laughter.]

Mr. YATES. Okay.

SECURITY AND CRIME

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Director, just from my own observation it would seem to me that security, like policing, vandalism, and all of those are problems that must be putting greater pressures on your manpower needs in the security area. How would you comment on that?

Mr. RIDENOUR. I would think that security and our interpretive areas are two areas where we do have growing needs. We would all hope that we wouldn't have to have as much security in a park as we have. So we learn almost on a yearly basis of different activities that places a greater degree of need for security. We do have a significant increase in terms of security in the 1991 budget. I suspect that we'll be back with a greater increase next year.

One of the things that I heard when I took this job, from the academic community, was that you've got too much security, too many people with weapons, too many people with bubbles on top of their cars, and you need to be more involved in the interpretive and education functions. My heart goes to that argument. I would wish that that could be the case.

This past year, for the first time in the history of the Park Service, three people were shot and killed in national parks. I don't like that a bit. I feel a strong need and an obligation to protect our own people in the national parks and certainly protect the visitors within the national parks, so security has become a bigger element in our System than it ever has been in the past. That is also true for our country.

DRUG PROBLEMS

Mr. YATES. That's right. Have you got a drug problem of any kind?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes, sir, we do have one. We have significant problems that we must deal with in terms of the drug activity. In the budget this year, the 1991 budget, we have an increase of $6.3 million. Is that right, Bruce?

Mr. SHEAFFER. Right.

Mr. RIDENOUR. We have $6.3 million to help us in our drug initiative, working with the President's program.

Mr. YATES. What is your drug problem? Is it use of drugs by visitors? Or is it the growth of marijuana?

Mr. RIDENOUR. I think it is some of both and active trading operations. We think about our problems being largely in the cities, and there are a lot of problems in the cities. Right here in this city, for example, we spend a great deal of our activity with our Park Police involved in drug activities, but we also find that some of our bordering areas with Mexico have a great deal of trafficking. We have traditionally found that in the Everglades, although it doesn't seem for some reason to be quite as bad at the Everglades as it was at one time. So we have a little bit of the whole spectrum of what goes on across the country in our parks.

VANDALISM AND OTHER CRIMES

Mr. YATES. Do you have much vandalism in the parks?

Mr. RIDENOUR. I'd turn to Jack, Associate Director of Operations for this. My general feeling is that vandalism, while it is a problem, isn't as significant as most people would think.

Mr. MOREHEAD. That is exactly right, sir. We have vandalism, but it is not a major problem.

Mr. YATES. Do you have any problem with crime in your parks other than drug-related crimes?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes, sir, we do have.

Mr. YATES. Can you describe it?

Mr. RIDENOUR. One of the unfortunate incidents which led to a shooting this year was a situation where we were trying to catch people who were bashing in the windows of the tourists' cars and stealing from the cars. We had been on the track of that for quite a while and finally caught——

Mr. YATES. Where was this taking place?

Mr. RIDENOUR. That was at the Canyon de Chelly National Monument. We caught the people that were doing this in the act which led to a feeling that there were probably drug-related overtones to the confrontation. It ended in a shooting.

Mr. YATES. Is that where the people were killed?

Mr. RIDENOUR. That's where one was, yes, sir. There was one at Canyon de Chelly and two at Lake Mead.

Mr. YATES. Was there a shooting back and forth or just by one party?

Mr. RIDENOUR. In the case at the Canyon de Chelly situation, a fellow tried to take our ranger over the cliff by attacking him. He said he was going to do it and couldn't be stopped and proceeded to take the ranger over the cliff after having been shot a number of times. He took him over the cliff. Luckily, our ranger wasn't killed. The fellow had a broken neck in addition to a number of wounds. In the Lake Mead situation, a fellow had wired a weapon to his hand and was threatening death to our officers.

Mr. YATES. Are there other instances of crime in your system?

Mr. RIDENOUR. I turn to Jack for that.

Mr. MOREHEAD. Yes, sir. Especially in the urban areas we have any crime that you would have on the streets of Washington.

Mr. YATES. You're talking about Gateway and Washington?

Mr. MOREHEAD. And Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco, and Gateway National Recreation Area in New York. In the urban areas and rural——

Mr. YATES. What about places like Indiana Dunes or Cuyahoga?

Mr. MOREHEAD. Yes, sir. We have crime there. It is not major, it is not organized, but we have everything from homicides, to rapes, drug trafficking, alcohol abuse, disorderly conduct, and petty theft.

Mr. YATES. Are you empowered to arrest people?

Mr. MOREHEAD. Yes, sir.

Mr. RIDENOUR. I noticed in our statistics, sir, the reported number of part I crimes represents an increase of 5.1 percent over the number reported in 1988, while the number of part II offenses decreased by more than 26 percent. That would seem to indicate that we've had more than a slight increase in the more violent crimes and a slight decrease in the ones that are not quite in that category.

BUDGET REQUEST

Mr. YATES. Well, your budget is a little better than we've seen over the last few years. You've got a $63 million increase for operations. You've got an increase for the Historic Preservation Fund. They're finally letting you buy some land, aren't they?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes, sir.

CONSTRUCTION

Mr. YATES. OMB finally gave you a little money to buy some land. Should we be putting money in for construction? You were cut significantly in construction. Should we help you out there? Do you have any preferences there?

Mr. RIDENOUR. I would call on Denny Galvin to come to the table, if I could, sir. I would say that although we have a significant decrease in the amount of construction, our request is up significantly from what it has been in past years. We are fairly comfortable with the amount of planning money compared to the amount of construction money we have in the request. If there would be significant construction add-ons, one of the things that I think concerns us, and concerns Denny greatly, is the ability to have planning funds for those additions that might be added.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Galvin, do you want to tell us about it?

Mr. GALVIN. Mr. Chairman, the Director's statement is accurate in that this year, for the first time since 1983, we are asking for a fairly decent line item construction program—about $100 million. As you pointed out in your introductory remarks, that is less than the Congress appropriated last year.

Mr. YATES. By $100 million.

Mr. GALVIN. Almost $200 million, yes, $197 million.

With respect to specifically answering your question, there is a great deal of ongoing work that has been specified by the Congress that is in some stage of design. I believe the total, in terms of the kind of work that is ongoing, is about $500 million. Now we couldn't build all that in a year, but we are in some phase of design for that much work.

Mr. YATES. Will you be compelled to stop construction which has started in any place?

Mr. GALVIN. No, no.

Mr. YATES. You'll be able to finish——

Mr. GALVIN. Yes.

Mr. YATES [continuing]. Whatever you've started?

Mr. GALVIN. Yes. Now there may be——

Mr. YATES. This is just shortages in design?

Mr. GALVIN. Well——

Mr. YATES. Give us some examples of that, Mr. Galvin.

Mr. GALVIN. Well, there are jobs that are multiphased projects where—as an example, the job that's requested in this program, the electrical system at Yosemite, or moving the facilities from Giant Forest to Clover Creek—are done over a series of years in increments of about $5 to $7 million worth of construction. If there were a decline in the construction program, we would have to stop future phases of that work.

And some of the jobs that the Congress has specified in the past years are in similar condition; that is, we may be constructing a phase of something that has been put into our budget in previous years, and this request would not permit us to continue future phases.

THE FDR MEMORIAL

Mr. YATES. Well, let's take one example. Let's consider one example, the FDR Memorial. I see here a memorandum from the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget to the Assistant Secretary of Fish and Wildlife and Parks. Can the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget overrule the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, and tell him that he can't proceed with the construction of something?

Mr. GALVIN. I would have to defer to Mr. Itteilag on that question.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Itteilag, he has deferred to you.

Mr. Itteilag. The answer to your question is yes.

Mr. Yates. In other words, in the hierarchy of the Department of the Interior, the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget stands higher?

Mr. Itteilag. Secretary Lujan has designated Mr. Gallegos, who is the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget, as his senior advisor in many respects, and Mr. Gallegos, with the approval of the Secretary, would call the shots on something like that.

Mr. Yates. Suppose the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks doesn't agree with the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget? What does he do, appeal to Mr. Lujan?

Mr. Itteilag. In this case, it would be she, Mr. Chairman. I would think, first, she could come back to Mr. Gallegos. We would——

Mr. Yates. Is there an Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks——

Mr. Itteilag. Yes.

Mr. Yates [continuing]. Who is a woman?

Mr. Itteilag. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Yates. What's her name?

Mr. Itteilag. Constance Harriman.

Mr. Yates. Constance Harriman? How come we haven't met her? Was she in with the Fish and Wildlife? Shouldn't she come in?

Mr. Itteilag. I would think it would be desirable, yes, Mr. Chairman. I was not aware——

Mr. Yates. Is she bashful? [Laughter.]

Mr. Itteilag. I don't know the situation, but in a work sense I don't think she is. Other than that, I don't know. [Laughter.]

Mr. Yates. Have you encountered her in other senses? [Laughter.]

Mr. Itteilag. No.

Mr. Yates. Well, can you tell us—who would I ask about the FDR Memorial memorandum? Would that be you, Mr. Itteilag, or would it be Mr. Gallegos?

Mr. Itteilag. I think it would be me, Mr. Chairman, yes.

Mr. Yates. How far has the project proceeded? This says, "I understand the National Park Service is proceeding with actions to issue a contract for the art work for the FDR Memorial. As you know, the Office of OMB directed funds appropriated in 1990 to be used to cover fire costs."

Okay. Now do you have to agree with OMB? When OMB says, "We don't think you ought to go ahead with the FDR Memorial, are you required to listen to them?"

Mr. Itteilag. I think, Mr. Chairman, the way I would characterize the situation is that if we disagree with OMB, we should go back to OMB and have a dialogue. If we don't disagree with OMB, then in matters such as this we would carry out the Administration's policy.

Mr. Yates. Is it the Administration's policy that everything in connection with the FDR Memorial should be stopped?

Mr. Itteilag. That is what I understand, Mr. Chairman, yes.

CONTRACT FOR SCULPTURING

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. ITTEILAG. We have had several conversations. We have asked that this matter be discussed at a high enough level at OMB to be absolutely sure what the policy is, and the policy is as it's stated in that memorandum.

Mr. YATES. Have there been any expenditures on behalf of the FDR Memorial?

Mr. ITTEILAG. I suspect there have been some, Mr. Chairman, yes.

Mr. GALVIN. Yes, we have a contract for final design.

Mr. YATES. With whom do you have that?

Mr. GALVIN. With Halprin and Associates.

Mr. YATES. With Halprin?

Mr. GALVIN. Yes. And that particular phase of the work was appropriated in fiscal year 1990 for about $6 million, and it was principally, I think, the art work that you referred to—the selection of sculptors.

Mr. YATES. Oh, I see.

Mr. GALVIN. It's the selection of sculptors——

Mr. YATES. Sculptures or sculptors?

Mr. GALVIN. Sculptors, who actually do sculptures, yes. [Laughter.]

Mr. YATES. Have you selected any?

Mr. GALVIN. We have a contract with Mr. Halprin.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Halprin is to set up the sculptors?

Mr. GALVIN. That's correct. It's a sole source negotiated contract.

Mr. YATES. How do you come to a sole source contract?

Mr. GALVIN. We advertise it in the *Federal Register.* The fact that Mr. Halprin did all the preliminary design on the memorial, which is completed, and the fact is that there really isn't anybody else out there to do the final design. So you can do a sole source procurement that is legal, but you must advertise publicly that you are going to do that sole source procurement. That has already been done.

Mr. YATES. For the selection of a sculptor?

Mr. GALVIN. That's right. For the selection of the prime contractor to do the final design. Now it happens that this phase of the final design involves the selection of the sculptors to do the sculpture and will produce the sculpture that will be part of the construction of the memorial.

Mr. YATES. What's the cost of the sculptures? [Laughter.]

Mr. GALVIN. It is within the $6.1 million appropriated, but the cost estimate of the memorial right now is about $46 million.

Mr. YATES. Does it keep going up?

Mr. GALVIN. A little bit, yes, although it's been on that order of magnitude.

LINCOLN AND JEFFERSON MEMORIALS

Mr. YATES. Thank you, Mr. Galvin.

Let me take you for a moment to the other memorials that I've been hearing about in the papers which are falling apart: the Lincoln Memorial and the Jefferson Memorial. Are they in that bad condition? Denny, do you know about those?

Mr. GALVIN. They have maintenance and major rehabilitation needs. We have——

Mr. YATES. I understand the marble is all being pitted now?

Mr. GALVIN. That's correct.

Mr. YATES. Is there any kind of a sealant?

Mr. GALVIN. We've engaged an engineering firm to investigate the major rehabilitation needs of the memorials out of the construction planning account for this year, in fiscal 1990. I believe it's about $600,000.

Mr. YATES. Why would you have permitted it to become pitted?

Mr. GALVIN. It's an accumulation. In fact, we're not even exactly sure what the major causes of the pitting are. That's one of the things that the firm is looking at. There are a variety of causes: cleaning, perhaps the quality of the air——

Mr. YATES. Why did you not do it several years ago? The pitting didn't just come this year, did it?

Mr. GALVIN. No, it's an accumulation of things, and it's not just the pitting. There is efflorescence in some of the mortar joints. There is a need to take a look at the memorial structurally.

Mr. YATES. But why so suddenly? But why didn't we stop this years ago when the damage wouldn't have been so great?

Mr. GALVIN. The fact is this is one of those things that about every 30 or 40 or 50 years on a major structure or a major utility system like this, you simply have to go in and do capital reinvestment.

Mr. YATES. I think that's true, but why do you have to wait 50 or 60 years if you've got somebody looking at these? You must have somebody inspecting these, do you not?

Mr. GALVIN. That's right. In fact, we have people working on them every day. It is those people and Mr. Stanton, in fact, who placed this in very high priority. It is——

Mr. YATES. High priority now. Why was it not high priority two, three, five years ago, before the pitting took place?

Mr. GALVIN. That is an unanswered question, but——

Mr. YATES. I know, all of a sudden you realized you didn't want to answer it. [Laughter.]

You were starting to tell me the pitting took place some years ago.

Mr. GALVIN. No, no. What I'm saying is that it is an arguable and open question as to what the source of the pitting is, but I suspect it's been taking place over the last 50 years, not over the last 4 or 5.

Mr. YATES. These are not the only memorials in the Park System. You have memorials throughout the country. Are all of them being subjected to the same kind of pitting process?

Mr. GALVIN. I don't think so.

Mr. YATES. Why Washington with the pitting? Why not Grant's Tomb in New York, for example? What happened—because that's a site of pollution from the air. Are you encountering the same kind of problem there?

Mr. GALVIN. I don't know.

Mr. YATES. Would the Regional Director for that area tell us about that? Do you know whether it is or not being——

Mr. PATTEN. I'm not aware of any such problem.

Mr. YATES. Would you be aware of it if it was happening?

Mr. PATTEN. I believe I would. What I am aware of is vandalism and spray painting and things of that nature, but I'm not aware of any pitting on the memorial.

Mr. GALVIN. Some years ago, Mr. Chairman, 10 years ago now, we did a complete structural study of Grant's Tomb, and it was structurally in reasonably good shape. Some minor repairs were required which we did.

DETERIORATION OF MARBLE

Mr. YATES. Tell us about Gettysburg. Any problems there with your monuments?

Mr. GALVIN. Oh, in terms of the monuments? I think I should defer to Jerry Rogers.

Mr. YATES. Jerry Rogers, you've been deferred to.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, the state of our preservation technology as of right now is that there is no proven means to prevent the pitting and deterioration of marbles and limestones, particularly in an acid environment. We are doing research on that. It is possible to protect other types of sculptures, particularly bronzes, by washing and waxing on a regular basis, but we haven't solved the technical problem yet with marbles and limestones.

Mr. YATES. Have you tried to wash and wax marble?

Mr. ROGERS. Waxing or coating marble or any type of stone has a tendency to seal off the exterior, but we're not able to control what's already inside or what makes its way into the interior perhaps through penetration from the ground or some other means, and that often causes spalling of the exterior stone that contains the sealant.

So, in general, we've found that to be more harmful than healthy.

Mr. YATES. How much of a problem is deterioration of the monuments in the entire System? You know that you have these, this deterioration at these two. Do you have other deterioration in the Washington area on your other monuments and sculptures?

Mr. ROGERS. There are 2,200 statues and monuments throughout the National Park System, and depending on the local climate and the nature of the material from which the statue or monument is constructed, there is a deterioration problem. All marble monuments in the United States are deteriorating in some fashion, and I think it's the nature of marble to deteriorate. The question is how to make it last longer than it might last otherwise.

Mr. YATES. Should we be making our monuments out of granite rather than marble?

Mr. ROGERS. As a matter of fact, we should. My advice to everyone is don't make your tombstone out of marble if you want to be remembered. [Laughter.]

Mr. YATES. If they do, you'll come back. [Laughter.]

Well, the FDR Memorial, as I remember it, was granite, wasn't it?

Mr. GALVIN. That's correct, Mr. Chairman, designed as a granite monument.

Mr. YATES. Provided it gets built.

Mr. GALVIN. Provided it gets built, it will be granite.

Mr. YATES. How much money do you need? Are you letting this kind of maintenance go? Obviously, the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials have a maintenance problem which you've let go until now. Now we have to take care of it. How many of your other memorials or sculptures are in this condition? Is this something that you know about or is this something I should address to the directors of the country?

Mr. GALVIN. The Director testified earlier that the road needs, exclusive of buildings, are on the nature of $1.5 billion, and the building needs are, I'd say, $2 to $2.5 billion. I mean, the backlog of needs——

Mr. YATES. Building needs includes sculptures and memorials?

Mr. GALVIN. Yes.

Mr. YATES. And what portion of the building needs are sculptures and memorials?

Mr. GALVIN. I would have to provide that for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. I would like to know that.

[The information follows:]

SCULPTURES AND MEMORIALS

The Service manages approximately 2,300 monuments, memorials and statutes. They span in scale from the Statue of Liberty, the Gateway Arch and Mount Rushmore to individual State plaques at Gettysburg National Military Park. Of the smaller monuments, approximately 20 to 30 percent have undergone significant preservation in recent years and are now in need of cyclic maintenance only. For the preservation and restoration of the remaining 1,600 smaller monuments and statuary, it is estimated that from $9 to $11 million would be required on a one-time basis, with an additional $500,000 required on an ongoing basis for cyclic maintenance.

Within the line item construction program, the current Servicewide priority list contains $23.3 million in projects which would directly rehabilitate large monuments and memorials such as the Gateway Arch and the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials. Related work at the White House, the Washington Monument and on the Mall totals approximately $100 million, but these projects are more difficult to categorize as wholly related to work on the memorials or monuments themselves. However, if the figure of approximately $123 million is used, the portion of the current Servicewide priority list which covers the large sculptures and memorials is about 6 percent of the total list.

PRESERVATION OF MEMORIALS

Mr. YATES. Are any of them in very bad condition?

Mr. GALVIN. I don't think so, Mr. Chairman. In fact, I would say that, with respect to the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, I think that the actions that have been taken are timely. It isn't necessarily the absence of correct maintenance that brings us to these conditions; it's the fact that the memorials are 50 or 60 years old and are in need, and they have been used and they have been exposed to varying environmental conditions that bring us to a point where they're going to need major reinvestment. I think we will be able to do that. They are high priority, obviously, and I believe we will be able to rehabilitate them in a timely manner, so that they remain important symbols for the country.

Mr. RIDENOUR. Mr. Chairman, if I might, Bob Stanton, our Regional Director in the Capital Region, and I were talking about this subject on the way over, generally about memorials. One of the things that he was pointing out is he does have, for lack of a better term, a strike team that goes about the Washington area on a routine basis working, cleaning, waxing, those kinds of things, on the memorials in the area. Of course, they're the ones that will be bringing the problems to us on an inventory basis as to what needs attention this year and what might need attention two years down the road, and that type of thing.

Those people are also available through some of our other facilities where we have people who have become, in effect, world experts in the cleaning and taking care of memorials. I know that because, being in charge of all the memorials of Indiana, we had significant arguments about how to take care of certain kinds of metals in memorials, and some of the people who came to testify about what we should do in Indiana were National Park Service people.

EUROPEAN MONUMENTS

Mr. YATES. What happens, Mr. Ridenour, with respect to some of the great sculptures that are found in Europe—Florence, the Michelangelo sculptures, for example, which have been in existence for several centuries? Are they in pitted condition? Surely the Italian atmosphere is a polluted one, as bad as ours.

Mr. RIDENOUR. It's interesting you bring that one up. I have not traveled extensively in Europe, but we did send our State geologist who was an expert in stone to Italy where Hadrian's Tomb would be. The funny thing was that they noticed that the lettering was beginning to disappear essentially up to about 12 feet, and they then traced back why that was, why it was okay a little higher than that, not okay, but not so rapidly disappearing. They can trace it right back to the time in which they had created an interstate which essentially divided and went around that particular tomb.

Mr. YATES. The carbon dioxide.

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Surely the National Park Service has sent teams over to Europe to look at these sculptures before, the bronzes and the marbles, have they not? Who are you pointing to?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Mr. Rogers.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Rogers, what about the European sculptures? They've had them for decades and centuries before we had them.

Mr. ROGERS. That's correct, Mr. Chairman. Some of the world's greatest monuments in other countries are deteriorating extremely rapidly and for the most part, because of impacts of human activities in this century.

Mr. YATES. But, now, you're not the only one. They all have these marbles and bronzes out in front of the museums.

Mr. ROGERS. They have, indeed.

Mr. YATES. The National Gallery has got the Henry Moore out in front and a few other places like that. Isn't there a team of museum people and others who are looking at these things?

Mr. **Rogers**. Yes, there are such teams. As a matter of fact, I anticipate that we'll be sending two experts to both Venice and Cologne, and possibly to Luknow, where there are conservation laboratories dealing with this type of problem to help us with a proposal we have to develop a Center for Preservation Technology in the United States.

Mr. **Yates**. Isn't there one somewhere now?

Mr. **Rogers**. There is really not such a center in the United States. The National Park Service programs are the basic source of technical information for the preservation of materials, along with a few related programs in the museum field.

The NAPAP survey to which Mr. Regula and Dr. Hester referred earlier included a cultural resources component, and the Park Service has run that component. We know, for example, that in an acid environment marble deteriorates at a rate 20 percent faster in the United States than it would in a more benign environment. When Ph levels in rain dip to 4 or more acidic, the rate of deterioration of bronzes goes up really fast, by 40 or 50 percent. So they take a lot more maintenance; bronzes can be protected, however.

Mr. **Yates**. Well, let's come back at 1:30 and finish up.

Afternoon Session

JORDAN RANCH

Mr. **Yates**. Mr. AuCoin has some questions. I want one question before I turn it over to him.

I want to ask you about Santa Monica and the Jordan Ranch. Tell me about that, would you, as to what you want to do?

Mr. **Ridenour**. Yes, sir. There's a lot of acreage in the Santa Monica Mountains area that is highly desirable, and certainly the area that's been publicized greatly has been the Jordan Ranch area. It is highly desirable property. In addition, there are significant other areas that are highly desirable as well. It's a matter of what's available and what funds we have in order to purchase.

But, I would say this relative to the Jordan Ranch, the position we're taking is that we feel very strongly that the local government needs to make their position clear, which will be very helpful for us in taking our position. There are local zoning issues. There are a number of local issues related to concerns that people have environmentally, things of this nature.

We're very much in the position of waiting for the local government to make its decision and its environmental studies available.

Mr. **Yates**. Which is the local government you're talking about?

Mr. **Ridenour**. Ventura County Commissioners—or the zoning board.

Mr. **Yates**. Does the California Coast Commission have any input on this?

Mr. **Ridenour**. I don't believe they do, do they? No.

Mr. **Yates**. All right. So we're just waiting, sitting back and waiting? In other words, you haven't taken any position?

Mr. **Ridenour**. No, sir.

Mr. **Yates**. Mr. AuCoin has some questions.

FORT CLATSOP NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Mr. AuCoin. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Ridenour, I'm interested in the status of the plans to expand the Fort Clatsop National Memorial Visitor Center. We have appropriated $2.2 million to design and to construct this expansion. Local folks have pledged to raise an additional $600,000 locally. My understanding is that that $600,000 is now in place. Is that your understanding as well?

Mr. Ridenour. That's what I've heard just within the last few days.

Mr. AuCoin. What is, then, the timetable for putting the construction project out to bid?

Mr Ridenour. I will ask Mr. Odegaard.

Mr. Odegaard. Mr. AuCoin, barring something which I do not foresee, the contract will be let this late summer and construction will start. We will also be in operation this summer with some adapted facilities so that the interruption to the park visitor does not take place. Construction is scheduled to start this summer, July.

Mr. AuCoin. July of this year? When do you anticipate the construction will then end?

Mr. Odegaard. I'd let you call the Denver Service Center. [Laughter.]

Mr. Galvin. Probably 2 years; 18 months or 2 years.

Mr. AuCoin. Okay, thank you for that. And everything looks like it's moving according to the plan?

Mr. Odegaard. Very good. The local people raised their money and did a fine job with it.

JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Ridenour, let me ask some questions on another project that I'm interested in. I'd like to know the progress you've made to date on the visitor center at the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument over in central Oregon. In fiscal 1990 the committee provided you with the funds you needed for site planning and facility design. How is that going?

Mr. Ridenour. I think I'll again turn to Mr. Odegaard.

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Odegaard?

Mr. Odegaard. At John Day, first of all, as you're aware, Mr. AuCoin, it has a very high priority. For fiscal year 1991, we need $146,000 in planning and about $75,000 in fossil acquisition. In 1992, the needs are about $269,000 in planning and about $3.8 million for construction.

The preliminary design work——

Mr. AuCoin. How much in planning?

Mr. Odegaard. For fiscal year 1991, it's $146,000. For 1992, it's $269,000 for planning and $3.8 million for construction.

Mr. AuCoin. And how much for construction?

Mr. Odegaard. $3,810,000.

Mr. AuCoin. Are those funds budgeted at this time?

Mr. Odegaard. No, sir.

Mr. AuCoin. There are no funds—there are no construction funds budgeted?

Mr. Odegaard. That's correct.

Mr. AuCoin. Are there planning funds budgeted?

Mr. Odegaard. John?

Mr. Reynolds. Yes.

Mr. AuCoin. Why do you have multiyear planning funds budgeted? That seems like an unusual structure for a project of this kind, a multiyear planning process leading ultimately to construction. Why do you need that long in planning?

PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

Mr. Reynolds. My name is John Reynolds, and I'm the Manager of the Denver Service Center. The first year is taken up with what we call advance planning, and this includes final site selection, doing surveys, and environmental plans. The second year consists of doing the construction drawings and specifications. The third year is bidding and awarding the project. That's about what it usually takes, between two and three years, to accomplish.

Mr. AuCoin. Well—and your testimony is, then, I guess, that that can't be accelerated and collapsed into a shorter time frame? The concern I have is there is a 1974 law that created the national monument, as you know, Mr. Odegaard. It authorized $4.4 million for a visitor center there, and 15 years later we are now in the fiscal 1990 Interior appropriations bill and we provided $360,000 for site planning and facility design. It just seems to me that this is kind of a long process after the initial authorization. Can't this time frame be collapsed, so we can do construction sooner?

Mr. Reynolds. No, it cannot. There are not sufficient funds available this year, because of the shortfall in planning funds nationwide, to finish all of the design and construction drawings. That probably could not have been done in one year's time as it was, and so we will not be able to award construction until two more years.

Mr. AuCoin. What happened to the $360,000 that we appropriated for you in the fiscal 1990 budget for planning?

Mr. Reynolds. As you are probably aware——

Mr. AuCoin. No, I'm not aware. That's why I'm asking you.

Mr. Reynolds. The overall planning budget came in at about $30 million total. About $20 million or $21 million of that was earmarked by the Congress for projects to work on. Additional projects were appropriated for construction, which also needed design money. There was not sufficient money to do all of the design for both the earmarked projects and the construction projects. Therefore, we had to make some calls in the National Park Service, which were done with the knowledge of the committees.

Mr. AuCoin. If this committee earmarked additional funds for you for accelerated planning, would that planning be done in this coming fiscal year?

Mr. Reynolds. In the coming fiscal year, yes. And the money that we borrowed from John Day will come out of next year's appropriation. So you will not lose the money that was earmarked for John Day.

Mr. AuCoin. You had guidance from the committee on this earmark and yet you felt you had to go in another direction. I don't recall a reprogramming request for that change in strategy.

Mr. Reynolds. I don't believe it required reprogramming as such.

PLANNING ACCOUNT—MORE WORK THAN FUNDS

Mr. Galvin. I handle that overall subject, not just John Day, Mr. AuCoin. When you look at all the congressional requirements that were added in the 1990 budget, the construction planning account overall had more work than money in it, and that affected a broad range of projects. Now on John Day, there is money in that account. There's $240,000 for preliminary design. There is enough money not to affect the schedule. We owe the project $120,000 that we intend to pay back in 1991 out of this request, but it doesn't affect when that building can be built.

The building can be built in 1992, and that is normal sequence: preliminary design in 1990, final design in 1991.

Mr. AuCoin. So this action does not affect the timing of the construction?

Mr. Galvin. It does not.

Mr. AuCoin. But you did borrow against this account——

Mr. Galvin. That's right.

Mr. AuCoin [continuing]. Which was earmarked?

Mr. Reynolds. We would have awarded at the same time, but we did borrow against that account.

Mr. AuCoin. And you didn't feel you needed a reprogramming request?

Mr. Galvin. Because we will put the $360,000 that was directed into the project over the life of the project.

Mr. AuCoin. I want to think about that, but I appreciate your response.

CURRENT FACILITIES

Mr. Odegaard, can you describe the kind of facilities we have at this monument currently?

Mr. Odegaard. John Day Fossil Beds National Monument is one of the finer collections of fossils in the United States. It's a very short-stay program right now. It's felt that with a visitor center—and that's been the position of the National Park Service since the beginning—that with the visitors center, we will have a destination place that the people will want to spend some time in. Also, according to the schools; there will be lab work done there as it relates to the conserving of the fossils.

Mr. AuCoin. Visitation is pretty high, though, even at that, isn't it?

Mr. Odegaard. At John Day? Just a minute and I'll tell you, sir.

Mr. AuCoin. Does 125,000 visitors a year sound like roughly——

Mr. Odegaard. One hundred and thirty-four thousand this last year.

Mr. AuCoin. That's a pretty good number, isn't it?

Mr. Odegaard. For where it's located and without having a visitor center, yes.

Mr. AuCoin. What kind of facility do those people have to use who do visit this monument? Can you describe that?

Mr. Odegaard. Yes. At the present time, they have Cant Ranch. It's a historic ranch there. I think, frankly, the park people and the volunteers who work with it do a fine job on somewhat of a makeshift basis. There's not a lot that can be done because it's just part of the total program there.

Mr. AuCoin. Would you call it an "old ranch house?" Is that roughly what we've got?

Mr. Odegaard. "Older historic" specifically, but "old" is fine.

Mr. AuCoin. Antiquated? Would that be another way to put it?

Mr. Odegaard. The visitor center is needed, sir.

Mr. AuCoin. For a replacement for the old ranch house?

Mr. Odegaard. Never say "replacement" on anything that's historic. [Laughter.]

Mr. Yates. Is that made of old growth timber? [Laughter.]

Mr. AuCoin. Let me move quickly on—[Laughter.]

Mr. Odegaard. Thank you. [Laughter.]

Mr. AuCoin. Do you have old growth in the Park Service national parks?

Mr. Odegaard. We're fortunate to say we have a lot of old growth and we plan to keep it.

Mr. AuCoin. Did you hear that, Mr. Chairman? I want to make sure we keep it——

Mr. Yates. Good.

Mr. AuCoin [continuing]. In the national parks.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK

Mr. Ridenour, we've had a chance—and maybe if you want Mr. Odegaard to remain at the table—but we've had a chance to discuss the Crater Lake redevelopment project in the past. I want to make it clear for the record that in my judgment further progress on this project strikes me as being imperiled at the current time. Talk about an historic site and talk about a place that's popular to visitors and a natural wonder, Crater Lake certainly is all of that.

To date, the Park Service has committed to about $4 million to this multiyear project. I know that there is a $1 million increment in the budget request. What would the $1 million that you're requesting be used for?

Mr. Ridenour. The $1 million would primarily be an infrastructure request. I'm not sure just what all would be involved, but——

Mr. AuCoin. Well, what would be involved in that?

Mr. Odegaard. One million dollars basically gets into the connections for the sewer system, the roads, that type of infrastructure. It does not address the redoing of the lodge.

Mr. AuCoin. It doesn't relate at all to the overall RIM redevelopment project in any way?

Mr. Odegaard. Yes, from an infrastructure point of view, but not from a building point of view. But it does require the necessary infrastructure.

Mr. Ridenour. Primarily in waste treatment, hooking up for the whole area.

Mr. AuCoin. Last year after the Park Service decided not to reopen the old lodge due to health and safety concerns, the Service prepared a time table and a funding estimate for the entire RIM redevelopment project which accelerates the stabilization and the rehab of the old lodge. I doubt that you have this information with you today, but would you provide the committee for the record an update of that schedule for the record?

Mr. Ridenour. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

Crater Lake National Park

The fiscal year 1991 National Park Service Construction request would allow allocation of $1.87 million for planning and construction for the Rim Village Development project at Crater Lake National Park. Considering this level of effort in 1991, the revised schedule for the complete development package follows:

Crater Lake National Park - Rim Village Development - Funding Sequence FY 1990 - FY 1995

($ in 000's)

		FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95
New Sewage System, Planning and Design:		234	60	--	--	--	--
Construction:		--	1,000	--	--	--	--
Access Roads, Upper and Lower Parking Areas, Comfort Station Planning and Design:		--	--	150	40	--	--
Construction:		--	--	--	2,000	--	--
Stabilization and Interim Repairs, Lodge Planning and Design:		400	200	75	--	--	--
Construction:		50	--	3,180	--	--	--
New Hotel/Activity Center:							
Planning and Design:		792	110	1,050	350	--	--
Construction:		--	--	--	17,300	--	--
Second Stage Infrastructure, Mazama Cabins:							
Planning and Design:		--	20	25	5	--	--
Construction:		--	--	--	355	--	--
Partial Rim Restoration:							
Planning and Design:		10	20	50	60	25	--
Construction:		--	--	--	--	1,100	--
Rehabilitate Crater Lake Lodge:							
Planning and Design:		790	460	150	--	--	--
Construction:		--	--	6,800	--	--	--
Final Stage, Rim Restoration:							
Planning and Design:		15	--	--	30	15	10
Construction:		--	--	--	--	--	300
TOTAL Planning and Design:	(5,146)	2,241	870	1,500	485	40	10
Construction:	(32,085)	50	1,000	9,980	19,655	1,100	300
Grand Total:	(37,231)	2,291	1,870	11,480	20,140	1,140	310

Mr. AuCoin. How does the $1 million budget request for fiscal 1991 compare with the estimated needs on the redevelopment project time table, Mr. Odegaard?

Mr. Odegaard. We would need $7,204,000 to keep on the old schedule. That's not additional. We have $1 million. We need an additional $6,204,000.

Mr. AuCoin. So $1 million is requested against a need of $7 million?

Mr. Odegaard. That's correct, sir.

Mr. AuCoin. How much did the Park Service include in the budget that it submitted to the Department——

Mr. Odegaard. The full amount.

Mr. AuCoin [continuing]. For the project?

Mr. Odegaard. The full amount.

Mr. AuCoin. You requested the full $7 million?

Mr. Odegaard. Yes, sir.

Mr. AuCoin. Did the Department cut the funds out or did OMB?

Mr. Odegaard. I defer.

Mr. AuCoin. Pardon me?

Mr. Odegaard. I defer.

Mr. Ridenour. I believe it left the Department with the full amount.

Mr. AuCoin. So the policy decision was $7 million. People with the green eye shades down at OMB who just crunch numbers gave you $1 million; is that your testimony?

Mr. Ridenour. That's correct, sir.

Mr. AuCoin. Do you want to revise and extend your remarks for the record? [Laughter.]

Mr. Ridenour. We're not going to revise them or extend them. That's what happened, I think. [Laughter.]

Mr. AuCoin. Well, that is exactly what happened, and it upsets me because I think this is a significant asset not only to the people of my region, but for visitors from all over the country. I think the National Park Service has seen it as a priority.

I've been proud of the work that the Park Service has done, but the peril that I mentioned with regard to this program at the outset of my questions has to do with OMB and what it did to wound the program. I'm going to do everything I can in the committee when we mark up this bill to correct OMB's mistake.

With that, Mr. Chairman, and with my compliments to the witnesses, I've concluded my questions. You notice I didn't say I complimented OMB; I complimented the witnesses. [Laughter.]

JORDAN RANCH

Mr. Yates. Let me return to the Jordan Ranch for just a minute. I've been reading various publications on it. The Wilderness Society has written us a letter in which it has opposed this swap. I read articles that appear in the Valley News for the San Fernando Valley, which has a headline, "Park Staff Voices Opposition to the Land Swap," and that's dated March 12, 1990.

Then there is an article from The Los Angeles Times which doesn't seem to have a date, which has a headline, "Wilderness Society Blasts Parklands Swap Plans." Then we finally have one from The San Francisco Chronicle of March 7th which has a headline, "Uphill Fight Against Bob Hope," who apparently owns a great deal of the land in the valley. All these documents and letters may go into the record at this point.

[The information follows:]

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY · FOUNDED IN 1935

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

March 21, 1990

The Honorable Sidney R. Yates
US House of Representatives
2234 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Yates:

A few weeks ago I wrote you to express the concern of The Wilderness Society over a proposed land exchange in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. The Park Service would exchange 59 acres of Cheeseboro Canyon for 864 acres on adjoining Jordan Ranch. The exchange would permit a road to be built to access Jordan Ranch where a PGA golf course would be built along with 1,152 homes.

Since the time of my letter, a story has appeared in the Los Angeles Times confirming that current Park Service employees have serious concerns about the wisdom of the exchange. The article raises questions by park staff about whether the exchange is in the public interest and whether the Park Service is following its mandate to preserve and protect our nation's natural resources.
I have enclosed a copy of the article for your review.

It is unfortunate that the professional judgment of the past superintendent and a former deputy assistant secretary in opposition to the exchange was overturned by former Assistant Secretary William Horn. It is clear from continuing statements made in the press by the current superintendent that the Park Service has decided to go ahead with the exchange even before an Environmental Impact Statement has been completed.

On March 7, I testified before the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee on the need to increase Land and Water Conservation funding in FY 1991. As part of my testimony, I discussed our serious concerns about the Santa Monica Mountains land exchange and requested that language be included in the FY 1991 Interior Appropriations bill to prohibit the Park Service from using any funds to proceed with the exchange. I am enclosing a copy of my testimony for your information.

Such an exchange would set a terrible precedent that could encourage development wherever private land remains within existing boundaries of our national parks. I ask that you join in our efforts to stop this exchange by supporting our request for appropriations language to prohibit the Park Service from pursuing it further.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Donald Hellmann

Donald J. Hellmann
Associate Counsel
Governmental Affairs

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Statement of Donald J. Hellmann representing The Wilderness Society before the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, March 7, 1990, on FY 1991 budget for the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the President's FY 1991 budget request for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. As you know, this year marks the 25th Anniversary of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. We can be proud of the accomplishments of the Fund over the last quarter century. There is no doubt that we have achieved the objectives of the Fund with the thousands of special places we have preserved across the country for future generations.

After having had no budget requests for land acquisition for most of the last decade it is certainly refreshing to have the President making land acquisition a national priority once again. While the budget request of $250 million is a good starting point, it is evident that the need for land acquisition funds is much greater than this.

Last month a coalition of twenty national conservation organizations, of which The Wilderness Society is a member, released our annual report to Congress requesting land acquisition funds in FY 1991. We recommended a total of $799 million for federal land acquisition and $200 million for the state grant program.

I believe this total needs to be placed in the perspective of what has happened during the last 25 years of the program. As you can see from the chart shown in our book, the program worked as it was expected to until 1980 when appropriations closely matched the revenues collected. Since that time things have turned around. The program is authorized to spend up to $900 million a year, but over the last decade they averaged only $200 million.

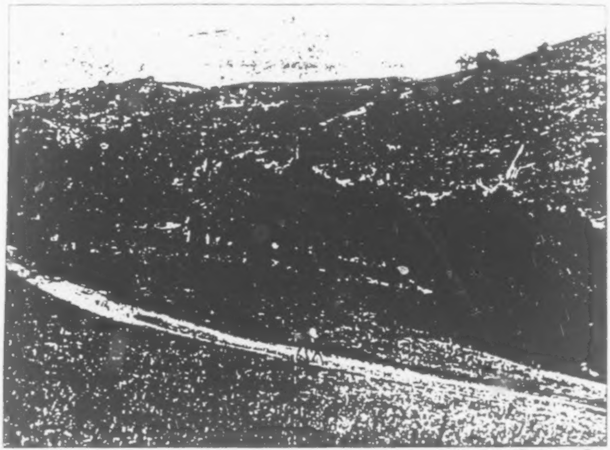
Our report shows that the need for land acquisition funds is great. To provide just one example, I had an elderly woman call me a couple of weeks ago to say that she saw a story in her local paper which reported that our coalition had asked for money to purchase her land at Bent's Old Fort in Colorado. She told me her husband was 81 years old and they were no longer able to keep up the ranch and wanted to sell their property to the Park Service. This woman wanted to know how we could help her to get the Park Service to buy the land.

I suggested she contact her senators and congressman and we would continue to do what we could to encourage some appropriations in the coming fiscal year. Last week I understand at least one of the senators from Colorado had received a letter from her.

1400 EYE STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
(202) 842-3400

Valley News

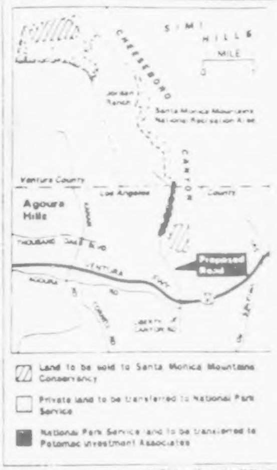
San Fernando, Santa C
and Antelope V



CARLOS CHAVEZ / Los Angeles Times

A solitary rider makes her way along a dirt path in oak-studded Cheeseboro Canyon. The 59-acre canyon is wanted by development firm for a four-lane highway to its proposed project and golf course.

PROPOSED LAND EXCHANGE


SIMI HILLS
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CHEESEBORO CANYON
Jordan Ranch
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
Ventura County
Los Angeles County
Agoura Hills
THOUSAND OAKS BLVD
VENTURA FWY
AGOURA RD
Proposed Road
LOST HILLS RD
Land to be sold to Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy
Private land to be transferred to National Park Service
National Park Service land to be transferred to Potomac Investment Associates

Los Angeles Times

Parks Staff Voices Opposition to Land Swap

■ **Jordan Ranch:** 864 acres would be exchanged for 59 acres in Cheeseboro Canyon, which developer would use to bring a four-lane road to the landlocked area.

By MYRON LEVIN
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Oaks on the Jordan Ranch are numbered, their vital statistics recorded.

A proposed land exchange that could trigger construction of a huge housing development and golf course at the edge of the federal Cheeseboro Canyon park has stirred deep concern among National Park Service staff members, with some privately voicing strong objections to the deal.

The proposed swap between the Park Service and Potomac Investment Associates "is clearly not in the public interest" and "should never even be entertained by the Park Service," said one Park Service staff member who would not speak if identified. Another said the proposal makes it look "like we're in bed with the developers. . . . Personally I'm embarrassed."

Under terms of the exchange, the Park Service would get 864 acres for the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area in exchange for 59 acres, gaining far more scenic lands than it would have to give up.

However, Potomac, a big development firm based in Gaithersburg, Md., would use the 59 acres in lower Cheeseboro Canyon to bring a four-lane road to the landlocked Jordan Ranch, where wants to build 1,152 houses and a tournament-play golf course. Without the access, Potomac would probably have scale back its plans.

The land swap has been endorsed the past by the Park Service's wester regional director and by the last superintendents of the national recreation area. But agency officials recent proclaimed neutrality pending completion of an environmental impact statement.

The land exchange sought by Potoma has come under harsh attack from som homeowners and environmentalists, including the Wilderness Society, a national environmental group. But until now no criticism had emerged publicly fro recreation area headquarters in Agoura Hills, where employees said they ha been told not to comment.

Five of nine Park Service staff members who were interviewed by Th Times said the exchange should b rejected, and three others had reservations about the deal but said they wou not rule it out. The Park Service has

Please see LAND, B

LAND: Staff Voices Opposition

Continued from B3

[illegible] and about 10 seasonal employees assigned to the Agoura [illegible].

The opponents said the exchange would trigger massive development, damaging the Park Service's existing Cheeseboro Canyon holdings. Moreover, the Park Service would be writing off preservation of the Jordan Ranch, which is designated for purchase as parkland in the recreation area's plans.

"I think it looks real bad for the Park Service, to tell you the truth," one employee said. "Our main statement of what we're supposed to do is to protect and preserve the resources."

Approving the exchange would give "the impression that the Park Service ... condones these developments and approves them," said another member of the Park Service staff.

Others said they would not categorically reject the trade because it might be the best that the Park Service can do.

"I just wouldn't automatically say that the land exchange is out of the question," one said. Although he would "feel betrayed" if it turned out that the exchange was politically motivated, he said he is "not as outraged as some of the members of the staff because I want to see what actually happens."

Supporters of the exchange say it would protect significant areas of the Jordan Ranch while freeing acquisition dollars for other tracts in the Santa Monicas.

David E. Gackenbach, superintendent of the mountain park, said it is inappropriate for staff members to condemn the proposed exchange "when they're not involved in it enough to comment intelligently."

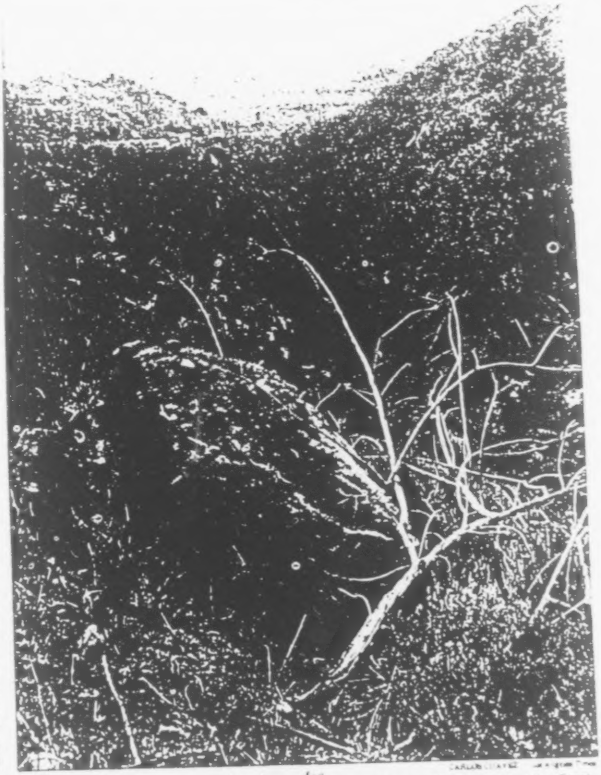
He also questioned how critics could know that the exchange is "not in the public's best interest" before completion of the environmental impact statement later this year.

Highlighting the political sensitivity of the issue, two assistant secretaries of the Department of the Interior have toured the Cheeseboro and Jordan Ranch tracts since the beginning of the year.

Created by Congress in 1978, the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area covers a 150,000-acre expanse of public parks and private lands extending from Griffith Park in Los Angeles to Point Mugu State Park in Ventura County. The Park Service has purchased 16,450 acres, or only 11% of the area, but extensive holdings are also in state and county parks.

Cheeseboro Canyon and Jordan Ranch are parallel fingers of land at the northern edge of the recreation area north of Agoura Hills.

Cheeseboro, home to centuries-old oaks and abundant wildlife, is a [illegible]-acre tract that the Park Service bought for $13 million.



CARLOS CHAVEZ / Los Angeles Times

Area where developer wants to build houses and golf course can be seen from far end of Jordan Ranch.

Jordan Ranch property includes China Flat, an expanse of upland meadow [illegible]

The 2,408-acre Jordan Ranch, owned by entertainer Bob Hope, is under option to Potomac for an undisclosed price. The tract includes oak-studded Palo Comado Canyon and China Flat, a scenic expanse of upland meadows thick with oaks and rocky outcrops.

Under the land-protection plan for the recreation area, all of Jordan Ranch would be acquired and preserved by the Park Service and the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, a state parks agency. But the value of the property might be $20 million to $30 million, and Hope is not a willing seller.

Potomac proposes to build 1,152 houses and a Professional Golf Assn. golf course, which would require moving 14.5 million cubic feet of earth.

A wild card in the plan is what Ventura County will do about Potomac's request for significant zoning concessions. The property is zoned open space, which requires a minimum lot size of 160 acres and would allow only 14 estates on the entire property. Potomac needs a change to urban zoning densities and also an exemption from slope-development limits in order to develop the land under its plan.

But, even with urban zoning, Potomac would lack adequate road access for a large-scale development, which is where the Park Service land comes in.

In return for the 59 acres in lower Cheeseboro Canyon, Potomac would deed the Park Service 864 acres of Jordan Ranch and would sell an additional 306 acres to the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy for $2 million. This acreage includes some steep upland areas that could not be developed anyway, as well as the scenic, and developable, China Flat.

Potomac would also supply up to $1 million for a headquarters and visitor center for the recreation area and would give parking revenue from PGA golf tournaments to the mountain park.

Critics, within and outside the Park Service, contend that the offer isn't as generous as it sounds. They argue that, by dint of its size, the development would reduce the value of Cheeseboro Canyon as a recreation and wildlife habitat and also harm the new lands coming into public ownership. They also argue that Potomac has no choice but to leave substantial acreage in open space—because of steep slopes and to offset environmental damage.

"The largest-scale development that could happen could only happen through that land-exchange process," said one member of the Park Service staff. "It just doesn't seem that it's in the best interest of the mission of the National Park Service to do anything that would maximize development."

The population growth on Cheeseboro's flank would also increase the risk of a road being carved through the heart of the canyon, another Park Service staff member argued. Los Angeles County has an easement to extend Thousand Oaks Boulevard through Cheeseboro Canyon, and a big boost in traffic flow could help justify the road, the employee said.

But Gackenbach said the critics have no way of knowing which parts of Jordan Ranch will remain open space if the trade isn't made—or whether that open space will be accessible to the public. If the Park Service rejects the exchange or if Ventura County denies the zoning and Potomac has to settle for a smaller project, it might concentrate development on scenic China Flat, Gackenbach said.

Peter Kyros, general partner for Potomac, agreed. "When a government agency can swap 59 for 800" acres, he said, "they ought to be going around to people like me and saying, 'Let's try to do it.' "

Kyros, an attorney and son of a former Democratic congressman from Maine, is one of several politically well-connected members of the Potomac team. A former aide to Vice President Walter F. Mondale, whom he described as a friend and mentor, Kyros is also a friend of Rep. Sidney Yates (D-Ill.), who chairs a House interior subcommittee with oversight of the Park Service.

Potomac has also retained the law firm of Elliot Cutler, a top official in the Office of Management and Budget during the Carter Administration, and the Washington public relations firm of James Lake, who was a campaign aide to President Reagan.

It took political reach to put the land swap on the table in the first place. When the issue was first raised in 1987, the developers were rebuffed by former recreation-area Supt. Dan Kuehn and Deputy Assistant Interior Secretary Susan Recce.

But William Horn, assistant Interior secretary, told them to reconsider after getting a letter in which a lawyer for the PGA Tour, which would run the golf course, mentioned the name of former Interior Secretary William P. Clark three times. The lawyer, William Fairfield, is Clark's former legal partner.

Kuehn then began negotiating with Potomac and endorsed the exchange when Potomac offered up 864 acres.

"All we ever sought was an opportunity to make our case," Kyros said.

LOS ANGELES TIMES

Wilderness Society Blasts Parkland Swap Plan

■ **Development:** The national group urges the Park Service not to trade part of Cheeseboro Canyon to developers of Jordan Ranch.

By MYRON LEVIN
TIMES STAFF WRITER

A controversial land swap proposal involving federal parkland in Cheeseboro Canyon has come under strong attack from the Wilderness Society, an influential conservation group that has told the National Park Service it will fight any attempt to go through with the exchange.

In a letter to Park Service officials, the group said it would be improper for them to trade the land to developers, who would use it to build a four-lane road to serve a proposed championship golf course and 1,152 homes on the adjacent Jordan Ranch in eastern Ventura County.

A road through the scenic, oak-dotted canyon would damage it and trigger development on the Jordan Ranch that would further degrade the canyon, the Wilderness Society said. The Park Service should reject the exchange because no "other position would be defensible given your obligations under the law," according to the letter, which was dated Dec. 19 but not made public until The Times obtained a copy.

Because of intense development pressures, the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area "is under constant threat by actions taken every day over which the Park Service has no control," the letter said. "Yet, in this instance, the Park Service has control, and we urge you to utilize that control to protect" the recreation area.

Donald J. Hellmann, associate counsel for governmental affairs with the Wilderness Society and one of two society officials who signed the letter, declined to say what action will be taken if the land swap is approved.

'We're thrilled. [The involvement of the Wilderness Society] has galvanized . . . our side.'

SIEGFRIED OTHMER
Save the Mountain Park Coalition

The land exchange, which would add 864 acres of the Jordan Ranch to the recreation area in return for the 60-acre road site, has many local critics.

But the involvement of the Wilderness Society, a Washington-based group with about 350,000 members nationwide, is likely to jump-start opposition to the trade, which has been widely viewed as inevitable because of the developers' political connections and tentative support from the Park Service and the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy.

□

"We're thrilled," said Siegfried Othmer of the Save the Mountain Park Coalition. The involvement of the Wilderness Society "has galvanized . . . our side," he said.

Peter Kyros, general partner of Potomac Investment Associates, one of the Jordan Ranch developers, said he was not surprised, but disappointed by the society's position.

"This is an extraordinarily good deal for the public," he said. "I wish we had their support."

The Wilderness Society letter was addressed to Stan Albright, western regional director of the Park Service, with copies to Park Service Director James Ridenour and Dave Gackenbach, superintendent of the national recreation area.

Gackenbach said this week that it appeared that the Wilderness Society's decision to fight the exchange was made "in a vacuum . . . They should have come in to talk to us and see where we're at."

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Constance Harriman—who oversees the National Park Service—toured Jordan Ranch and Cheeseboro Canyon on Jan. 15 with Gackenbach, Potomac officials and

Please see PARK, J10

PARK: Wilderness Society Fight

Continued from J9

Joseph T. Edmiston, executive director of the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy.

Gackenbach and Edmiston said Harriman did not say where she stands on the land swap. Efforts to reach her this week were unsuccessful.

The Park Service is supervising preparation of an environmental impact statement on the land swap proposal. It is expected to be circulated soon for public comment. Ventura County officials, who would have to significantly rezone the Jordan Ranch for the project to go forward, are preparing a separate environmental impact report.

Created by Congress in 1978, the national recreation area is a patchwork of parks, trails and private holdings extending 50 miles from Griffith Park in Los Angeles to Point Mugu State Park in Ventura County.

The 2,407-acre Jordan Ranch, which includes unspoiled Palo Comado Canyon and an area of panoramic views known as China Flat, is owned by entertainer Bob Hope. It is one of several Hope properties the Park Service wanted to acquire for the national recreation area. Instead, Hope optioned the tract to Potomac and PGA Tour for development of the golf course and luxury homes.

But the key to Jordan Ranch is Cheeseboro Canyon, the only place where a four-lane road could be built to serve the big development.

The 2,100-acre canyon, surrounded by planned major developments, was acquired several years ago by the government at great cost in money and embarrassment.

The most expensive part of the lower canyon was bought in 1985 from real estate developer Jerry Oren for a record $8 million. Oren was later convicted of fraud for inflating the price of the land by falsifying a purported rival offer.

Long after the Park Service bought the land, it was also disclosed that Los Angeles County has an easement to extend Thousand Oaks Boulevard through the heart of the canyon.

□

In 1987, the Jordan Ranch developers first proposed acquiring the southwestern corner of Cheeseboro Canyon to connect their project with the Ventura Freeway.

They were initially rebuffed by Dan Kuehn, former superintendent of the recreation area, and by Deputy Assistant Interior Secretary Susan Recce.

But PGA attorney William Fairfield went over their heads, apparently at the suggestion of Fairfield's one-time law partner and former Reagan Interior Secretary William P. Clark. In an April, 1987, letter in which he mentioned Clark's name three times, Fairfield urged William P. Horn, then the assistant Interior secretary in charge of the National Park Service, to reconsider.

Horn told Park Service officials to give the idea another hearing. In 1988, after the proposal was sweetened to include large donations of land, Kuehn and regional director Albright announced they favored the concept.

Under the current proposal, the Park Service would get 864 acres of the Jordan Ranch in return for the 60-acre swath of Cheeseboro. The Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, a state agency that helps acquire land for the recreation area, would get 305 more acres for $2 million, including part of scenic China Flat at the northern end of the ranch. Of the 2,407-acre Jordan Ranch property, more than 40% would wind up in public ownership.

Critics contend that the trade would despoil existing lands that cost the government dearly and would intensify pressure on Ventura County officials to rezone Jordan Ranch, allowing the massive development to go forward and further degrading the park.

They also have questioned whether a trade for 864 acres is truly a windfall, arguing that zoning approval for the development probably would not be granted unless the developer donated significant gifts of open space.

They also contend that public acquisition of Jordan Ranch may still be possible if the land swap and rezoning are rejected.

Othmer claimed that the Park Service and Conservancy have come off looking "like another special interest." He said their position seems to be: "No matter what the scale of the proposed development, it's OK with us because we've got ours."

For the agencies to sign off on the deal is appalling, said Hellman of the Wilderness Society, "because we think we can win this thing, and you don't deal when you can win."

"I'm trying to figure out what they're talking about," retorted Gackenbach. "What are we going to win?"

□

If the exchange is not made and the road is not built, and low-density estates are built on the ranchland instead, there would be no assurance of any public access to Jordan Ranch, Gackenbach said.

"I think the public agencies are in this for what we can get for the public domain . . . and that's everybody within the United States," Gackenbach said.

The Wilderness Society sounds like "a general 50 miles back from the front," Edmiston said.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, MARCH 7, 1990

Uphill Fight Against Bob Hope

Environmental groups want comedian's mountain land

By Alan Citron
Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles

A decade-long effort to create a national preserve in Southern California has hit an unforeseen snag in the form of comedian Bob Hope, who is resisting pressure from environmental groups to donate his vast mountain holdings.

Hope, the largest private property owner in the Santa Monica Mountains coastal range, already has optioned most of his land to developers seeking to build high-priced housing and golf courses amid the rugged mountain peaks.

The 86-year-old entertainer, philanthropist and political conservative said through his attorney that he merely is exercising his prerogative to sell to the highest bidders.

But park advocates say a failure to acquire Hope's land in the 155,000-acre Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area would be a serious blow to the park system Congress envisioned.

Letter Writers

Saying that the National Park Service lacks the money needed to compete with private developers, proponents have inundated Hope with letters and appeals to his patriotic duty, hoping that the man whose theme song is "Thanks for the Memories" will preserve some memories for future generations of park-goers.

"Of all the lands you can get in the mountains, Hope has the critical ones," said Joseph Edmiston, director of the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, one of several agencies that works with the park service to identify and acquire lands.

Park officials say that the coyotes, mountain lions, bobcats and other animals roving the comedian's 7,400 acres near Los Angeles would die out if the land is not preserved. Failure to obtain the land also would prevent connection of many of the hiking trails and camp sites spread out along the oak-studded land.

Wish List

Topping the park's wish lists are two prime, picturesque properties owned by Hope: 1,100 acres of rolling meadowland north of Los Angeles called China Flat, and a 339-acre oceanfront tract in Malibu, northwest of Los Angeles.

Hope, who is said to be worth about $180 million, started acquiring land in the 1950s when he converted oil profits into real estate. The comedian is gradually liquidating, said attorney Payson Wolff, but only for the right price.

"Mr. Hope regards his properties as investments, and he is fully entitled to a fair return on them," said Wolff, who spoke at the comedian's behest. "It's presumptuous for people to say that he should give his land away. . . . If he wants to sell it, more power to him."

The National Park Service concedes that it has never come close to meeting Hope's price. Indeed, as a result of chronic money shortages, park officials have obtained less than half the land initially targeted for parkland acquisition.

$12 Million Budget

This year's budget for buying land in the Santa Monicas is $12 million, up from $1 million in 1988. The conservancy, a state-run acquisition group, has an additional $15 million. But that is still small potatoes in Southern California real estate terms. One of the Hope properties alone, Jordan Ranch, has been appraised at $20 million to $30 million.

Time is running out for park adherents. With Hope's blessing, Potomac Investment Associates is pushing ahead with plans to build 1,152 homes and a tournament-quality golf course on Jordan Ranch, which abuts China Flat.

Mr. YATES. Does the Director have anything to say about this, the Regional Director?

Mr. RIDENOUR. That would be Stan Albright.

Mr. YATES. Stan Albright, tell us about the Jordan Ranch.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. I think what the Director said, Mr. Chairman, is absolutely correct. The National Park Service has not taken a position on it because we feel that what is involved here is a local planning issue that must be decided, and that will have to be decided on the environmental impact statement. So it will be done——

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

Mr. YATES. When will those statements be completed?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. It's our understanding that the environmental document probably would be completed perhaps sometime in September, before the end of the year.

Mr. YATES. Do you draw a distinction between environmental document and EIS's?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Yes. There are a number of things that go into the EIS. If we're doing a document, we do hydrology, archeology, and all of those.

Mr. YATES. But there will be an EIS at the conclusion?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Okay. Who is doing the EIS?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. That's being done by an outfit called Envicom. It was a company which was hired by the contractor. The contractor is doing that, and then they will be submitting that to the county. The county then theoretically would use that. They will use that in determining what kind of plan they will permit.

Then based on all that data, we will then be able to make an analysis about what the effects will be on them and our part, will merely be to suggest that we transfer 60 acres of property to them to provide the access road.

CONCERN OVER ACCESS ROADS

Mr. YATES. Without that property, they have no access to their proposed golf course?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. They say they have several accesses.

Mr. YATES. Why do they want this land then?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Because it's probably the best access. It enters and accesses directly with the Ventura Freeway.

Mr. YATES. So you're saying that under any circumstance—the contractors are saying under any circumstances the golf course and the homes will be built?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. They're saying that they have access to it, that's my understanding. We know they have to have two accesses. They'll have to have two accesses just for fire prevention to allow people to get out of the canyon. They say that there are other accesses that are available to them.

Mr. YATES. Then there's the question of getting zoning changes from the Ventura County board.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Yes, the plan approval actually. They have a plan that they have submitted to the county.

Mr. YATES. And that approval is awaiting the EIS's?

Mr. **Albright**. That's right.

Mr. **Yates**. Would you know what the other access routes are?

Mr. **Albright**. They come in from the west side just outside the boundary, where the park boundary line comes down on the west side of Palo Comado Canyon. One would come down. The other would go in near the top, I believe, up to China Flats, and then some place down further. There are some housing developments over that way. So, those are the two that I've heard discussed. They may have another one onboard.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay, thank you. And when did you say the EIS's would be ready?

Mr. **Ridenour**. September.

Mr. **Albright**. I think that's what they were shooting for. I believe it was September, and the end of the year for the final.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Mr. **Yates**. Now are you doing anything—are you doing an EIS, too? Are you, the Park Service, doing an EIS on this?

Mr. **Albright**. Yes, we will be doing our EIS report, based on our property and what the effect will be. We, therefore, need to know exactly what they're planning to do before we can do ours.

Mr. **Yates**. So yours will follow the upcoming EIS? Your EIS will follow that? So that you won't be in a position to make a swap, assuming you're wanting to make a swap, until you've completed your EIS?

Mr. **Albright**. We're going along with certain things we have to do now in terms of looking at the environmental things, and we're aware of what the environmental company is doing, but we really can't make an assessment of what effect it will have until we know what their plan is.

Mr. **Yates**. Educate me on this. If the EIS is done by a private contractor, is it likely to reach a different result than an EIS done by the Park Service?

Mr. **Albright**. I would hope not. The company which is doing this is a reputable company, and I think that we all look at the same facts.

Mr. **Yates**. In other words, you're willing to take that EIS? Then if you're willing to take that EIS by that reputable company, why do you want to make one of your own? I don't understand that. That's why I asked you the question when I did.

Mr. **Albright**. The first one basically is the county's. The county is going to be looking at that. We will do our environmental impact statement and they will do theirs, which will basically cover all of the requirements that we would have to do. It doesn't mean that we will accept theirs. We will have to look at what they have done. We will look at it from our standpoint. It has to satisfy our particular need.

Mr. **Yates**. Then why are you not doing that now? Why are you going to wait?

Mr. **Albright**. Because we don't know what their plan is.

Mr. **Ridenour**. We don't know what property we're talking about until they make their decision.

Mr. **Yates**. Oh, I thought you did know.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. We know what the property is, but we do not know their plans. There is talk of a golf course development and there have been proposals for anywhere from 800 homes to 1,200 homes. Therefore, we don't really know what the county is going to allow them to do there.

When we do our environmental impact statement, the question of any transfer of property will be a major Federal action and we will go through the public process on that one anyway.

Mr. YATES. When will you, the Park Service, be in a position to advise the committee as to what your position is?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. I think as soon as we see what the plan is. It wouldn't take us too long after that.

Mr. YATES. I have the impression an EIS takes a long time.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. They've been working on it.

Mr. YATES. Well, what about yours?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. We've been doing what we can without knowing exactly what they're doing.

Mr. RIDENOUR. If I can interrupt just for a second, I think as soon as the county makes its decision, and we know what the decision is, then our philosophical position will become clear at that point and then the EIS would follow. We'll be in a position shortly after the county makes its decision to take a philosophical point and will submit it for the record.

[The information follows:]

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE ON THE PROPOSED JORDAN RANCH DEVELOPMENT

There has been some confusion as to Ventura County's and the National Park Service's respective roles in environmental compliance on the proposed Jordan Ranch development and the Potomac Investment Associates/National Park-Service proposed land exchange to allow access to that development.

Ventura County, to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act, must prepare an Environmental Impact Report to assess the impacts of changing zoning and amending the county's General Plan in order to permit the Jordan Ranch Development. The National Park Service in compliance with National Environmental Protection Act, must prepare an Environmental Impact Statement to assess impacts of the proposed land exchange. While these actions are separate, they are related in that both the county and the Park Service must consider the impact of their actions on each of their respective jurisdictions. For this reason, the county and the Park Service mutually requested each other to be cooperating agencies in the preparation of their respective environmental documents. Such cooperating agency arrangements are required by both the California and Federal environmental acts. Potomac Investment Associates is funding the National Park Service Environmental Impact Statement through retention of a consulting firm, ENVICOM, who had the approval of the Park Service and has signed a disclaimer of any financial interest in the outcome. The county has retained its own consulting firm to prepare the Environmental Impact Report. The National Park Service has elected to withhold release of its Environmental Impact Statement until the county has completed and released its Environmental Impact Report in order to ensure that the resource information contained in both documents does not conflict and that the Park Service action does not unduly influence or pre-empt the county from its decision process.

OPINIONS ON THE ISSUE

Mr. YATES. I know that the contractor wants to go forward. I know there is some opposition to it. The Wilderness Society is opposed to it. Who else is opposed to it?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Well, there are a number of groups, local groups around Santa Monica, "Save the Mountains," "The Santa Monica

Coalition." There's been a lot of other groups, environmental groups——

Mr. YATES. That have taken a position in opposition to it?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Yes.

Mr. RIDENOUR. To be fair, there are groups that have taken a position in support, one of which is the State.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. The Santa Monica Conservancy, which is a State agency, basically saying that they think that it might not be a bad idea.

Mr. YATES. It might not be a bad idea? Why is that?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Because they don't know exactly what they're planning in there, either. They think——

Mr. YATES. Then how are they in a position to advise that it wouldn't be a bad idea?

WAITING FOR THE COUNTY'S DECISION

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Well, the whole thing really again goes right back—I hate to keep repeating it—but the whole thing goes back to exactly what the county is going to let the people do in there.

Mr. YATES. Well, how can they make an EIS until they know what the county is going to do?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Who?

Mr. YATES. Whoever is making the EIS. If there's somebody making an EIS now——

Mr. ALBRIGHT. They're doing the EIS——

Mr. YATES. Apparently there's a Catch-22 here.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. They're doing the EIS, I believe, based on a proposal that was made by the developer.

Mr. YATES. Right.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Now, whether the county is going to approve that plan in its present state or whether——

Mr. YATES. All the additional homes?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Yes, with everything. And then if the county approves it as such, then they've got everything there. If they——

Mr. YATES. Then that's where you come into the picture?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. That's right.

Mr. YATES. And you have to decide whether it's a good idea for the park?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Yes, we have to decide what the public interest is. That will entail the entire environmental process—the impact statement, public review of the process—because it will be a transfer of land that will provide access to that property. The rest of the development would take off from there.

Mr. YATES. Again, educate me. You know what's proposed, just as the county knows what's proposed. You know how many homes are going to go in there——

Mr. ALBRIGHT. No.

Mr. YATES. Well, wait a minute. According to what the contractor proposes.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. We know what the proposal is.

Mr. YATES. Yes. And based on that, they're going forward with an EIS on that proposal? Right. Based on that proposal, are you in a position to decide whether it's a good idea or not?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Not at this point. The reason being we should not be putting ourselves in a position of either rejecting it or saying that it's a good thing at this point in time because it could influence the county's decision. I don't think that it's the proper position for the National Park Service to have them say, "We really didn't want to do this, but since the National Park Service thought it was a good idea, we've approved whatever we've approved."

Mr. YATES. Well, the articles that I've read seem to indicate that before Mr. Horne got into the picture, the Park Service had taken the position in opposition to it.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. That was very early on. The superintendent who was there, then, later changed his particular position and said he thought it was a good idea. That had been interpreted to be a National Park Service position, but it was not.

DIRECTOR'S DECISION

Mr. YATES. Who will make the decision for the National Park Service?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. The Director.

Mr. YATES. The Director. Does the Director always make the decisions on land swaps?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Things like this have to go through the process and, yes, I certainly would go to the Director——

Mr. YATES. Suppose you had this situation in Canyonlands, for example. Would this go all the way up to the Director for the decision?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. I would suppose so. Anything of the magnitude of this certainly would.

Mr. YATES. Of the magnitude?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Because of the consequences of the swap. It's only 60 acres, but it could provide a four-lane highway into a canyon that doesn't have anything in it right now.

Mr. YATES. So if in Canyonlands, for example, you had a swap that proposed a four-lane highway, he would have to decide on that, the Director?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. I would think so. I would defer to my colleague who has something to do with Canyonlands National Park, but I would assume so. [Laughter.]

Mr. YATES. How about that? Do you make decisions on swaps?

Ms. MINTZMYER. On some, yes, Mr. Chairman, but when they're conflicting and controversial in nature, it's just good procedure to discuss it with the boss.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. RIDENOUR. Depending on how deep the heat is. [Laughter.]

Mr. YATES. Well, I wonder whether Bill Horne had discussed it with the boss before he decided he was for it. Who was the boss, Hodel, when Horne was there? I didn't see any indication that Hodel had taken any position.

Well, it sounds like a very interesting situation. [Laughter.]

Mr. RIDENOUR. It certainly is. [Laughter.]

Mr. YATES. There's nothing for us to do at the present time. I don't think that there will be anything for us to do at the time that we mark up our bill, will there?

Mr. RIDENOUR. No, sir.

Mr. YATES. Unless we have witnesses come in, and we have had witnesses that came in and objected to it. I think we had individuals come in, didn't we, on outside witness day, who came in who testified against it, even without the EIS statement? The Save the Mountains Coalition. The Wilderness Society has taken a position. Has the Sierra Club taken a position on this?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. They haven't been really that involved in it at this time, but my belief would be that they probably would oppose it.

Mr. YATES. They probably would oppose it. Well, they're pretty good, and the Wilderness Society is pretty good.

Okay. Have you taken a position?

Mr. AUCOIN. Pardon me? [Laughter.]

Mr. YATES. Have you taken a position?

SPOTTED OWLS

Mr. AUCOIN. I'm still thinking about spotted owls. [Laughter.]

Mr. YATES. Do you have any spotted owls in your parks?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes, sir, we do.

Mr. YATES. Which parks?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Northwestern parks and, in fact, we have done a fair amount of research on that because our role in this is primarily as a habitat provider. One of the things that people wanted to know was how much old growth habitat was there within the presently existing national parks that might be used as an offset against what——

Mr. YATES. Ahh, and then you would just send them over.

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes. [Laughter.]

We are not a one-species management agency, though, in terms of philosophy, so that kind of confuses things a little bit. We wouldn't manage as a purpose of philosophy for one particular species.

Mr. AUCOIN. Why not?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Well, we believe that in a more natural condition that there are all kinds of species in that park, and to completely change the management philosophy to manage for one specific species would not be a national park philosophy.

Mr. AUCOIN. Are you saying that managing for one species could conceivably put other species at risk?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes.

Mr. AUCOIN. Interesting.

Mr. YATES. That doesn't necessarily follow, does it? [Laughter.]

Mr. AUCOIN. Conceivably, that risk, then, could also be in existence in the national forests and other areas where we do seem to be moving toward the single species protection.

Mr. YATES. Well, I thought—did you want to answer before I interjected?

Mr. AUCOIN. Yes, I'd like to have an answer before your interjection.

Mr. **Ridenour**. There are places on other national lands where single species management has a——

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mother Nature doesn't know the difference between——

Mr. **Yates**. Don't you want an answer before you interject? [Laughter.]

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mother Nature doesn't know where the boundaries are between the Forest Service and the Park Service lands, does She?

Mr. **Ridenour**. That's true. That's true.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Now you can answer. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Yates**. I don't understand your answer really, because the Endangered Species Act provides for the protection of every single species. How can you balance—if you've got a spotted owl, a possible endangered species, don't you have to protect that endangered species?

Mr. **Ridenour**. Yes. Yes, we do, but I guess my point would be that we would not take all the forest land in a national park and manage it, or do anything with it, that would be specifically geared to the protection of one species.

Is that right, Gene? [Laughter.]

MANAGING PRESERVES FOR ONE SPECIES

Dr. **Hester**. In this particular case, the owls are there because it is old growth forest, and so in this case preserving it as old growth forest preserves the habitat for the owls. So an active management program is not required for the owls.

With reference to other questions here, there is a potential of managing for one species to the detriment of another. In this particular case, however, it is the preservation of the functioning ecosystem as it is that is needed for the owls. In this case it makes it easy for the Park Service because we are preserving those ecosystems.

In this case—more broadly, because the ecosystem is maintained for the owl, those critters that live there in concert with the owl would continue to exist.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Could I interject?

Dr. **Hester**. Yes, certainly.

Mr. **AuCoin**. You're not suggesting, though, that all critters find compatibility in the habitat that you would protect for a single species, in this case the spotted owl, would you? For example, what about elk, deer, other species of this kind? Are they compatible with the kind of protection that seems to be required for the spotted owl?

Dr. **Hester**. There would be some of them there. There might be greater numbers if the habitat were managed in some other way. For example, we find that even in national parks if lands are allowed to simply go through a natural succession, some species come and some go. For example, if you think of an old field abandoned and allowed to grow back and become a forest again, there are some species of plants and animals that live there because it was once plowed or there was once mining, or whatever.

A normal succession is grass the first year, weeds the next two or three years, then small trees, shrubs, then larger trees, and over time some really large trees. That's natural succession.

There are some species of animals that would live in the grassland, for example, but would not be able to live in the mature forests. That's a normal succession of plants and animals.

Mr. YATES. We have our answers now—within moderation.

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

All right. Well, let's hear from our Regional Directors. I don't know that we ought to go through every single Regional Director, except I would like to ask all of you, Are your budgets adequate? [Laughter.]

And in what ways are they inadequate? Can any of you tell me that? Can you say that in the presence of the Director? [Laughter.]

What can you tell me? Anything?

I had Smithsonian come in yesterday, and every one of the witnesses told me the budget was inadequate. Did you already caution them not to speak?

SOUTHWEST REGION

Mr. RIDENOUR. I haven't cautioned them at all. They're just—I'll pick one that won't be shy. How about John Cook? [Laughter.]

Mr. YATES. All right. John Cook, are you not shy?

Mr. COOK. I'm extremely shy. [Laughter.]

Mr. YATES. Well, come forward and let's test your shyness. [Laughter.]

Tell us about the conditions of your Region.

Mr. COOK. As one of my superintendents said about the 1991 budget, this was removing her park from the intensive care unit into recovery, but we are not totally well yet. She stated——

Mr. YATES. Now wait a minute. [Laughter.]

Wait a minute.

Mr. COOK. I'm getting to answer your question.

Mr. YATES. I know you are, and I appreciate that. How did you get—how did she get into the intensive care unit in the first place? [Laughter.]

ADEQUATE BUDGET

Mr. COOK. Through a series of events: erosion of the park base through inflation, additional costs such as the absorption of the pay increase cost over periods of years.

Mr. YATES. Well, then, if this is true, how could you have told me last year, then—because I think you may have—that the budget was adequate for your purposes?

Mr. COOK. I have always answered the Chairman in the same manner in which the Director did earlier this morning, that of course we can use and spend more money. The slice of the pie that we have and that we are able to come away from the table with is excellent. We're delighted to have it. That does not mean we cannot wisely spend more money.

Mr. YATES. Yes, but the question is, At what point is it adequate? The Director this morning spoke about his park in Indiana where they had to close the gates. You don't have to close the gates. You're not in that condition. If keeping the gates open is a satisfactory condition, then your parks can be operated as long as you can keep the gates open. You can always under those circumstances—of course, you can always use more money. The question I'm asking you, though, is, In the interest of providing the kind of husbandry, the kind of care for the parks that will preserve and protect them for future generations, as well as provide a rewarding experience for your visitors, do you have enough money for that?

Mr. COOK. We are at a point—and I'm speaking to the 1991 President's budget——

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. COOK [continuing]. That the 1991 budget does exactly what my superintendent said. We have enough money so we're out of the intensive care unit. That does not mean that we have adequate funds for all things. The Director stated this morning—and using Grand Canyon as an example—that if you turn to the right, the resource is beautiful and magnificent, but if you turn to the left, behind the scenes, we've been making do with a lot of things for a lot of time. There are needs. We have continuing growing needs. We can use more money; yes, sir, but we have funds that make it adequate for us to continue to operate the parks, and that's it—to continue to operate the parks.

We are suffering from erosion of base. We have needs and will continue to have needs.

Mr. AUCOIN. So one step out of the intensive care unit is adequate?

Mr. COOK. It's recovering. It's not adequate; of course not. We're not well yet, but we're recovering.

Mr. YATES. Well, are you still in the intensive care unit?

Mr. COOK. No, sir, we are not, or we won't be.

Mr. YATES. Well, how many of your parks were in that position?

Mr. COOK. I would say of the 37 parks that I manage, probably over 25 of them were or rapidly going in that direction.

Mr. YATES. Well, my gracious, I didn't get that impression from the people last year when they came in. That's why I'm trying to find out.

All right, let's see what Mr. Cook said last year. [Laughter.]

Mr. COOK. Let's go back to the year before that. [Laughter.]

Mr. YATES. All right, we can do that, too.

Mr. COOK. That's the trouble with records. I don't mind. I remember what I said last year, Congressman.

EXCERPTS OF LAST YEAR'S TESTIMONY

Mr. YATES. Mr. Cook said, "Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm one of those individuals who has a plane to an exotic destination this afternoon." [Laughter.]

"I will highlight my five areas of concern."

Mr. REGULA. That must have been a Member who said that. [Laughter.]

Mr. YATES. No, no, no.

"The Southwest Region is made up of predominantly small areas, most of which have budgets under a million bucks. The issues discussed by the Director this morning of the impact of the budget on small areas will definitely be a real issue in the Southwest region.

"Two years ago, I brought before this committee the concerns of small areas and the depletion of their budgets through such things as inflation, mentioning areas such as San Antonio, Texas, with shortfalls in the $300,000 range in such areas as Pecos National Monument where $70,000 is a very large sum of money.

"We feel these small areas are definitely—most definitely will be impacted because the numbers of visitors is increasing. The demands are increasing, but the dollars do not go as far, nor are there as many dollars."

You were warning us, in essence.

"In addition, we have issues such as smaller budgets so we are incapable of purchasing fire engines, ambulances, but, in fact, we have the same needs as in those other areas."

You talk about the war on drugs. You talk about land exchanges. You talk about a budget of a million dollars and six land exchanges in New Mexico, and you tell me where the money is budgeted for those exchanges and generally what they will involve.

Mr. Atkins says, "He's terrific, isn't~~ he? He~~ completes the parting shot and gets one tough question and then everybody laughs." [Laughter.]

"Land exchanges involve a historical park and funds appropriated, so they're all within that park."

Well, I suppose you were telling us, Mr. Cook—and I wasn't smart enough to read between the lines, and I guess you weren't, either—[Laughter.]

Staff tells me we put in entries for every park, which we did.

SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Mr. Cook. Mr. Chairman, if you'll look at San Antonio Mission—I highlighted San Antonio Mission a few years ago—the budget this year, the 1991 budget actually places San Antonio Mission beyond the recovery ward and into adequate funding. That unit will have an adequate operations base for the first time in its history.

Mr. Yates. Well, what should you be telling me that is open enough for me to understand without giving me hints when you tell me that you're just getting out of intensive care? God, when I think of the people I've known who've been in intensive care they just get out of intensive care and they're not in very good shape—[Laughter.]

It takes a long time to come out of intensive care and be on the road of recovery, and a lot depends upon your age, you know. You've got old parks, some of you, that you're dealing with.

If I were to ask you—Mr. Ridenour, you follow this with me—if I were to ask you and the other Directors to give me a memorandum on what you would want to see happen in your parks, could you give that to me, rather than my trying to drag it out of you fellows by interrogating you for the next three or four hours?

Mr. Cook. I think it would be difficult to give you a general blanket statement except in a few specific areas——

Mr. Yates. I don't want a general blanket statement. That doesn't help me. What I want to know is what you need in order to help your patient recover, so that he doesn't—it doesn't take him 10 or 15 years to recover; it takes him maybe 2 years to recover, or 3 or 4 years to recover.

ABSORPTION OF PAY COSTS

Mr. COOK. One of the most critical things is the absorption of the pay costs, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. COOK. I'll use one of my parks as an example.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. COOK. In the 1991 budget, the park is to receive, I believe, $68,000 in a base increase. The pay cost for that park is over $68,000.

Mr. YATES. So you're getting no money, is what you're saying?

Mr. COOK. It is having a net loss. Taking into consideration the fact that for the past three years the National Park Service has absorbed its pay costs, as have other agencies at the Department of Interior and elsewhere, and we are to absorb a large portion of our pay cost in 1991, that amounts to a great deal of money, and, therefore, the increases that come along end up hardly even keeping us even.

Mr. YATES. All right, let me just make a point. Within the requested increase of $63 million are increases for about 100 parks. This means that for more than 200 parks there are no increases. They probably are yours, John.

The requested increases are said to have been in response to the priorities submitted by the Regional Directors. The real question is whether the increase goes far enough. Now you're saying in some of them it doesn't go far enough?

Mr. COOK. That is correct.

Mr. YATES. All right. Well, that's what I want to know. Where does that leave you? It leaves you—in most parks you're back in intensive care, aren't you, if you don't get an increase?

Mr. COOK. Some of those parks, yes, sir, we're staying there.

PARK CONDITIONS—SERVICEWIDE

Mr. YATES. You're back in intensive care. Is that true of all the Regional Directors? Is that true of all of you? Are you in intensive care in some of your parks? Some of them shake their heads yes.

Well, if you're all, why don't you tell me? Why don't you give me a memorandum on this, on the condition of the parks? Would you object to that, Mr. Ridenour?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Not at all. One thing I want to say—and I want Bruce to kick me if I'm wrong—is we have base increases in all the parks, and—

Mr. YATES. Yes, but you also have pay increase offsets.

Mr. RIDENOUR. That's right. So there are things that we don't always necessarily control. If we could get the pay increases, for example, when pay increases are made—and certainly we want pay increases for our people. With the pay increases taken care of, then the base increases that we've put in will take care of those situations, but that doesn't always happen.

This year I think we have 40 percent money in this budget to take care of pay increases for next year.

Mr. YATES. Are you liable to get something in a sling if you listen to Congressman Yates on behalf of the committee saying I want to have memorandums on the condition of the parks and what this budget is going to do, whether it continues under intensive care or whether the committee can put in a certain amount? Perhaps the committee will put in a certain amount of money to get even your patients out of intensive care, you know. You might get a shot in the arm. I'm not supposed to use that kind of an analogy today, especially with the war on drugs you have going on. [Laughter.]

But, I'd like to have John tell and I'd like to have them all tell me. He's got 37 parks. Some of them are going to stay in intensive care, he says. Some of them may die.

Mr. COOK. No, sir.

Mr. YATES. Okay, if you take them out of intensive care—how long can they stay in intensive care?

Mr. COOK. One thing about the National Park Service, it finds ways and means to keep the parks from ever dying. I would never ever say that a park will ever die in the National Park system.

THREAT OF CLOSING PARKS

Mr. YATES. All right, but that may require you to close some of the gates.

Mr. COOK. It may require us to do some sound management action, yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Like closing the gates?

Mr. COOK. Like closing gates.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. RIDENOUR. If I could just for one minute, sir, if I could just put this in the record for my old home State and my former governor, who I revere so much, in the—

Mr. YATES. Who's that, Birch Bayh?

Mr. RIDENOUR. No. [Laughter.]

Bob Orr. I would say this: we went through very, very difficult times over the last eight years. We never closed a park, and we had a very strong management program.

Mr. YATES. I thought you closed a park.

Mr. RIDENOUR. No, I was going to just point out—the park I was talking about that closed was a Michigan park just across the State line.

Mr. YATES. Oh, I thought you said in your home State.

Mr. RIDENOUR. No, we didn't have to close parks in our home State, but we tightened our belts and did the kind of things John is talking about. Maybe we had on the maintenance schedule that a building should be painted every three years, and we said, well, we're going to skip a year and we're going to make it every four years and tighten our belt and get through these tough times and get to better times.

And now the Indiana park system, which I will put up against any other system in the country, is alive and well and healthy and serves the people well. We did go through tough times and there are still some tough times. That's the same, I think, with the national system.

MEMORANDA ABOUT PARK CONDITIONS

Mr. **Yates**. If he sends me a memorandum, sends this committee a memorandum, does he have to clear it through you?

Mr. **Ridenour**. Well, if he is taking the position that he is representing the National Park Service, then I would say that he would have to clear it through me.

Mr. **Yates**. Well, is it—when he says "clear it through you," can he tell me—he wouldn't have to clear it through you if I were to ask him these questions on the floor.

Mr. **Ridenour**. No, and what I might do, if he did send it by me on the way to you, is say that he's full of baloney or I might say that he's perfectly——

Mr. **Yates**. All right, but is he going to get himself in a sling if he talks to me frankly?

Mr. **Ridenour**. Not with me, sir, he won't, but I'm not used to this Federal Government. There are so many levels—[laughter]—you get yourself in a sling no matter what you do. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Yates**. Well, where are the Assistant Secretaries from Interior? Where are they?

Well, I just saw Mr. Itteilag. Oh, is that you? Oh, I see.

Mr. **Itteilag**. Mr. Chairman, let me make a technical observation. I think that if it's your desire to have this kind of memoranda, it ought to be made part of the record of this hearing.

Mr. **Yates**. Well, that's what I want.

Mr. **Itteilag**. I think if it's done that way, I think that's the appropriate way.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay. John, please submit something for the hearing record.

Mr. **Cook**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Yates**. You tell me about your parks and what has to be done to take them out of intensive care, and also to help the patients who are just out of intensive care move forward, what you need.

Can I make the same request of all the Regional Directors? That way, I won't have to stand you on your feet and go over each of them. I want to know about the health and safety and about everything else. I want to know what we have to do. We want to protect this system for generations to come, as you do. You want your parks to go on.

Who knows, if you tell us that you have a park in intensive care, we may even send Congressman Regula out there to look at it. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Regula**. Mr. Chairman, could we go off the record a minute?

Mr. **Yates**. Sure.

[Off-the-record.]

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Chairman, are you asking for memos that would delineate specific expenditures that would produce quantitative improvements?

Mr. **Yates**. Yes.

Mr. AuCoin. My question is, Would those responses that we are told can be given to the committee and be made part of the record come directly to the committee or will they have to go through OMB?

Mr. Yates. Mr. Itteilag?

Mr. Itteilag. Mr. AuCoin, the rules of the game are that the transcript and the parts of the record that go with the transcript are not to be cleared by the Office of Management and Budget. As a matter of fact, it's against the law.

Mr. AuCoin. You wouldn't want to break the law.

Mr. Itteilag. No, sir. That's why I would like to see them be part of the hearing.

Mr. Yates. Okay. All right, they'll come right in as a part of the record.

[The information follows:]

Unfunded Park Requirements

Responses by the 10 Regional Offices delineating unfunded park requirements follow:

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
North Atlantic Region
15 State Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02109-3572

IN REPLY REFER TO

April 27, 1990

F30(NAR-AB)
(330)

Honorable Sidney R. Yates
Chairman, Subcommittee on
  Interior and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Yates:

In response to your inquiry at the hearings on April 19, 1990, we have enclosed a report on the status of the parks in the North Atlantic Region. This report shows each park's current budget, the requested budget for fiscal year 1991, their optimal need and the difference between that need and what is currently requested. In addition to these operating needs, the parks in the North Atlantic Region have an unfunded construction backlog of almost three hundred million dollars, and land acquisition needs of almost eight million dollars.

The parks in the North Atlantic Region share many of the same problems of those in the other regions of the National Park Service. These problems include a gradually eroding base caused by the absorption of the pay increases in 1989 and 1990, the extra costs for the new Federal Employee Retirement System, the fiscal year 1990 sequester and inflation in general. At the same time, visitation to our parks has been increasing while we have been developing new facilities, introducing new programs and facing new problems. As a result, each year our parks and the Region as a whole have been faced with the challenge of doing more with less.

Our regional support programs have been also strained by the additional needs and programs which have developed over recent years. As we become more aware of the problems facing us, and as our methods for responding to those problems become more sophisticated, there is a need for additional funds, equipment and personnel. Such problems as seashore erosion and acid rain require highly technical skills and research which are not available to the parks on an individual basis. New needs such as hazardous waste removal and asbestos, lead paint and radon mitigation call for expensive and sensitive treatment. New programs for employee housing, Geographic Information Systems, and office automation create high initial costs although they will pay for themselves later in greater knowledge and efficiency. Finally, new thrusts in education outreach, handicapped access and special populations, while involving costs, will bring the story of the parks and the message of the Park Service to more and more people.

In addition, this Region has several specific costs which have made our situation even more critical. Many of our areas are small historical sites. These sites contain fragile and irreplaceable structures and collections, but are unable to individually provide the expertise and facilities needed to maintain them. These resources often require highly specialized skills and intensive treatment to restore or stabilize their condition. Our region-wide park support programs are therefore strained to provide the funds, equipment and personnel needed to adequately serve these parks and their resources.

The large number of small areas has also meant that theses parks have had a particularly difficult time absorbing the pay costs and the sequester. Unlike some of the larger areas, these small parks' budgets are made up almost entirely of personnel services and cuts, therefore, have had to be absorbed by reducing the size of their staffs. As a result, direct visitor services have had to be reduced in a number of our areas. We have corrected this problem to some extent by providing administrative and management support to these areas through regional programs, by absorbing some of the costs of employee transfers and equipment acquisition and replacement through regional programs and by providing temporary funding from assessments on our larger areas. As the impacts of inflation continue to impact all of our parks as well as our regional programs, however, our ability to assist these smaller areas becomes more and more limited.

Perhaps the most significant factor which sets apart the parks of the North Atlantic Region from those of the Park Service as a whole is the fact that so many of our areas are located in the heavily urbanized Northeast corridor, and are subject to a number of urban pressures. Our ability to recruit and maintain qualified and capable employees is affected by the high cost of living in the area and the higher salaries paid by other employers, and as a result we have had a very high turnover in our staffs. To counteract this situation, special salary rates have been established for a number of our positions. In particular, special rates are in effect for clerical positions, lifeguards and park rangers in both the Boston and the New York/New Jersey areas. These special salaries alone cost this region an extra three million dollars each year.

The heavily urbanized character of the region also places added demands upon park resources through added visitation and other urban problems. These pressures are especially felt in the major recreational and seashore areas such as Gateway, Fire Island and Cape Cod, but have also created severe impacts on Acadia National Park which is becoming a major vacation destination for the Northeast. Increased visitation is straining maintenance budgets and staffs, as well as interpretation and visitor services facilities. In addition, law enforcement and visitor protection practices which were effective in calmer or more pastoral times have become outdated as urban populations have brought all of the attitudes and problems of the city into our National Parks.

All of these factors, eroding park bases, increasing demands and visitation, and new programs and technologies have contributed to a growing deficiency throughout the National Park Service. In addition, the specific challenges of the North Atlantic Region, a combination of small historical sites and large recreational areas sharing a heavily urbanized environment have created special demands which have only worsened the situation.

We trust that this information will give you a good idea of the problems facing the National Park Service in general and the North Atlantic Region in particular. We will, of course, strive to continue to operate our parks to the best of our ability, without sacrificing our standards for the preservation of our resources and service to our visitors. We thank you for your concern and your understanding.

Sincerely,

Steven H. Lewis

for Gerald D. Patten
Regional Director

Enclosure

FISCAL YEAR 1991
NEEDS OF THE PARKS
NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

Park/Office/Program	FY 1990 Post-Sequester	FY 1991 Request	Optimal Need	Change (+/-) From FY 1991 Request
Parks				
Acadia NP	$ 2,052.7	$ 2,097.8	$ 3,756.8	$ 1,659.0
Adams NHS	476.9	547.4	897.4	350.0
Boston African American NHS	120.9	298.3	495.3	197.0
Boston NHP	4,274.2	4,360.9	5,605.9	1,245.0
Cape Cod NS	2,376.9	2,428.3	3,730.3	1,302.0
Castle Clinton NM	352.3	359.1	599.1	240.0
Edison NHS	1,015.1	1,162.1	1,549.1	387.0
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	379.1	436.7	612.7	176.0
Ellis Island	3,564.6	4,741.2	4,741.2	0.0
Federal Hall NMEM	294.5	299.6	539.6	240.0
Fire Island NS	1,927.5	1,967.4	3,715.4	1,748.0
Fort Stanwix NM	390.0	448.8	483.8	35.0
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	789.8	806.0	1,523.0	717.0
Gateway NRA	10,857.9	11,084.0	17,032.0	5,948.0
General Grant NMEM	106.6	109.1	109.1	0.0
Hamilton Grange NMEM	74.3	76.3	171.3	95.0
Home of F. D. Roosevelt NHS	931.6	949.3	1,422.3	473.0
John F. Kennedy NHS	96.7	99.2	144.2	45.0
Longfellow NHS	332.7	340.0	525.0	185.0
Lowell NHP	3,516.1	3,585.7	5,572.7	1,987.0
Martin Van Buren NHS	520.7	531.3	626.3	95.0
Minute Man NHP	947.6	1,053.7	1,451.7	398.0
Morristown NHP	1,022.0	1,143.6	1,578.6	435.0
Roger Williams NMEM	168.4	252.2	352.2	100.0
Sagamore Hill NHS	502.2	613.2	883.2	270.0
Saint Croix Island IHS	47.4	48.3	48.3	0.0
Saint Paul's Church NHS	180.6	183.1	183.1	0.0
Saint-Gaudens NHS	314.7	405.2	500.2	95.0
Salem Maritime NHS	521.7	608.5	1,575.5	967.0
Saratoga NHP	666.5	755.5	835.5	80.0
Saugus Iron Works NHS	430.6	527.0	685.0	158.0
Springfield Armory NHS	454.2	463.2	463.2	0.0
Statue of Liberty NM	1,624.3	2,531.6	2,531.6	0.0
T. Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	134.0	136.6	261.6	125.0
T. Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	125.4	152.1	170.1	18.0
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	721.0	738.0	1,459.0	721.0
Women's Rights NHP	367.0	374.3	571.3	197.0
Other Offices				
Historic Preservation Center	299.2	312.5	662.5	350.0
Manhattan Sites Hdqtrs	401.7	410.7	410.7	0.0
Total: Field Areas	$43,211.6	$47,437.8	$68,475.8	$21,038.0

(All figures are in thousands)

FISCAL YEAR 1991
NEEDS OF THE PARKS
NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

Park/Office/Program	FY 1990 Post-Sequester	FY 1991 Request	Optimal Need	Change (+/-) From FY 1991 Request
Region-Wide Park Support Programs				
Administrative and Managerial Support	$ 2,100.3	$ 2,088.4	$ 3,546.4	$ 1,458.0
Professional Services and Operations Support	2,034.7	2,072.0	7,876.0	5,804.0
Repair/ Rehabilitation and Cyclic Maintenance	3,868.7	4,370.8	9,786.8	5,416.0
Employee Transfers and Property Replacement	1,039.3	1,053.7	2,453.7	1,400.0
Total: Region-Wide Park Support Programs	$ 9,043.0	$ 9,584.9	$23,662.9	$14,078.0
Statutory Aid				
Roosevelt Campobello IPC	$ 457.7	$ 492.0	$ 640.0	$ 148.0
Lowell HPC	554.3	561.0	691.0	130.0
Blackstone River NHCC	320.6	0.0	350.0	350.0
Total: Statutory Aid	$ 1,332.6	$ 1,053.0	$ 1,681.0	$ 628.0
TOTAL: NORTH ATLANTIC REGION	$53,587.2	$58,075.7	$93,819.7	$35,744.0

(All figures are in thousands)

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
1100 OHIO DRIVE, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

03 MAY 1990

Honorable Sydney R. Yates
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Interior and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Yates:

Enclosed is our response to your request for information regarding funds necessary to bring our parks to an acceptable level. In requesting the information from our parks, we asked that they review their 1992 formulation submission and extract those requests related to restoring their operations to an acceptable level. We are submitting their response unedited, so that you may see, first hand, their perspective on the existing fiscal constraints.

We have also included our Inventory of Park Requirements which outlines regionwide project and planning needs. Again, we have included only those which represent a deficiency in an existing facility.

Sincerely,

Ronald D. Wrye

Acting Regional Director, National Capital Region

Enclosures

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
RESPONSE TO HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
APRIL 27, 1990

PARK MANAGEMENT AREAS	FY 1990 POST SEQUESTER	FY 1991 ESTIMATE	FY 1991 OPTIMAL NEEDS	CHANGE (+/-)
ANTIETAM NB	811,800	1,029,300	1,342,300	313,000
BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON PARKWAY	437,000	515,900	843,900	328,000
CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN PARK	1,121,400	1,233,900	1,914,900	681,000
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL NHP	3,558,500	3,887,700	6,059,700	2,172,000
GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY	6,034,800	6,234,200	8,892,800	2,658,600
GREENBELT PARK	659,800	673,000	816,000	143,000
HARPERS FERRY NHP	2,720,600	2,778,000	3,278,000	500,000
JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER	9,118,000	8,150,000	39,394,000	31,244,000
MANASSAS NBP	591,200	769,500	1,216,500	447,000
MONOCACY NB	22,000	197,300	262,300	65,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS-CENTRAL	13,374,100	13,638,200	15,938,700	2,300,500
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS-EAST	6,205,100	6,327,700	8,527,700	2,200,000
PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST PARK	1,453,800	1,608,800	2,248,800	640,000
ROCK CREEK PARK	2,957,500	3,020,900	5,014,900	1,994,000
WOLF TRAP FARM PARK	2,223,200	2,267,200	3,114,200	847,000
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE	41,467,500	46,315,600	56,610,600	10,295,000
WHITE HOUSE	2,468,800	2,517,200	3,922,200	1,405,000
REGIONAL CYCLIC MAINT	2,164,500	2,591,300	5,591,300	3,000,000
REGIONAL CYCLIC MAINT/HISTORIC PROP	343,200	347,900	1,447,900	1,100,000
REGIONAL REPAIR/REHAB PROGRAM	3,999,800	4,791,400	9,091,400	4,300,000
REGIONAL INCIDENTAL PERSONNEL COSTS	575,600	583,600	933,600	350,000
REGIONAL NATURAL SCIENCE PROGRAMS	584,200	584,200	834,200	250,000
REG. PROG SERV/PARK SUPPORT	3,298,400	3,365,300	5,207,300	1,842,000
REGIONAL PROPERTY REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	1,433,600	1,453,400	4,609,400	3,156,000
REGIONAL SPECIAL EVENTS	466,600	475,800	1,627,800	1,152,000
REGIONAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	3,769,700	3,747,800	4,755,800	1,008,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION TOTAL	111,860,700	119,105,100	193,496,200	74,391,100

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
Post Office Box 158
Sharpsburg, MD 21782

April 26, 1990

F30

Memorandum

To: Budget Officer, National Capital Region

From: Superintendent, Antietam NB/Monocacy NB

Subject: Supplemental Hearing Information

The following dollar amounts would help restore the operation to an acceptable level at Antietam NB:

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
CTRES	Monument restoration/repair	$200,000
NTRES	RM Mgmt./Park Safety Program	$ 33,000
MGTPA	Vis. Svc./Maint. Upgrade	$ 60,000
MAINT	Non-Historic Structures Rehab	$ 20,000
	TOTAL	$313,000

Funds required at Monocacy NB:

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
MGTPA	Vis. Svc./Maint. Operation	$ 65,000
	TOTAL	$ 65,000

Richard J. Rambur

BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON PARKWAY

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
MAINT	Current base funding is insufficient to maintain trees and shrubs along the Baltimore-Washington Parkway. Recent drought and storms have increased the number of trees to be removed. Dutch elm disease and other diseases continue to cause tree decline. In addition, the Federal Highway Administration has mandated that any tree within ten feet of the parkway is considered hazardous and must be removed. Dead and dangerous trees continue to pose a high risk threat to parkway users if they are not removed immediately. This increased funding level would provide for basic operations that have been deferred or eliminated in recent years. Maintain tree and shrub growth along 72 miles of parkway shoulder, 7.7 miles of park primary roads, 4 miles of park secondary roads, 7 miles of equestrian trails, 3.5 miles of nature trails from around 174 campsites, from 158 picnic areas and 1,046 acres of heavily forested parkland, to keep the park free of unsafe trees and shrubbery.	137,000
MAINT	Performing the grounds maintenance operation on the Baltimore-Washington Parkway as mandated on the Baltimore-Washington Parkway enabling legislation, and accented by the National Park Service maintenance management system. Mow 900 acres of median and roadsides and trim 11 miles of guardrails, 770 signs and posts, 12 bridge abutments semi-monthly to provide a safe and scenic approach to the Nation's Capital.	131,000
MAINT	Insufficient materials to properly repair & maintain road surface signs & guardrails. Insufficient equipment causing inability to maintain unaccessible road shoulders in a non-labor intensive manner in Greenbelt Park. Maintain 72 single lane road miles of road surface, 11 miles of guardrails, 770 signs and 700 delineator posts. Provide an efficient and effective means of controlling unaccessible encroaching vegetation along approx. two miles of Park Central Road.	60,000

	GRAND TOTAL:	328,000

FUNCTION TOTAL:
MAINT= 328,000

CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN PARK

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
MAINT	The current funding level at Catoctin Mountain Park does not allow for the basic routine maintenance necessary to maintain the park's trail system at an acceptable level of service. Catoctin Mountain Park has over 41 miles of hiking and horse trails requiring annual maintenance. The park is only able to provide emergency repairs such as removal of downed trees and repair washouts, often pulling employees off their regular work and neglecting other maintenance needs in order to make the trails passable. The temporary laborers requested will be able to prune vegetation so that the trails are clear and vistas are not obscured, as well as installing and maintaining trail markers. In addition, they will perform erosion control, where necessary, through the repair and replacement of tread surfaces, waterbars, and maintenance and repair of natural drainage areas. They will also be responsible for removing animal carcasses and debris from the trails, and ensure that sensitive resource areas are adequately protected.	40,000
NTRES	Fund seasonal Rangers to support 8 hr./day, 7 day/week	29,000
INTVS	Visitor Center operation and interpretive programs serving over 30,000 visitors, carry out gypsy moth monitoring and IPM for historic buildings, several vegetative and animal impact studies, water quality monitoring, mitigation of boundary threats and other resource management activities. Relieves supervisory staff from day-to-day operations to manage critical deer management issues and provide public education and involvement outreach. Provides funding for research supplies, materials and equipment.	35,000
MGTPA	Funds are required to allow for replacment of park-owned equipment not covered by other funding sources. This would include the following: computer equipment and software, radio equipment, typewriters, photocopiers, telephone equipment and miscellaneous office equipment and services. Our total investment for the above is $194,353. Based on a 5 to 10 year replacement cycle depending on the type of equipment, an annual base increase is needed in the amount of $29,404.	29,000

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
MAINT	The park currently has over 111,000 sq. ft. of buildings, many of which are historical, that require custodial services. Many of these buildings must be cleaned on a daily basis which causes higher graded employees to frequently perform cleaning services in an attempt to keep up with the workload. Current MMS level of service is 41% of desired level. Work could be performed by contract if FTE not available.	20,000
MAINT	The park has over 150 buildings in three cabin camps, a family campground, two group tenting areas, and two picnic areas. Currently, 54 historic buildings must receive special care to keep them in their original condition. Most of the work must be done between November 1 and April 15 each year, leaving little time before and after the heavy winter weather to do the work. The park's two carpenters cannot keep up with the workload. Current MMS level of service is 7% of desired level.	87,000
MAINT	The entrance road to Camp David requires special care. The Visitor Center and Administrative Office lawn areas have been reduced in size with a small landscaped area to maintain. If the decreased area is not maintained, a sizeable investment will be lost and the entrance area to Camp David will have a less than satisfactory appearance. Hazardous trees in public use areas have greatly increased because the forest is in climax stage. Grounds maintenance is an annual need. Tree removal amounting to $10,000 per year could be accomplished by contract.	50,000
NTRES	Survey 18.4 miles of park boundary correcting erroneous monuments, overlaps with adjoining property, and preventing possible serious encroachment or development on park land. Work is difficult because of steep, rocky terrain and poor land records.	240,000
VISPR	Annual funding for replacement of fire hose, maintenance of 200 fire extinguishers, 45 smoke detectors, 21 hose caches, and 2 fire vehicles. Maintenance of first aid supplies at advanced first aid level, and ropes, basic climbing, rescue and evacuation equipment are needed. Stable supplies include replacement of stable mats, saddle blankets, housings, tack for handicapped riding and VIP patrols exceeding 2500 hours.	30,000

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
MAINT	Picnic tables and grills located throughout the park are wearing out. Annually, picnic tables and grills must be replaced to keep the campground and picnic areas in a safe and enjoyable condition for the visitor. Worn out grills and rotting wooden tables are hazards to the visitor and must be corrected. Operation of wood burning stoves has proved to be a great park savings in electricity and budget dollars due to the availability of firewood in the park. Stoves need to be replaced to continue to keep costs of utilities down.	10,000
MAINT	Dogwood Dorm, located in Camp Round Meadow, has been out of service for about 8 years and is now a hazardous structure and should be removed. The original building has been deteriorating over the years and is no longer safe for the housing of school children. The building's interior electric system has been disconnected. All water, sewer and hot water heating systems have been shut down. All exterior doors are either nailed shut or padlocked to protect the camp visitor.	45,000
NTRES	Fund gypsy moth suppression and aerial application program to prevent defoliation, provide for Camp David security and insure a safe, aesthetic experience for camp users and park visitors.	66,000

	GRAND TOTAL:	681,000

FUNCTION TOTAL:
MAINT = 252,000
NTRES = 335,000
INTVS = 35,000
MGTPA = 29,000
VISPR = 30,000

C&O CANAL

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
MGTPA INTVS VISPR MAINT	Restore base funds to minimally fund critical operational needs to support basic demands for a safe, aesthetic experience by the park visitor. Due to inflation, the present base is not adequate to meet personnel costs, utility costs, transportation costs, and day-to-day supplies and materials.	$ 75. 125. 100. 250.
INTVS	Partial base funding is needed for the barge operation to offset costs now supported by our ONPS base funding. The program is unique and the best living history interpretation of a working canal, yet there has been no increase in the park base to support this operation since the NPS took over the program when the concessionaire lost interest.	$ 62.
INTVS	Funding is needed to restore and implement interpretitive and outreach programs for the park. These programs will reduce the risk of visitor safety and resource protection problems problems by public awareness.	$ 75.
MGTPA	Funds are needed to improve our information management system. Present equipment does not meet the mandated requirements imposed by the regional office and servicewide programs.	$ 50.
VISPR MAINT	Provide appropriate equipment to meet worksite conditions and transporting of persons and supplies which includes small and large trucks, mowing equipment, LE vehicles, and heavy maintenance equipment. Backlog of equipment replacement needs is great and is creating unsafe conditions.	$ 45. 160.

NTRES	Funding within the NRPP is insufficient to meet park needs. Hundreds of dead and dying trees need to be removed from various areas in the park and along the 184.5 mile towpath to provide visitor safety. If action is not taken to remove these trees, serious maintenance problems will occur such as flooding, erosion, obstruction of towpath, etc.	$350.
CTRES	Funding within the CRPP is insufficient to meet park needs. Revision of outdated data is needed to ensure stablization and restoration of structures within the park. Adequate protection and preservation of these cultural resources is necessary to maintain the integrity of the park.	$500.
MAINT INTVS	The addition of Georgetown Waterfront Park requires staffing, equipment & storage space in support of Class A maintenance including 2.4 acres of newly landscaped parkland adjacent to Washington Harbour Association and development of a shoreline walkway from 34th Street to Tidelock.	$335. 45.

MGTPA	$ 125.
INTVS	307.
VISPR	145.
MAINT	745.
NTRES	350.
CTRES	500.
GRAND TOTAL	$2172.

GREENBELT PARK

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
MGTPA	The administrative and management staff are scheduled to move from a temporary trailer to a permanent administrative building scheduled for completion in July 1990. This position would also take up current administrative slack by performing typing and filing for the IRRM division, thereby releasing key personnel in the IRRM division from the necessity of performing routine clerical tasks, increasing their efficiency by permitting them more time to perform key functions of their positions. Current receptionist is part-time only.	20,000
INTVS	A Ticketron reservation system is set up for 1991. Staff will be needed to operate the entrance station and campground operations during April, Sept. & October at least 17 hours per day, & 20 hours per day May through August. A subject-to-furlough ranger would work from March into November 40 hours per week. Two .5 MY GS-3's would work April through October, and .3 MY GS-3 from May through August, each 40 hours per week.	43,000
NTRES	Provided needed resource management programs and interpretive services and park security. Resource management projects and interpretive programs and services are being conducted at minimun levels or below as measured by effectiveness and quality. Year round field work staffing is weak. Catoctin Mountain Park periodically requests law enforcement assistance staff time, which further diminishes staff capability.	28,000
INTVS	Fund seasonal park aids for park security and to provide visitor services. During warm weather the park campground is subject to frequent party goers and vandals late at night and early morning. There is no park resident ranger. Visitors camping have made many complaints but are too afraid to leave their site and seek assistance. Also, many campers arrive late at night and need assistance in registering properly. The closed areas of the park have been subject to loitering and vandalism during the night hours.	21,000

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
MAINT	At the present time the duties of clerk-typist are done by two WS-7 Foremen, contributing to shortfall of field maintenance personnel. Duties consist of processing over 1,000 10-577's annually, maintaining a maintenance file system, calling companies for price quotes, processing and maintaining file systems for over 500 DI-1's, writing letters for the division in draft form, checking delivery tickets, answering phone calls and typing reports as needed for the division.	20,000
INTVS	Provide ongoing and varied visitor services with good public contact during peak visitor seasons for visitors to the National Capital area. Over 33 million people a year use the Baltimore-Washington Parkway: thousands are visitors to the Nation's Capital and could use assistance to ease the logistical problems of their visit. A restored Kiosk should be provided on the parkway to assist these visitors. Also, the entrance station to the park campground is unmanned during portions of the peak camping season.	11,000

	GRAND TOTAL:	143,000

FUNCTION TOTAL:
MGTPA = 20,000
INTVS = 75,000
NTRES = 28,000
MAINT = 20,000

P14

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Budget Officer, National Capital Region

FROM: Administrative Officer, GWMP

SUBJECT: Supplemental Hearing Information

FUNCTION	DEFFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
INTRVS	Provide adequate visitor services program sites	$70,000
MAINT	Provide seven-day-per week maintenance coverage at program sites	$50,000
MAINT	Assistance with July 4th activities	$ 4,500
MAINT	Complete Ft. Hunt sewer repairs	$ 9,000
MAINT	Asphalt materials for road repairs	$16,000
MAINT	Complete work on new maint. bldg.	$12,000
MAINT	Const. wood chip/leaves recycle area	$ 8,000
MAINT	Equipment for new radio system	$15,000
MAINT	Recreation fields up to standard	$16,000
MAINT	Required/essential and technical training for employee's to be able to complete their jobs	$15,000
MAINT	Topsoil, fertilizer and soil additives	$22,000
MAINT	Sod and seed for turf rehab.	$16,000
MAINT	Holly Hedge Maintenance	$44,000
MAINT	Sign program materials	$22,000
MAINT	Tree and Shrub replacement materials	$17,000
MAINT	Fall turf fertilization program	$26,000
MAINT	Annual trash container repair/replace	$11,000
MAINT	Shop Operation-small equip. repair	$46,000
MAINT	Funding for unplanned/emergency prog.	$64,000
MAINT	Annual bedding plant material	$12,000
MAINT	Heavy duty & specialized equip. repair	$60,000
MAINT	Vegetation control materials road/seams	$ 4,500
MAINT	Road shoulder turf repairs	$30,000
MAINT	Tree removal contract	$43,000
MAINT	Overtime for newly planted trees/shrubs	$12,000
MAINT	Heavy duty hoist for tree truck	$26,000
MAINT	Picnic table repair/replacement	$78,000
MAINT	Funding for 12 W. Y. temp labors	216,000
MAINT	Major electr. repair/Belle Haven C/S	$18,000
MAINT	Funding for chippers	$25,000

MAINT	Daffodil and Tulip bulb purchase	$34,000
MAINT	Parkwide turf fertilization program	$37,000
MAINT	Bridge railing painting contract	$29,000
MAINT	Fall sodding contract	$42,000
MAINT	Tree and Shrub replacement contract	$35,000
MAINT	Bike Trail materials	$75,000
MAINT	Snow and Ice removal funds	132,000
MAINT	Sign & Traffic Control devices	$22,000
MAINT	Guard rail system repair	$18,000
MAINT	Vista Clearing contract	$35,000
MAINT	Sewer lift station overhauls	$18,000
MAINT	Equipment repair	$50,000
MAINT	Street Light program	$76,000
MAINT	Mt. Vernon Parking Lot lights	$22,000
MAINT	Concession Maintenance funds	$30,000
MAINT	Pot Hole Repair machine	$26,000
MAINT	Minnehaha Design	$55,000
MAINT	Trail Maintenance	130,000
MAINT	Crystal City Trail connection	120,000
		$2,009,600
CTRES	Statue Maintenance	$65,000
CTRES	Historic Masonry Preservation	$75,000
CTRES	Archeological Project Documentation	$50,000
CTRES	Historic Structures Maintenance	190,000
		380,000
NTRES	Deer Management Program	$20,000
NTRES	Gypsy Moth Integrated Pest Management Program	$19,000
NTRES	Water Quality Program	$60,000
NTRES	Exotic Plant Management Program	$60,000
NTRES	Develop Natural Resources Basic Inventory	$60,000
	TOTAL	$2,658,600

HAFE

FUNCTION CODES

MGTPA = Management of Park Areas (Parks, Regions and WASO)
CONCE = Concessions Management (Parks, Regions and WASO)
INTVS = Interpretation and Visitor Services (Parks, Regions and WASO)
VISPR = Visitor Protection and Safety (Parks, Regions and WASO)
USPPO = United States Park Police (Park Police only through NCR)
MAINT = Maintenance (Parks, Regions and WASO)
CTRES = Cultural Resources (Parks, Regions and WASO)
NTRES = National Resources (Parks, Regions and WASO)
INFPB = Informational PUblications (WASO-Harpers Ferry Center only)
MMBET = Mary McLeod Bethune NHS (NCR only)
RGADM = Regional Office Administration (Regional Offices only)
ADPRO = Automatic Data Processing (WASO and Regional Offices)
EXECD = Executive Direction (WASO and Regional Offices)
PUBAF = Public Affairs (WASO and Regional Offices)

REPORT FORMAT

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
MGTPA		50
INTVS		100
VISPR		100
MAINT		225
CTRES		25
	No money to staff and upkeep multi-million dollar improvements	
	TOTAL	$ 500

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
	Completion of Kennedy Center Garage Repairs	
MAINT	An additional 9 million dollars is required to complete repairs to Kennedy Center Garage ($12 million is necessary, but $3 million is expected in the FY 91 appropriation). The repairs to level B of the garage are underway, and planning and design work for Levels A & C have begun. Without this funding the repairs to the garage cannot be completed subjecting the structure to continuing deterioration, creating potential loss of structural integrity for the entire Center; in addition, if repairs are not completed, the safety of visitors cannot be assured due to severe tripping hazards created by spalling and delaminated concrete and exposed reinforcement steel throughout the parking structure.	$9,000,000
	Repair Deteriorating Structural Elements at Center	
MAINT	There are severe structural problems affecting the exterior elements of the Center including, the Roof Terrace, Roof Terrace canopy, River Terrace planters, plaza roadway and roof parapet. These structural components have shown significant deterioration due to lack of proper design and less than optimum choice of materials. Water penetration due to failure of these systems is evident throughout the structure and unless repair and reconstruction is implemented, the situation will continue to worsen. $1.24 million is required for design. $12.73 million is required for Repair. Total $13.97 million.	$13,970,000
	Repair Deteriorating Mechanical Systems Kennedy Center	
MAINT	The HVAC system at the Kennedy Center is in need of major rehabilitation due to 20 years of continual use. The air conditioning coils are in need of replacement due to corrosion of the support elements. The chillers need to be retubed to insure continuing operation for entire cooling systems. This funding will provide for design - $272,000, and retubing of the 3 chillers and replacement of new coils within 10 air handlers - $2,372,000 - Total $2,644,000.	$2,644,000

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
	Improve Accessibility Throughout Kennedy Center	
MAINT	The Center has been under increasing criticism due to lack of accessibility throughout various areas including the theaters, restrooms, and office areas. The NPS assembled a task force of individuals from various agencies to access conditions and provide recommendations to improve accessibility. Without this funding the National Cultural Center and its programs will not be available to all citizens and criticism will continue to mount. $150,000 for design of modifications and $850,000 for implementation of modifications is required. Total $1 million.	$1,000,000
	Increase to JFKC Operating Base	
MAINT	The budget for the JFKC has been straight line funded for the last 7 years. In order to operate at an acceptable level, an additional 1.63 million dollars is necessary as a base increase. Due to uncontrollable escalation of fixed costs, NPS operations are severely hampered and management can no longer fund all the utility costs, which continue to sky rocket, and provide an acceptable level of maintenance and other services at the Center. Breakdown follows: Janitorial Services $310,000; Elevator Service $100,000; Utilities $500,000; Staffing $370,000; Cyclic Maintenance Annual Funding $350,000; Total $1,630,000. Note: JFKC does not participate in servicewide funding programs i.e., cyclic maintenance, line item construction etc.	$1,630,000
	Fund Deferred Cyclic Maintenance	
MAINT	Due to lack of adequate funding for the last 7 years, a serious backlog of necessary maintenance work has developed. If not funded, the Center will continue to lose its aesthetic appeal and items which are currently repairable will eventually require wholesale replacement. Structural inspection of interior and exterior building elements have been deferred for years creating potential visitor safety problems. Total needed $3 million.	$3,000,000

Function Total - MAINT - $ 31,744,000

PERMANENT FULL-TIME POSITIONS

27. Question: List the permanent full-time positions that have been staffed in the past but are now vacant due to lack of funds.

Answer: (see below)

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
JOFK	PLUMBER	12/88
JOFK	ELECTRICIAN	10/89
USPP	PRIVATE	01/89
USPP	PRIVATE	02/90
USPP	PRIVATE	10/88
USPP	PRIVATE	10/88
USPP	GUARD	02/88
USPP	GUARD	10/87
USPP	GUARD	10/87
USPP	GUARD	10/87

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK PAGE 1 OF 2

INFORMATION FOR HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE REQUEST

APRIL 26, 1990

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
(NOT IN PRIORITY ORDER)		
INTVS	PROVIDE FUNDS FOR SEASONAL INTERPRETERS IN ORDER TO PRESENT BASIC INTERPRETIVE SERVICES TO VISITORS SUCH AS GUIDED WALKS, TALKS, TOURS, AND SCHOOL PROGRAMS.	$20,000 (1 FTE)
MGPTA	PROVIDE FUNDS FOR CRITICAL SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS WHICH ARE DECREASING ANNUALLY DUE TO UNCONTROLLABLE RISING PERSONNEL & OTHER FIXED COSTS.	$85,000
MAINT	PROVIDE FUNDS FOR TEMPORARY POSITIONS, SUPPLIES, & MATERIALS FOR MAINTAINING THE HISTORIC SCENE & RELATED RESOURCES REQUIRED ON 1,200 ACRES OF NEWLY ACQUIRED PARK LAND WHICH HAS INCREASED THE PARK'S SIZE BY 40 PERCENT SINCE 1986.	$20,000 (2 FTE)
CTRES	PROVIDE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST TO ASSIST PRESENT ONE PERSON DIVISION WITH COMPLEX CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM DUE TO A 40 PERCENT INCREASE IN PARK LAND BASE SINCE 1986.	$25,000 (1 FTE)
NTRES	PROVIDE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST TO ASSIST PRESENT ONE PERSON DIVISION WITH COMPLEX NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM DUE TO A 40 PERCENT INCREASE IN PARK LAND BASE SINCE 1986.	$25,000 (1 FTE)
MAINT	REPAIR AND MAINTAIN 20 HISTORIC STRUCTURES & SITES PARKWIDE WHICH HAVE SUFFERED NEGLECT AND RECEIVED LITTLE OR NO MAINTENANCE DUE TO LACK OF FUNDS TO HIRE THESE 2 RESTORATION SPECIALISTS. DETERIORATION OF STRUCTURES IS EVIDENT AND IS INCREASING ANNUALLY.	$73,000 (2 FTE)

VISPR	PROVIDE PROTECTION PERSONNEL, VEHICLE, & EQUIPMENT NEEDED TO PROTECT VISITORS & RESOURCES DUE TO A 40 PERCENT INCREASE IN PARK LAND BASE SINCE 1986 AND AN INCREASED RATE OF CRIME AND ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH PARK'S PROXIMITY TO METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.	$40,000 (1 FTE)
MGPTA	PROVIDE POSITION TO OPERATE NEW COMPUTER PROGRAMS WHICH HAVE EXPANDED SIGNIFICANTLY IN PAST YEAR. PRESENT STAFF CAN NOT KEEP PACE WITH AN EVER-INCREASING WORKLOAD WHICH REQUIRES EMPLOYEE WITH SIGNIFICANT COMPUTER SKILLS.	$29,000 (1 FTE)
MAINT	PROVIDE 2 POSITIONS AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT TO ACCOMPLISH PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE TO 25 NON-HISTORIC BUILDINGS PARKWIDE. PRESENT SIZE OF STAFF AND LARGE BACKLOG ALLOWS ONLY REACTIVE MAINTENANCE.	$80,000 (2 FTE)
VISPR	PROVIDE MULTI-DIVISIONAL CLERK TYPIST NEEDED TO SUPPORT TWO PARK DIVISIONS WITHOUT ANY CLERICAL ASSISTANCE AND TO PROVIDE A CONSISTENT NPS PRESENCE IN DIVISIONAL OFFICES TO ANSWER PHONE & GREET VISITORS.	$20,000 (1 FTE)
MAINT	PROVIDE LABORERS TO PERFORM LABOR INTENSIVE TASKS SUCH AS GROUNDS AND BUILDING MAINTENANCE AND ROADS AND TRAILS WORK CURRENTLY BEING PERFORMED BY HIGHER GRADED EMPLOYEES DUE TO SEVERE SHORTAGE OF PERSONNEL.	$30,000 (2 FTE)
	TOTAL	$447,000 (14 FTE)

Function Totals - INTVS - $ 20,000
MGPTA - $114,000
MAINT - $203,000
CTRES - $ 25,000
NTRES - $ 25,000
VISPR - $ 60,000

To: Budget Officer, NCR

From: Superintendent, NCP-Central

Subject: Supplemental Hearing Information

Function	Deficiency Description	Funds
MAINT -	Rehab/preserve turf - Mall and other high use areas. Excessive visitor use and demanding special events cause continual compaction and wear of the turf throughout the Mall and other high use areas. We must establish a cycle to refurbish 50% of the Mall initially, then 20% of the entire area annually - deeply till, add soil conditioner, contract sod and seed, fertilize and water. The Mall and associated grass areas are one of the most spectacular aspects of the Nation's capital. Without this aggressive cycle of base maintenance, the resource will continue to be devastated and eventually lost.	Total $ 542,000
CTRES -	Preserve/maintain the Nation's foremost memorials. The 65 memorials in the park are showing increased signs of deterioration and are in need of specialized care to address graffitti removal, corrosion, bird guano, and tree sap staining. Steamcleaner, sheetmetal mechanic, maint worker, and laborers skilled in preservation maintenance techniques are necessary to stave off erosive impacts to memorials. Without funding critical maintenance vacancies remain unfilled and these highly visible memorials continue to erode and deteriorate. The park has over 27,000 artifacts in 7 collections. The size and scope of the collections prevent the staff, which has very little curatorial experience, from maintaining the appropriate level of stabilization. Skilled curation is essential to verify those artifacts that are relevant to the collection, perform a collection condition survey, computerize the collection, and insure the proper handling of this growing collection.	Total $ 526,000
MAINT -	Base maintenance Vietnam Veterans Memorial (VVM), Constitution Gardens and 56 Signers. No funds were allocated for maintenance when VVM (visitation over 4 million), Constitution Gardens, and 56 Signers Memorial (visitation over 1 million each) were added to the system. Their close proximity to each other results in a high intensity and concentration of visitors. From a maintenance perspective, it has created problems of litter and turf maintenance and the need for constant upkeep of highly manicured shrubbery and floral displays.	

Properly trained maintenance workers are needed to maintain these sites.

Total $206,980

INTVS - Base interpretation VVM, Constitution Gardens and 56 Signers. No funds were allocated for visitor services when VVM, Constitution Gardens and 56 Signers were added to the system. Their close proximity to each other results in a high intensity and concentration of visitors. From a visitor services perspective, we are able to provide interpretation and protection at the VVM only if we take staff from other memorials or use overtime. At Constitution Gardens and 56 Signers, we are unable to provide any visitor services. Properly trained park rangers are necessary to serve the visitors and protect these sites.

Total $ 188,570

MAINT - Base level maintenance German American Memorial. The German American Friendship Garden, located on the Monument Grounds, consists of 56,000 sq. ft. of intensely developed area including intricate floral displays containing 3,000 plants, 30 trees, 2 fountains, sprinkler systems, benches, walkways and grassy areas. Gardening and facility maintenance services are necessary to maintain this highly visible area at an acceptable standard. Without funding the area continues to be maintained on a pass-through schedule, with repairs on an emergency basis only.

Total $ 23,000

MAINT - Restore and maintain Mall walks. The 7 miles of pedestrian walkways from 3rd St. to 14th St. are a design feature of the Mall. The specially mixed gravel composition is subject to constant erosion and displacement from the walkway bed, requiring substantial regrading and material replenishment. The looser the gravel, the more dangerous the walkway is, creating a safety hazard and making compliance with 504 regulations difficult. 1500 T. of gravel/yr. for 7 years will be required to return these heavily used, 40 ft. wide walkways to a safe and maintainable condition, and to prevent further deterioration of this significant resource.

Total $ 100,000

MAINT - Erosion of park base. Although NCP-Central's budget has increased yearly in recent years, we have suffered a loss of positions because our increases have been used to cover pay raises, special salary rates, the increased cost of FERS, and newly established areas within the park. This has severely reduced the level of operational maintenance the park is able to provide. There is a tremendous backlog of maintenance work growing as projects are deferred to cover new areas and meet new initiatives. If we are ever to catch up and be able to also perform the base level of maintenance required throughout the park, we must be able to fill some of our eroded laborer, gardener, apprentice and journeyman trade positions.

Total $ 563,000

MAINT - Restroom sanitation and trash collection. Without funding, the park will be unable to provide this base level service. The condition of facilities in the monumental core area creates a lasting impression of NPS stewardship abilities on visitors to the Nation's capital during the average visitor's day (7 days/wk, 7 am 10 pm), during the peak visitation season (April-Nov). Without this base level service, the public restrooms in the park will not be maintained in a clean and healthful manner, and visitors will be subjected to littered and unsightly park areas.

Total $ 151,000

GRAND TOTAL $ 2,300,500

Function Totals - MAINT - $1,585,930
CTRES - $ 526,000
INTVS - $ 188,570

National Capital Parks-East

Supplemental Hearing Information

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
MGTPA	Administrative support for expanding functions of payroll, personnel, and procurement; funding of FERS costs; funding of increasing utility costs (i.e., D.C. water); health and safety concerns; ADP needs for cultural and natural resource management and administrtion.	$ 300,000
MAINT	Improved quality and quantity of overall maintenance; restore proper level of care to Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens; maintain additional 8 miles of Suitland Parkway; and maintain six structures added to park base.	$1,000,000
CTRES	Continue structural preservation of Fort Washington; management of 100 archeological sites; implementation of curatorial guidelines.	$ 400,000
NTRES	Implement Resource Management Plan; water, land, and wildlife specialists to work with adjacent land owners, Chesapeake Bay program, flood mitigation, and boundary encroachments.	$ 300,000
INTVS	Seasonal staff; fee collection personnel to coordinate mandated program; permanent positions at understaffed sites.	$ 200,000
	TOTAL	$2,200,000

Supplemental Hearing Information
Prince William Forest Park

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
INTVS	Funding for staffing to provide visitor services for on-site and off-site interpretive programs. Current staffing levels do not permit off-site programs and requests for over 5,000 visitors/pgms were turned down in FY-89. One interpretive facility was closed down in 1988 due to lack of manpower and an inability to meet program requests from local school systems, private groups and the general visitor.	$70,000
VISPR	Provide seasonal staffing and related costs necessary for increased monitoring of visitor activities and extreme levels of adjacent land development (currently more than 5,000 housing units on the park boundary in the construction or rezoning phases). The county is the fastest growing area in the Wash D.C. metro area with increasing park issues of drugs, poaching, encroachment and other negative visitor activities.	$40,000
MGTPA	Provide for preservation efforts of 243 historic structures including 185 encompassed by four new National Register historic districts. Historically underfunded (total park funding for supplies & materials less than 4%), maintenance currently has a backlog of internal work requests totalling more than $400,000 and a Maintenance Management System printout backlog in excess of $3/4 million. Funding would provide for maintenance/replacement of 30 deteriorating sewer systems, 9 water systems, 26 miles of park-owned electrical systems, 37 comfort stations, more than 650,000 square feet of painted surfaces, and a 230,000+ square feet of roofing, in addition to routine maintenance needs. These funds would also provide preventive maintenance toward hazardous trees and 35 miles of public trails; and would allow for rotational replacement deteriorating equipment, funding for increasing utilities and acquisition of routine supplies & materials. Monies would also allow the park to fill 3 permanent, unfunded maintenance positions (since 1/87) and 4 maintenance seasonal positions.	$475,000

CTRES	Will provide staffing needed to handle curatorial duties relating to 4 National Register historic districts, the historic Pyrite Mine site, 28 cemeteries and numerous other cultural sites. Currently, half of the known cultural objects have not been cataloged and need immediate attention; the park is not in compliance with curatorial requirements and does not have adequate staffing to reach acceptable levels.	$25,000
NTRES	Provide materials for rehabilitating heavily impacted visitor use areas to control erosion, protect vegetation, enhance aesthetics and to ensure visitor safety. Funding would result in reduced run-off and sediment movement thus, protecting the water quality of the streams and lakes. Funding would also provide for routine monitoring of resource processes and visitor impacts.	$30,000

TOTAL OF REQUEST: $640,000

Memorandum

To: Budget Officer, National Capital Region

From: Superintendent, Rock Creek Park

Subject: Supplemental Hearing Information

ROCK CREEK PARK
SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET INFORMATION

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
MAINT	CORRECT SUB-STANDARD MAINTENANCE	$1,354,000

Staffing levels are inadequate to provide preventive maintenance for park buildings, roads and trails, resulting in extensive deterioration of facilities leading to increased rehabilitation costs. Visual quality of the park has deteriorated due to inadequate trash collection, litter pick up and extended mowing cycles. Including trails, roadways, and boundary areas, there is approximately 100 miles of area where hazardous trees pose a threat to public safety.

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
CTRES	PROTECT CULTURAL RESOURCES	$ 400,000

Rock Creek Park contains unique cultural resources which are significant nationally and internationally. Landscaped areas of cultural significance, statuary, and historic structures have all suffered from vandalism and lack of appropriate care and maintenance. Electrical and water systems at Meridian Hill park are only partially functional after 50 years with no significant rehabilitation work. Dumbarton Oaks Park has been overgrown by encroaching vegetation so that the original garden landscape is no longer discernable. Trespass is common along 52 miles of poorly marked park boundary where markers have been vandalized or removed.

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
NTRES	PROTECT NATURAL RESOURCES	$ 240,000

Water quality in park streams constantly threatened by the presence of 375 outfalls and leaks from nearly 40 miles of District sewer lines passing through the park with 60 exposed sites. Proper natural resource protection needs the introduction of the GIS system to monitor Gypsy Moth infestations and exotic plant encroachment by five aggressive non-native species.

TOTAL $1,994,000

PERMANENT FULL-TIME POSITIONS

27. Question: List the permanent full-time positions that have been staffed in the past but are now vacant due to lack of funds.

Answer: Please use the following format for your submission:

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Rock Creek Park	3457-03 Gardener	04/23/88
Rock Creek Park	3457-36 Maintenance Worker	03/12/89
Rock Creek Park	3457-39 Gardener	11/18/88
Rock Creek Park	3457-74 Maint. Worker Foreman	12/31/89

Supplemental Hearing Information
Prince William Forest Park

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
INTVS	Funding for staffing to provide visitor services for on-site and off-site interpretive programs. Current staffing levels do not permit off-site programs and requests for over 5,000 visitors/pgms were turned down in FY-89. One interpretive facility was closed down in 1988 due to lack of manpower and an inability to meet program requests from local school systems, private groups and the general visitor.	$70,000
VISPR	Provide seasonal staffing and related costs necessary for increased monitoring of visitor activities and extreme levels of adjacent land development (currently more than 5,000 housing units on the park boundary in the construction or rezoning phases). The county is the fastest growing area in the Wash D.C. metro area with increasing park issues of drugs, poaching, encroachment and other negative visitor activities.	$40,000
MGTPA	Provide for preservation efforts of 243 historic structures including 185 encompassed by four new National Register historic districts. Historically underfunded (total park funding for supplies & materials less than 4%), maintenance currently has a backlog of internal work requests totalling more than $400,000 and a Maintenance Management System printout backlog in excess of $3/4 million. Funding would provide for maintenance/replacement of 30 deteriorating sewer systems, 9 water systems, 26 miles of park-owned electrical systems, 37 comfort stations, more than 650,000 square feet of painted surfaces, and a 230,000+ square feet of roofing, in addition to routine maintenance needs. These funds would also provide preventive maintenance toward hazardous trees and 35 miles of public trails; and would allow for rotational replacement deteriorating equipment, funding for increasing utilities and acquisition of routine supplies & materials. Monies would also allow the park to fill 3 permanent, unfunded maintenance positions (since 1/87) and 4 maintenance seasonal positions.	$475,000

CTRES	Will provide staffing needed to handle curatorial duties relating to 4 National Register historic districts, the historic Pyrite Mine site, 28 cemeteries and numerous other cultural sites. Currently, half of the known cultural objects have not been cataloged and need immediate attention; the park is not in compliance with curatorial requirements and does not have adequate staffing to reach acceptable levels.	$25,000
NTRES	Provide materials for rehabilitating heavily impacted visitor use areas to control erosion, protect vegetation, enhance aesthetics and to ensure visitor safety. Funding would result in reduced run-off and sediment movement thus, protecting the water quality of the streams and lakes. Funding would also provide for routine monitoring of resource processes and visitor impacts.	$30,000

TOTAL OF REQUEST: $640,000

U.S. Park Police
Funding Shortfalls

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS($000)
USPPO	Police Pension System Funding Shortfall	1,195.0
USPPO	Anti Drug Program Maintain Current Effort	458.0
USPPO	Equipment Replacement Basic Operations Shortfall	1,985.0
USPPO	Replacement Helicopter Continue Operations	3,800.0
USPPO	Required Replacement of Force Radio System	2,200.0
USPPO	Fund PCS Relocations to Protect Merit Promotions	500.0
USPPO	Management Controls (A-123) & ADP System Needs	157.0
	TOTAL	10,295.0

System Reference: HOUSEQAV3/BUDGET91/TEXT Print Date: 90/04/27

WHITE HOUSE LIAISON

FUNCTION CODES

MGTPA = Management of Park Areas (Parks, Regions and WASO)
CONCE = Concessions Management (Parks, Regions and WASO)
INTVS = Interpretation and Visitor Services (Parks, Regions and WASO)
VISPR = Visitor Protection and Safety (Parks, Regions and WASO)
USPPO = United States Park Police (Park Police only through NCR)
MAINT = Maintenance (Parks, Regions and WASO)
CTRES = Cultural Resources (Parks, Regions and WASO)
NTRES = National Resources (Parks, Regions and WASO)
INFPB = Informational PUblications (WASO-Harpers Ferry Center only)
MMBET = Mary McLeod Bethune NHS (NCR only)
RGADM = Regional Office Administration (Regional Offices only)
ADPRO = Automatic Data Processing (WASO and Regional Offices)
EXECD = Executive Direction (WASO and Regional Offices)
PUBAF = Public Affairs (WASO and Regional Offices)

REPORT FORMAT

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
INTVS	FUNDING OF WHITE HOUSE VISITATION PROGRAM	161,000
MAINT	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	250,000
MGTPA	ENHANCE BASIC LEVEL OF OPERATION	180,000
NTREC	IMPLEMENT NATURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM - WPP	17,000
CTRES	IMPLEMENT CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM - WPP	18,000
MGTPA	SUPPORT AND SET-UP OF SPECIAL EVENTS	50,000
MAINT	INCREASED REPAIR & MAINTENANCE OF AGING FACILITIES	150,000
MGTPA	CELEBRATION OF THE 200TH ANNIV. OF THE WHITE HOUSE	500,000
ADPRO	MAINTAIN COMPUTERIZED WHITE HOUSE DRAWING INDEX	29,000
ADPRO	NETWORKING COMPUTERS; REPLACE OUTDATED EQUIPMENT	50,000
	TOTAL --	$1,405,000

SUPPLEMENTAL HEARING INFORMATION
WOLF TRAP FARM PARK

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
INTVS	During 1990, the Wolf Trap Foundation, who has responsibility for booking performances in the Filene Center, extended the season through mid-September weekends. In order for NPS to fulfill our responsibility in this overall mission, we need to extend the entire seasonal staff to cover the longer season (17 weeks). Rising costs continue to erode ability to maintain required level of seasonal staff to provide adequate visitor services throughout the performance season. These positions are critical for crowd control, parking, ushering, stagedoor operations, custodial services, and supplies/materials, to ensure health and safety for increased numbers of park visitors.	110,000
VISPR	Onsite picnicking, concessionnaires, and the increased number of special events (260 in 1989) before and during performances (over 100 shows scheduled for 1990), generate significant sanitation and trash pickup needs. Continual price increases at the landfills/dumps warrant the need for increased trash removal services. With Servicewide interest regarding the separation of aluminum, colored glass, and paper, the park will need to increase materials and FTE's to accomplish this task. Without funding, sanitation schedules will have to be lengthened, increasing existing problems caused by rodents and hazardous debris, including glass.	42,000
INTVS	To provide: (1) Theatre-in-the-Woods performing arts programs for children during the summer months. This includes maintaining adequate seasonal personnel services, necessary supplies and materials, and to maintain a professional level of contractural performances, including Saturday Operas. A major portion of the Wolf Trap interpretive program consists of professional performances in the Theatre-in-the-Woods. Programs include dance, mime, song, puppetry, and story telling primarily directed toward children, acquainting them with performing arts and	50,000

including a large portion of participatory theatre. Attendance is made up primarily of children, disabled visitors, and senior citizens. (2) Pre-Performance Previews. This includes professional artists who interpret the full spectrum of cultural arts and our heritage. The above programs were instituted during the park's opening season and continues to interpret our resources - performing arts. The above programs must be significantly curtailed or discontinued due to rising costs unless additional funds are made available.

MAINT 25,000

The Filene Center facilities must be kept in an operational mode throughout the entire year in order to prevent damage to the sophisticated equipment. Current park maintenance staff, supplies and materials, are insufficient to handle the increased mechanical and general upkeep requirements of all components of Filene Center II. Service and maintenance contracts are necessary on a continuing basis. The more complex sophisticated electrical systems, fire and intrusion alarm systems, and mechanical operating systems, will all require an increase to the park base. The present support level for maintenance contracts and materials is insufficient to guarantee a fully operational theatre during the performance season. Malfunctions of this equipment could result in disruptions of performances. Moreover, this presents a threat of fire and safety hazard to the public, employees and the performing artists.

MAINT 350,000

Regional cyclic funds are insufficient to complete programmed park cyclic maintenance projects, primarily due to the use of funds for emergency repairs to the Filene Center as outlined in the deficiency/latent defects list. Projected funds have been drastically reduced in the two major categories "Structural Preventive Maintenance, Filene Center," and "Theatre Equipment and Rigging Maintenance." Other specific packages have been deferred thereby increasing the backlog of projects to be completed. Some projects will eventually become more costly to repair or replace, and some will have potential impact on the health and safety of performers, stagehands, employees, and the public.

Additionally, recent engineering reports have identified several deficiencies in the Filene Center grid that will require corrections. Further analysis is needed in several other areas throughout the Center including the roof and the outside walls.

NTRES	A resource-based information program needs to be established to guide the overall management of park resources. A GIS component is identified in the Park Resources Management Plan. Partial FTE, supplies and materials, research and/or contractural services, will be required.	25,000
MAINT	The complexity of the state-of-the-art technical facilities at the Filene Center, which is in operation 24 hours a day/7 days a week during the season, including sophisticated high-tech performances, increased performers' technical staff and stagehands, plus increased public visitation with no curfew imposed, has presented extraordinary demands on the park's ability to provide electrical service and the new FTS 2000 system. Funds are not adequate to meet the demand.	75,000
MGTPA	The Park identified 36 deficiences for the November 1988 report. Several items have been identified for correction through the general management plan process. The Park has completed five projects. Sixteen projects remain unfunded. Examples include major structural retrofitting and modification to programs.	50,000
MGTPA	An Information Database and Plan of Action must be prepared by Engineers with appropriate technical expertise in complex structures/mechanical systems and state-of-the-art theatrical operations. Implementation of an efficient Facilities Maintenance Management System for both annual and cyclic maintenance requires these sequential steps: (1) develop information database; (2) prepare plan of action; (3) implement programs. Usable basic information has not been fully developed in this not yet federally-owned building.	120,000

Function Subtotals: MGTPA = 170,000
INTVS = 160,000
VISPR = 42,000
MAINT = 450,000
NTRES = 25,000

TOTAL: = 847,000

Supplemental Hearing Information
National Capital Region Headquarters

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
MGTPA	The parks in the National Capital Region are experiencing tremendous impacts from encroachment of urban expansion and development. Developers are continually challenging park boundary lines as they begin to develop adjacent to our parks. Several incidents have resulted in civil litigation to settle on damages resulting from these disputes. In addition, many of our parks have boundary lines which are not accurate or have never been surveyed. The requested amount would provide funding for contract surveyors to work with our most serious boundary problems at a rate of 9 to 13 miles per year. At present, we have at least 56 miles of boundary which have a priority need for surveying and monumentation at a cost approaching $1.0 million. The identified survey needs represent park requests where litigation is pending, where there is high probability that encroachment has occurred, where land development is imminent and where existing park surveys conflict with the survey of an abutter.	200,000
MGTPA	The use of the Geographical Information System (GIS) is becoming an important resource management and decision making tool for managing park resources. The advantages in storing spatial digital data in an interactive GIS for use in creating, inventorying, managing, analyzing and displaying mapped information is critical for resource protection in the parks. The parks in the National Capital Region continue to develop their GIS program to provide ever increasing support. There are six parks that have, or are in the process of creating GIS resource inventories. Two additional parks will start gathering information for their resource inventory needs this year. There are GIS stations at three parks and one station in the Region.	229,000

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
	Currently, only one Regional employee and two park employees have an adequate understanding of GIS. These three employees have GIS as a collateral duty. The five FTE's would be used to increase the technical capabilities of personnel in the Regional Office and the parks.One FTE would be used to establish a full time GIS Specialist in the Regional Office in support of development of park GIS Programs. The National Capital Region is unique in that many of the parks are located close to one another, therefore, one FTE would be used to support several parks. Additional funding will be used for supplies, training, equipment and maintenance agreements.	
MGTPA	Outreach interpretive programs by several parks in the National Capital Region will further the education initiative of the Department by providing staffing to work with local schools and park neighbors to educate them on park values and interpretive themes. Subjects will range from site specific issues such as a visitor ethics for park use, resource protection and visitor safety to wide-ranging issues such as environmental education. Outreach efforts will specifically include Historically Black Colleges and Universities. An outreach program is particularly well-suited to the needs of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, as many people thinkg of the GW Parkway as only a roadway. It is, however, over 7,000 acres of urban parkland that provide a wide variety of natural, cultural and recreational experiences for both local and national visitors. As a part of the national incentive on education, in order to provide greater protection for these resources, and to provide a better definition of the Parkway as an administrative unit, the current school programs will be expanded and an outreach program will be developed for both school and community groups. Funding will be required for staff and materials to provide a significant on-site school program at each of the program sites on the Parkway and to tie an outreach program for local school districts and the local community to each site's interpretive program. Parkway sites include: Great Falls, Virginia; Turkey Run Recreation Area; Fort Marcy; Theodore Roosevelt Island; L.B. Johnson Grove; Dyke Marsh; Fort Hunt; Glen Echo Park, and Clara Barton NHS.	405,000

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
	At C&O Canal, funds will permit the reintroduction of the outreach program which had been cancelled in the past due to lack of funds. Local schools and civic organizations along the 184 mile canal will be targeted. Park neighbors, particularly along the middle and upper canal, are heavy recreation users of the canal and river, but often have not received the NPS message of the need for visitor safety and the need to protect the fragile historic and natural resources. These needed contacts will be made both offsite and onsite through school visits, talks at civic organizations and one-on-one contacts at canal sites which are heavily used by local park neighbors.	
	Rock Creek Park has an active nature center but needs additional seasonals to further an outdoor environmental education program. In addition, both the park and a satellite area, Meridian Hill, are experiencing heavy use of recent immigrant populations who are not aware of the ethics of proper park use or of the values of environmental education because of budget, language and cultural barriers. Outreach interpretation is needed particularly to reclaim Meridian Hill from illegal uses, such as drug sales, and restore it to family use.	
	National Capital Parks-East has further need for interpretive outreach to increase visitor safety and reduce vandalism of park structures and resources. Education is the key to developing new visitor attitudes and actions to protect the parks and the people who use them.	
	On a Regionwide basis, agreements will be signed with Historical Black Colleges and Universities to conduct interpretive programs, research and training relative to African American History. These schools will also conduct inventories and perform condition assessments of NCR facilities for the Maintenance Management System in all NCR parks.	

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
MGTPA	It is imperative for proper management of resources that the collection and development of a computerized data base on the natural resources occurring in park areas be initiated. Such an organized database of natural resources will allow the description and categorization of habitats and their interrelationships within a park area and between similar park areas. In addition, as a result of base-line inventory data and in field observations, several programs need to be implemented to mitigate severe impacts to the natural resources. A water quality program including qualified sampling is needed in several park areas to determine pollution impacts. Carrying capacity studies to document the impact of visitor use on fragile resources is needed to support an apparent severe impact to the elm trees along the National Mall. A trail study is needed in several areas to develop plans to mitigate overuse of trails and other impact areas. Public Law 96-515 requires each park to inventory and survey its archeological resources. Likewise, NPS policy requires such basic resource date prior to park planning and development, including 106 compliance. While some inventory and survey at Antietam National Battlefield Park has been completed using Cultural Resource Preservation funding (CRPP), it will be many years before a reliable survey is completed. There has been no work accomplished on the Stuart Hill Tract in Manassas National Battlefield Park. The threat of damage and destruction of archaeological sites and artifacts due to looting and illegal collecting is exaggerated without this knowledge of resources. These programs can be initiated through cooperative agreements with other agencies, colleges and universities and through contracting with private industry. Implementation is critical to the continued efforts being put forth to maintain our parks as they exist today. In addition, a Regional Horticulturist position has been unfunded since 1986. This position is also critical for the continuing efforts related	300,000

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
	to visual quality of the resource activities throughout the Region. This position is responsible for the development or review of all plans and specifications related to horticultural activity within the Region. The individual would inspect park areas including cultural landscaping and natural areas to assure compliance with appropriate management and maintenance standards as well as for safety related issues. This position would inspect plant material before delivery and during planting to assure compliance with specifications, quality and quantity of work. The person would work with the training division to develop appropriate training courses for park personnel in the management and maintenance of natural, cultural and formal landscaping. There are many extensive and major historic structures in the National Capital Region, most are not provided with any sort of adequate protection from structural fires. As historic structures, many are wooden and at a high risk of damage by fire. Fire suppression and detection systems need to be developed and installed for all historic and irreplaceable cultural resources.	
MGTPA	Reductions in regional office programs have created a situation where on-board salary needs can no longer be met within the funds allocated to the Land Use Office. This office has carried a number of vacancies for several years, and experiences increasing difficulty in accomplishing necessary work. On behalf of the Regional Director, this office coordinates, monitors, reviews, and inspects all construction/development activities undertaken by public and private entities affecting parkland, and is mandated to respond to legal requirements brought about by NPS involvement in lands-related issues (exchanges, non-NPS use of parklands). Past occurrences evidence an established need to provide a liaison function with these entities to ensure proper coordination of these activities from the planning phase through to completion. Environmentally sensitive areas and valuable historical and natural resources are frequently at risk, and require technical services performed (appraisals, title evidence research, mapping, & monitoring and inspection of sites, to minimize adverse impacts on park resources.	97,000

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
	Vacancies which have occurred have not been filled in recent years due to steadily reducing funding levels, and all staff are experiencing continuing and increasing difficulties in providing timely and thorough responses to Regional concerns. These services are not provided elsewhere in the Region, and the Region cannot adequately protect public interests in the lands to be affected unless additional funding is provided.	
MGTRPA	The 1988 Operation Evaluation for NCR identified the need for a centralized monuments conservation program. The key to establishing a coordinated conservation program is the creation of a regional conservator position responsible for overseeing the conservation and restoration of the monuments and statuary throughout the Region. This position is particularly important in view of the Region's almost two hundred statues and monuments and the highly visible nature and significance of those in downtown Washington. The incumbent would function at the same level as the Regional Historical Architect, Regional Historian, Regional Archeologist and would be responsible for consolidating and prioritizing the monument conservation needs of the Region. Many of the Region's monuments are among the most highly visited in the System and require technical expertise not presently available within the Regional Office. It is critical that the limited funding available for monument conservation be focused on those monuments and statues most deserving of preservation work. Funding this position would ensure that these cultural resources would be afforded the same level of professional support the Service currently provides its archeological and architectural resources.	65,000
MGTPA	NPS preservation practices dictate that we maintain a stable environment at the Museum & Archeological Regional Storage Facility (MARS) for the cultural resources stored there. This funding is requested to allow us to meet this critical requirement which is part of Special Directive 80-1. The Standard Level Users Charge (SLUC) had been paid for by the Washington Office as a part of the leasing agreement. However, in 1989, WASO informed the Region that they would no longer pay for this service and the costs have had to be absorbed by the Region.	50,000

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
MGTPA	MARS is continuing to expand and grow. The facility currently contains 150,000 historic items and 1.5 million archeological items. In addition, there are tens of thousands of objects waiting to be brought to the facility which will require accessioning, cataloging, stabilization and storage. The present staff cannot handle this increased workload. Additional base funding is required to provide adequate care, cataloging and preservation of these items.	160,000
MGTPA	As the Automated National Catalog System (ANCS) program continues to develop and grow in the NPS, there is a need at the Regional Office to coordinate this program which has now been implemented in the parks. This coordination is required both for the running of the ANCS program on the computer (i.e., hardware and software) as well as for the cataloging expertise which is so vital to proper cataloging.	35,000
MGTPA	The purpose of the Design Services Office is to fulfill park requests for projects to improve/facilitate maintenance operations, protect park resources, provide for visitor safety and improve visual quality. As NCR park facilities and landscapes age, there are increasing needs to rehabilitate historic structures and park landscapes and facilities developed during the Beautification (1960's) and Bicentennial (1970's) construction programs, as well as previously-constructed parks. Over the years, many of these parks have been severely impacted by changed types and intensities of use and use patterns and decreased maintenance. Consequently, in order to up-grade/facilitate maintenance of these parks and protect park resources (cultural and natural), there is a need to redesign or rehabilitate them in accord with current user needs and levels of maintenance and correct deficiencies to protect health, safety and welfare.	180,000

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
	Funding is needed to fill authorized design/support positions to enable restoration for parks of professional services lost when funds for vacated positions were redirected to cover increased salary and benefit costs, fixed services such as space and utilities, and increased costs of supplies and materials. Restored funding is being requested for a Mechanical Engineer (GS-07/09), Architect (GS-07/09), Landscape Architect (GS-07/09) and Engineering Draftsman (GS-05). If such positions are not funded, increasing park requests for professional services to fulfill needs for park maintenance/rehabilitation projects to protect park resources and correct deficiencies will not be met.	
MGTPA	The Computer-Aided Drafting System (CADD) in Design Services is the only one in the Region and thus serves all parks as well as the Regional headquarters. The FY 88/89 investment in CADD hardware and software was almost $150,000. The value of existing design, topographic and boundary survey files for use on the CADD system is estimated at $1,000,000. An additional $250,000 worth of files is presently under development. The Regional Director has endorsed the use of CADD in Design Services as an efficient and economical tool to document existing conditions and utility and boundary surveys, study multiple design alternatives, and prepare detailed construction drawings. The resultant information is used for design, maintenance, resource management, boundary protection, and on-going park operations. Increased emphasis on resource management and infrastructure initiatives are expected to generate increased requests from all park areas for completion of boundary, topographic and utility surveys for use of boundary and resource protection and park facility and landscape rehabilitation. The CADD system is currently in caretaker status with support from professional staff who perform system set-up, file management, operation and daily maintenance. Their previous experience is minimal and production requires considerable training time. This diverts time from production of project design work.	110,000

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
	In order to maximize use and value of the CADD system, a full-time CADD Operator/System Manager is needed to keep the system running, implement security procedures for White House files, develop and enforce user guidelines and train users, order supplies and equipment, and serve as liaison with the CADD manufacturer. An Engineering Draftsman is also needed to provide support by checking information and documenting it into the CADD system to help free engineering time for supervision of survey contracts and accomplishment of design/construction projects.	
	Annual maintenance, supplies and software upgrades are essential to ensure efficient, productive and continuous operation of the system and enhance and protect the initial investment. Training and related travel are needed to make operators fully functional and enhance their abilities to utilize the system and its programs.	
	Requested funding and FTE's would enable hiring of a CADD Operator/System Manager (GS-11/12) and Engineering Draftsman (GS-05/06) as well as securing of a maintenance contract, supplies programs and upgrades, and training and travel to enable maximum utilization of CADD to benefit parks and the Region.	
MGTPA	A camera is needed by NCR's Office of Equal Opportunity for recording events in connection with special emphasis on meetings and exhibits that the Office of Equal Opportunity participates in.	1,000
MGTPA	A new attractive exhibit is needed for the Equal Opportunity office to use in job fairs, recruitment at colleges and wherever equal opportunity is emphasized in public displays. We have many calls for our exhibit, which is now in need of new photographs to replace damaged ones, and graphics, etc.	10,000
	A brochure to accompany this exhibit describing EO laws and practices is also necessary to provide information in connection with the exhibit and also for use with inquiries about the EO process. This brochure would be a new addition to the EO office and a very necessary one when EO staff are recruiting at colleges and job fairs.	

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
MAINT	For the past several years, the Regional equipment repair account has been funded at $653,800 which has proven insufficient. In FY-88 the account was supplemented by $50,000 at the Regional level. This was expended by June and benefitting accounts funded an additional $50,00. In FY-89 the account was expended in early summer forcing the parks to fund their own repairs. Parks also delayed repairs until the start of FY-90. In FY-90 the shortfall will escalate due to decreasing financial capabilities to acquire equipment replacement items. This fund is also greatly affected by weather conditions. For instance, a harsh winter requires more vehicle repairs.	150,000
MAINT	Although the NCR Office of Equal Opportunity has the ADP equipment required for completing financial reports, Compuserv, and day to day correspondence, antiquated furniture has made it difficult to achieve the best results. We are now requesting up-to-date furniture in which our computers and printers can be placed for the most efficient use of this ADP equipment.	40,000
MAINT	An updated push-button telephone system is necessary to conform with the other phone systems in the building for receiving and responding to calls as well as an answering device to receive calls when the staff is not in the office.	2,000
MAINT	During recent years, Regional equipment replacement money has been approximately $1.2 million per year. The capability to maintain an adequate fleet with that amount of funding has deteriorated to the point where less than one-third of approved replacement items can be purchased and safety standards are endangered as the average age of the fleet is about 10 years. It would require $7.5 million to bring the fleet into conformance with existing standards. $3 million per year in subsequent years will keep the fleet up-to-date and reliable, resulting in decreased equipment repair costs.	3,000,000

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
MGTPA	Funding is needed to bring the program to a level which will meet current demands as well as begin to eliminate some of the backlog of project work that has been deferred over the past 12 years. Continued deferral of projects results in continuing and accelerated deterioration of facilities resulting in an increased demand for Repair/Rehabilitation funds. Approximately 120 additional projects would be accomplished.	3,000,000
INTVS	The purpose of Carter Barron Amphitheatre is to provide a cultural arts facility for the Washington metropolitan area at an affordable price for all residents, to serve as a cultural arts enrichment center for the youth, for families of lower and middle income and continue the tradition of Carter Barron. The Carter Barron Amphitheatre has maintained a rich tradition of providing quality entertainment. Its programs are geared to attract people from all over the metropolitan area. The programs also serve as an avenue for local artists to perform with national acts and provide incentive for the perpetuation of the cultural arts and community outreach.	500,000
INTVS	The Fort Dupont Summer Theatre has been in existence for over 10 years and in that period of time has provided thousands of people in Washington with a theatre in a part of the city where few theatres exist. In addition to the two summer theatre operations, there are also several other programs which have become an intregral part of our community outreach efforts. These programs include Drug Free America, Family Fun Day, Noon Hour Concerts, and a Big Band Concert series.	

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
	The Carter Barron Amphitheatre is supported by a congressional appropriation totaling $34,100, an "anticipated" donation which has topped out at $60,000, and projected ticket sales. The congressional appropriation has never increased while theatre operating expenses have soared.	

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
	The Fort Dupont Summer Theatre is supported by an "anticipated" donation of $40,000 and projected ticket sales at Carter Barron Amphitheatre.	
	We believe both theatres are an important part of any efforts made by the National Park Service toward community outreach.	
INTVS	Funds are requested to restore the National Capital Region's performing arts program to its FY-90 appropriated level. In FY-91, the performing arts program will be cut by $584,000 at the direction of the Office of Management and Budget. These cuts will impact the Capital Concert Series at the U.S. Capitol, and the program support provided to Ford's Theatre and to the Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts.	584,000
	The Capital Concert Series has, for the past several years, provided three National Symphony Orchestra concerts free to the public on Memorial Day, July 4th and Labor Day. This program will have to be reduced by $240,000, resulting in the elimination of 2 of the 3 concerts (Memorial Day and Labor Day). In addition, funding for televising the July 4th concert will be reduced by almost 20 percent. Funds provided to the NPS for its logistical support of the concert series will be decreased by $33,000, representing a two-third's reduction.	
	At Wolf Trap, support of the program and funding for stagehands will be reduced by $227,000. The programmatic impact of this cut remains unknown at this time, as that determination will have to be made by the	

Wolf Trap Foundation, the organization administering the performing arts program.

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
	At Ford's Theatre, $84,000 will be cut from the programs, eliminating the NPS funding of usher positions at the theatre. Once again, the actual impact on the Ford's Theatre program will be determined by the decisions made by the organization administering the performing arts program, in this case, the Ford's Theatre Society.	
INTVS	The National Symphony Orchestra (NSO) has been mandated by Congress to perform three concerts on the west lawn of the Capitol. An appropriation from Congress to the National Park Service has remained the same over the years while costs have correspondingly increased. With this appropriation, the National Park Service compensates the NSO, pays for televising of the July 4th concert, as well as provides support costs, such as staging, lighting, personnel and other needs. With rising inflation as well as absorbing pay costs and Gramm-Rudman adjustments, the amount does not meet these annual costs. In addition, the fiscal year 1990 budget included an appropriation to the Department of Defense for televising of the Memorial Day Concert. This change requires additional support by the Park Service. There is also, in fiscal year 1990, a request from Congress to provide support for a fourth concert by the American-Soviet Youth Orchestra. As	18,000

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
	with the televising of the Memorial Day concert, this too, requires additional funding. At present, an agreement with Oberlin College of Ohio will provide for reimbursement to the NPS for some of the 1990 expenses. However, should this become an annual concert, the NPS should seek annual support costs for these additional concerts.	
INTVS	Each year the National Park Service provides support for the July Fourth Celebration on the Monument Grounds. Since the days of the Beach Boys, the National Park Service has tried, successfully, to provide entertainment which would be enjoyable for the entire family. Our efforts have led to such notable artists as Shirley Jones and Gary Morris appearing with the Navy Band. However, in order to continue providing quality entertainment, an increase is requested so that solicitation for for entertainment can be competitive without sacrificing the quality of the entertainment. At the present time, funding is provided through Regional sources and no additional funds are appropriated to cover the Public Affairs printing, on-site telephones, personnel photo processing, which costs approximately $4,000 to $5,000.	25,000
INTVS	We are requesting an increase in order to hire two temporary clerk typists to assist the two divisions with an overwhelming number of phone calls and written correspondence. The individuals would be of great assistance during our busiest season, April through December. The Division of Public Information is responsible for providing on-going visitor information to an estimated 500 callers weekly, plus answering an estimated 300 letters weekly. Additionally, it has responsibility for providing,	25,000

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
	for providing, through news releases and Public Service Announcements (written), information on park programs, policies and activities which affect the public. It also publishes KIOSK, a monthly calendar of park events which goes to more than 6,000 readers. More than 200 releases are issued annually and responds to some several thousand media inquiries annually. It also oversees the planning and coordination with Public Events for major national celebrations, such as Independence Day, the Pageant of Peace and the Cherry Blossom Festival. This Division is the only office within the National Park Service that provides audio-visual services, such as still photography and video taping, production of slide and video programs to document important events, activities, resource damage, structures, facilities and other needs for the Region. This Division also works closely with the Harpers Ferry Publications Division and NCR park areas to assure that visitor brochures are updated, printed as needed and available to the parks. The Division of Public Events is responsible for receiving, negotiating and issuing approximately 1,500 First Amendment and Special Event Public Gathering Permits annually, In addition, this office is responsible for coordinating approximately 400 commercial filming permits for photography requests for the National Capital Region. The Division also coordinates such community outreach programs such as the Fort Dupont Summer Theatre, Carter Barron Amphitheatre, and the National Symphony Concert sales.	

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
	The Public Affairs Office fields approximately 150 to 200 phone calls a day, ranging from the general public to permit inquiries, the media, congressional offices and a myriad of other government, private and event international organizations.	
MAINT	Existing funding levels have not allowed the Region to keep pace with currently identified work load as identified on the Region Inventory of Park Requirements. Additional funding will allow NCR to meet health and safety standards that cannot be met at the current funding level. Particular attention needs to be paid to underground fuel storage tanks, and to repair or deactivation of existing dams. Additionally, funds are needed to improve the condition of park roads and bridges to meet contemporary standards. FHWA "Park Roads and Parkways, Inventory/Inspection Program, Intermediate Summary Report" (March 1988) identifies improvement needs of $160,000,000 for repair of the Region's 272 miles of parkways and roads and 134 bridges. Over 58 percent of the Region's roadways are rated in fair to poor condition. Current funding in the Federal Lands Highway Program is insufficient to even maintain the system in its present condition. NCR parkways and bridges carry over 53 percent of the traffic for the entire Service. Funding would also be utilized to perform asbestos removal. Asbestos has been long determined to be a serious health risk to humans. Several of the structures in question are used primarily for visitor use activities, e.g. the Visitor Center at Prince William Forest Park, and the cabin camps built by the Civilian Conservation Corps are used as sleeping quarters or adapted for other visitor uses, and some areas used for equipment storage.	4,300,000

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
	Increased funding level will also improve the quality of facilities and allow rehabilitation to meet the needs of special populations as required by Federal statute.	
CTRES	A number of natural resource issues that are prevalent within the urban ecology are currently being neglected due to lack of staff and funding at NCR's Center for Urban Ecology (CUE). Because of this need, we propose setting up the Center for Urban Ecology as an independent field office to better serve the needs of the urban parks within the National Capital Region. Because so many of NCR's parks are located within an urban environment, the regional natural sciences program is frequently inundated with requests to assist with a number of uniquely urban natural resource issues. Particularly stressed are those park areas located within the monumental core. The staff at the Center for Urban Ecology is unique in the Service because of its focus on critical urban resource issues. The staff provides assistance to the parks on day-to-day issues, as well as performing research on a number of vegetative diseases, urban wildlife, and pest-control problems. Due to minimal staff and funding levels, CUE has recently focused more on the day-to-day issues and, from necessity, neglected some of the critical research areas. Because other regions frequently come to CUE for technical assistance, the research void affects not only the parks in other regions as well.	250,000

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
	Example of issues frequently addressed include: disease diagnosis and control with particular emphasis on dutch elm disease; pest identification and control, particularly gypsy moth control; urban wildlife management, with particular emphasis on avian botulism and rabies; soil compaction, particularly in the monumental core area; the intrusion of exotic plant species such as kudzu, wisteria, and english ivy; and aquatic biology and water resources within the urban scene. In addition to more adequately dealing with these issues, funds are needed to conduct short-term, low cost park specific research such as structural pest inspections, soil chemical/physical evaluation, water quality determinations, evaluation of vertebrate pest problems, site specific plant ecological support, and more diagnosis of vegetation diseases and pests. A particularly compelling example of the need for diagnosis of vegetation diseases is the current attempt to develop a method of treatment for dogwood anthracnose, a disease currently affecting thousands of dogwoods in the National Capital Region that is spreading at an alarming rate. The ability of scientists at CUE to develop a method of treatment to diminish the spread of this disease is compromised by the time needed to respond to the individual park problems that, although routine in nature, are beyond the purview of the park resource manager. Additional staff and funding would enable the Center to provide needed technical assistance to parks, while at the same time allowing each scientist the opportunity to conduct credible research on problems unique to urban national parks.	

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
	The natural resource component of most national parks in the National Capital Region may not be the focal point of the park, but it is essential to the setting, theme, visual quality, management and visitor experience of the park. The soils are highly man-influenced, ornamental (often non-native) plants are used extensively in landscaped settings of park areas, some exotic plants have become invasive of natural plant communities, wildlife is managed from an urban, man-influenced perspective; pathogenesis, pests and disease require the technical and scientific insights to be properly managed. Providing such technical assistance demands well trained individuals working closely with professionals who understand all facets of a problem. The inability of scientists at the CUE to spend adequate time studying new problems was identified as a critical deficiency in the natural science program during the Operations Evaluation of the National Capital Region in 1988.	
CTRES	Existing funding levels do not allow the Region to keep up with essential preventive maintenance required for monuments, fountains, statuary, pools and historic structures, buildings, and landscapes as identified in the 10 year program. At current levels, maintenance will continue to be deferred resulting in an ever increasing backlog of projects and continued deterioration of historic fabric and structure. Additional funds would allow approximately 25 additional projects each year.	1,100,000
RGADM	Employee relocation costs have increased steadily in the last several years. Regionwide costs in FY 86 were $392,000, in FY 87 $530,000, in FY 88 and FY 89 $555,000.	350,000

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
	Among the reasons for this dramatic rise in costs is the availability of relocation contracts to all transferring employees who desire to use this service. Use of relocation contracts has far exceeded the Region's budget for incidental employee expenses. The minimum contract for a single employee is $8,000. When this account is extended, park areas are forced to fund the relocation themselves or to delay hiring.	
RGADM	Currently, a portion of the NCR Contracting Division is funded through the Regional cyclic maintenance program. This practice began during the PRIP program, as a portion of the funds available through PRIP were used for this purpose to facilitate the contracting work needed to accomplish the PRIP program goals. After the PRIP program ended, funding for these positions was provided through the cyclic maintenance account. Although inappropriate to fund permanent positions through this project account, to discontinue the practice would mean that the contracting needs of the Region could not be met. Funds are requested for 14 FTE's and $525,000 so that this portion of the contracting operation may be base funded. Additionally, the Office of the Associate Regional Director, Administration is currently 98 percent personnel services and cannot be reduced further. Funding in FY 92 will be insufficient to cover the salaries of the ARD and the secretary, and the program requires an additional $15,000.	540,000
RFADM	We are asking for a one time increase of $48,000 in order to accomplish several administratively lacking items within our budget.	48,000

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
	1. The first and foremost item is the purchase of computers. The National Park Service has set certain standards as they pertain to computer technology. Public Affairs cannot meet the Regional standards for word processing programs as well as the use of computers for time and attendance, because much of the computer hardware and software are either non-existent or outdated. The purchase of new computers would bring this office in line with the rest of the Service. $30,000	
	2. The purchase of a new copy machine would help tremendously with the amount of copying that is done in this office. More than 1,500 public use permits and applications must be duplicated requiring multiple copies to be distributed to concerned parks, offices, the U.S. Park Police and others. Daily newspaper clippings are distributed to the Regional directorate and all parks. Our present copier is at least 5 years old and requires frequent servicing. Although service calls are answered within 24 hours, the time spent finding other sources for copying can be frustrating, inefficient and time consuming when deadlines are pressing. The number of public use permits has increased from 800 to about 1,500 yearly and by themselves would justify the purchase of a new copier. $12,000	
	3. This office is responsible for photographing the various programs and projects handled by this region as well as many at the Wasington Office and Dept. of the Interior. Most of our camera equipment is outdated and in need of replacement. $6,000	

FUNCTION	DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION	FUNDS
ADPRO	Information Management Division was established in 1983 but no funds have been added then or now to the General Administration (GA) fund. This regional AFP division implements Servicewide and Regionwide systems such as the Federal Financial System, Administrative Financial System, PAYPERS and its replacement. Since computer technology has increased greatly in the last decade, so has the need for technical support. This requires 10 FTE's and $420,000.	420,000

Function Totals		
	MGTPA =	$ 4,842,000
	MAINT =	7,456,000
	INTVS =	1,152,000
	CTRES =	1,350,000
	RGADM =	938,000
	ADPRO =	420,000
	TOTAL	$ 16,158,000

Page No. 1
05/02/90

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
** ANTI		
ANTI -303	REHABILITATE HOUSING UNITS 1 & 3	130.0
ANTI -271	REHABILITATE PARK ROADS	2405.0
ANTI -242	FIRE DETECTION & SUPPRESSION - HIST. STRUCT. - ANTI PHASE II	150.0
ANTI -315	STABILIZE AND RESTORE MUMMA HOUSE	150.0
ANTI -315	RESTORE MUMMA, OTTO, SHERRICK HOUSES, MUMMA BARN & SMKEHOUSE	2106.0
ANTI -308	EMERGENCY STABILIZATION - OTTO HOUSE	50.0
ANTI -284	UPGRADE LOBBY AREA - VISITOR CENTER	75.0
ANTI -287	PRESERVE LODGE BUILDING	400.0
ANTI -317	PRESERVE SHERRICK HOUSE & SMOKEHOUSE	100.0
ANTI -306	PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM - VC	10.0
ANTI -240	HISTORIC SCENE PLAN - ANTIETAM	10.0
ANTI -259	HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORTS	100.0
ANTI -232	HABS DOCUMENTATION ANTIETAM STRUCTURES - PHASE II	30.0
ANTI -303	REHAB HOUSING UNITS	75.0
ANTI -285	PROVIDE EXIT FOR LOWER LEVEL - VC	80.0
ANTI -285	PROVIDE EXIT FOR LOWER LEVEL OF VISITOR CENTER	175.0
ANTI -313	INFORMATION SIGN PROGRAM - ANTIETAM	50.0
ANTI -314	REHAB MAINTENANCE SHOP - ANTIETAM	60.0
ANTI -244	RESOURCES BASE INVENTORY - ANTIETAM PHASE I	30.0
ANTI -243	ENDANGERED SPECIES STUDY - ANTIETAM PHASE I	5.0
ANTI -241	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY - ANTIETAM PHASE II	50.0
ANTI -239	WATER RESOURCES BASE INVENTORY - ANTIETAM PHASE I	30.0
ANTI -212	PREPARE GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	100.0
ANTI -221	PREPARE INTERPRETIVE PLAN/INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	3.0
ANTI -307	RESTORATION PRY HOUSE/COMPLETION	50.0
ANTI -318	STABILIZE PRY BARN, OUTBUILDINGS & STONE WALLS	315.0
ANTI -262	MONUMENT CLEANING AND REPOINTING	100.0
ANTI -263	BRONZE STATUARY & PLAQUE CLEANING	80.0
ANTI -264	STABILIZATION OF MONUMENT FOUNDATION	75.0
ANTI -265	BRONZE PLAQUE & CARVED GRANITE REPLACEMENT	100.0
ANTI -257	REPLACE HISTORIC FENCE - POST AND RAIL - PHASE I-II	125.0
ANTI -618	REPAIR & REINFORCE STONE WALLS - PHASE II	80.0
ANTI -618	REPAIR & REINFORCE STONE WALLS - PHASE III	80.0
ANTI -287	PRESERVATION LODGE BUILDING	80.0
ANTI -318	STABILIZE PRY BARN, OUTBUILDING & STONE WALLS	525.0
ANTI -294	REPOINT NATIONAL CEMETERY WALLS - PHASE II	50.0
ANTI -295	REALIGN HEADSTONES, NATIONAL CEMETERY	30.0
ANTI -238	DCP-ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDY - TOUR ROAD - ANTIETAM	75.0
ANTI -296	CLEANUP SPONG FARM/PHILA. BRIGADE	8.0
ANTI -311	WAYSIDE EXHIBITS - ANTIETAM PARKWIDE	9.0
ANTI -319	BOUNDARY SURVEY ANTIETAM	50.0
ANTI -253	BOUNDARY SURVEY MONOCACY	50.0
ANTI -316	REHAB MUMMA BARN & SMOKEHOUSE	125.0
ANTI -298	REPAIR/REPLACE CANNON CARRIAGES HARDWARE	20.0
ANTI -297	RESURFACE BRANCH AVENUE	120.0
ANTI -312	GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) MONOCACY PHASE I	20.0
ANTI -255	MODIFY ACCESS SNAVELY FORD TRAIL (SPECIAL POPULATIONS)	50.0

Page No. 2
05/02/90

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
ANTI -250	ENDANGERED SPECIES STUDY AND INVENTORY MONOCACY	5.0
ANTI -251	RESOURCE BASE INVENTORY - MONOCACY PHASE II	30.0
ANTI -252	PREPARE AQUATIC BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY - MONO PH II	20.0
ANTI -254	WATER RESOURCES INVENTORY - MONOCACY	30.0
ANTI -286	MUMMA SPRING HOUSE PRESERVATION	10.0
ANTI -280	MONOCACY WAYSIDES - PRODUCTION	150.0
ANTI -268	REBUILD SHERRICK BARN	400.0
ANTI -248	PREPARE AQUATIC BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE INVENTORY - ANTI PHASE I	20.0
ANTI -249	BROOK TROUT RESTORATION - ANTIETAM	10.0
ANTI -107	STABILIZE PIPER FARM BUILDINGS	30.0
** Subtotal **		
		9296.0

Page No. 3
05/02/90

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
** CATO		
CATO -137	REHAB FOXVILLE-DEERFIELD ROAD	3419.0
CATO -100	REPAIR BRIDGES - B/W PARKWAY	4300.0
CATO -137	REHAB CATOCTIN PARK ROADS	1300.0
CATO -107	REHABILITATE CAMP GREENTOP	50.0
CATO -108	REHABILITATE CAMP MISTY MOUNT FOR VISITOR USE	100.0
CATO -182	EXPAND INFORMATION FACILITY - GREENBELT	75.0
CATO -106	UPGRADE VISUAL QUALITY/SAFETY - B-W PARKWAY	96000.0
CATO -116	PREPARE GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	100.0
CATO -116	GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN - INTERPRETIVE PLANNING	25.0
CATO -398	REHAB PARKWAY LIGHTING	150.0
CATO -176	REHAB HEADQUARTERS	95.0
CATO -174	REPLACE UNSAFE POTABLE WATER SYSTEM GREENBELT	750.0
CATO -156	SURFACE WATER QUALITY STUDY	10.0
CATO -147	UPGRADE CAMPGROUND FOR CONCESSIONS OPERATION - GREENBELT	650.0
CATO -177	REVISE VISITOR CENTER	75.0
CATO -157	WHITETAIL DEER RESEARCH (PHASE II)	20.0
CATO -125	REHABILITATE CAMP ROUND MEADOW FOR VISITOR USE	100.0
CATO -173	ACQUIRED PROPERTY RESTORATION - GREENBELT	45.0
CATO -160	VISITOR CENTER MUSEUM EXHIBITS (PLNG & PROD)	60.0
CATO -163	STUDY EXTIRPATED WILDLIFE AND HABITAT	4.0
CATO -162	STUDY WILDLAND FIRE EFFECTS	25.0
CATO -149	PEST MANAGEMENT STUDY - GREENBELT	3.0
CATO -158	COLLECT DATA ON ADJACENT LAND USES AND ZONING (GIS)	15.0
CATO -167	DCP-GREENTOP/MISTY MOUNT	75.0
CATO -168	WILD TURKEY MANAGEMENT STUDY	8.0
CATO -169	EXOTIC FISH IMPACTS	15.0
CATO -170	SOIL ACIDIFICATION STUDY	15.0
CATO -186	RESTROOM HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBILITY RETROFIT	60.0
** Subtotal **		
		107544.0

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
** CHOH		
CHOH -616	REPAIR WASTEWEIR, MP129.90	15.5
CHOH -717	STABILIZE & REPAIR CULVERT 23, MP. 17018	30.0
CHOH -789	REPAIR LIFT LOCK GATES - PALISADES	20.0
CHOH -791	INSTALL FACILITY FOR HANDICAP COMF. STATION - CARDEROCK, GF	50.0
CHOH -795	RESURFACE FLETCHERS ACCESS & PARKING AREAS	8.0
CHOH -802	STABILIZE AQUEDUCT WALL - PIEDMONT	55.0
CHOH -804	STABILIZE BRIDGE ABUTMENT - WILLIAMSPORT	35.0
CHOH -809	STABILIZE/REPAIR CULVERT 127	70.0
CHOH -169	RESTORE WILLIAMSPORT HISTORIC AREA - NATIONAL REGISTER	2654.0
CHOH -772	C&O CANAL HANDBOOK	40.0
CHOH -253	LOCK 33 COMPLEX - CORRECT SAFETY PROBLEMS & STABILIZE	2950.0
CHOH -906	DESILT LEVEL 14 OF C&O CANAL	1950.0
CHOH -902	REPAIR/REPLACE FLOOD DAMAGED WATER SYSTEM - PALISADES	25.0
CHOH -025	STABILIZE HISTORIC BIG SLACKWATER WALLS - UNSAFE	4158.0
CHOH -904	REPAIR WASTEWEIR AT LOCK 20, MP 14.28	60.0
CHOH -815	REPAIR WASTEWEIR #19, MP 113	25.0
CHOH -808	STABILIZE/REPAIR CULVERT 123	65.0
CHOH -818	REPLACE WASTEWEIR BRIDGE	6.0
CHOH -090	DESILT LEVELS 70 AND 69 DESIGN SEDIMENT CONTROLS	12.6
CHOH -907	REPAIR TOWPATH	535.0
CHOH -782	REPAIR FEEDER LOCK, DAM 1 REPLACE GATES, MILE 5	60.0
CHOH -819	STABILIZE CULVERTS 207 AND 206, MP 148.2 & 146.8	70.0
CHOH -684	RESURFACE PARKING LOTS AND ROADWAY - GREAT FALLS	450.0
CHOH -686	RESURFACE PARKING LOTS - CARDEROCK PICNIC AREAS	225.0
CHOH -698	RESURFACE PRIMARY ROADS (PARKWIDE)	124.8
CHOH -247	REPAIR LICKING CREEK AQUEDUCT/RESTORE EXTERIOR	250.0
CHOH -908	RESURFACE RDWYS, PARKING LOTS, UPGRADE WTR & SWR, RTNG WALLS	1030.0
CHOH -796	REPAIR/UPGRADE WATER & SEWAGE SYSTEMS, GREAT FALLS	60.0
CHOH -799	REPAIR HEADWALLS & WINGWALLS CULVERT 7	50.0
CHOH -255	REHAB CONOCOCHEAGUE AQUEDUCT PIER	150.0
CHOH -160	RESTORE CULVERTS/HISTORIC INTEGRITY - C&O CANAL	1440.0
CHOH -187	STABILIZE DAM #6 WALLS TO PROTECT VISITORS	640.0
CHOH -248	REPAIR TOWPATH RETAINING WALL DAM #5	450.0
CHOH -801	STABILIZE CULVERT 50, MP 35.03	50.0
CHOH -776	REHAB BRUNSWICK AREA	150.0
CHOH -081	ENDANGERED PLANT MANAGEMENT (PHASE IV)	15.0
CHOH -253	LOCK 33 COMPLEX - REPAIR & STABILIZE - PHASE I	550.0
CHOH -253	LOCK 33 COMPLEX - REPAIR & STABILIZE - PHASE II	1900.0
CHOH -253	LOCK 33 COMPLEX - REPAIR & STABILIZE - PHASE III	500.0
CHOH -800	STABILIZE CULVERT 48 - PIEDMONT MP 34.50	50.0
CHOH -089	FLOOD HAZARD SURVEY - PHASE III	90.0
CHOH -089	FLOOD HAZARD SURVEY - PHASE IV	70.0
CHOH -089	FLOOD HAZARD SURVEY - PHASE V	40.0
CHOH -909	REPAIR & STABILIZE CULVERTS TO PROTECT INTEGRITY OF CANAL	2950.0
CHOH -250	PRESERVE LITTLE TONOLOWAY CULVERT	82.5
CHOH -910	PRESERVE & STABILIZE LIFT LOCKS	1200.0
CHOH -814	REPAIR CULVERT 149, MP 114.3	60.0

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK	PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
CHOH	-169B	REHAB CANAL LOCK 44	255.0
CHOH	-080	NATURAL RESOURCES BASE INVENTORY (GIS) PHASE I	48.0
CHOH	-080	NATURAL RESOURCES BASE INVENTORY (GIS) PHASE II	48.0
CHOH	-911	STABILIZE & REHAB LOCKHOUSES	735.0
CHOH	-767	REPAIR STONE HOUSE, GREAT FALLS	55.0
CHOH	-022	STABILIZE DAM #6 WALL/PROTECT VISITORS - WEST VIRGINIA	240.0
CHOH	-084	VISITOR USE ANALYSIS AND IMPACT STUDY PHASE I	40.0
CHOH	-084	VISITOR USE ANALYSIS AND IMPACT STUDY PHASE II	40.0
CHOH	-084	VISITOR USE ANALYSIS AND IMPACT STUDY PHASE III	40.0
CHOH	-036	RESTORE MONOCACY RIVER AQUEDUCT	13100.0
CHOH	-805	STABILIZE BRIDGE ABUTMENT - NOLANDS FERRY	20.0
CHOH	-770A	WAYSIDES - SENECA TO CUMBERLAND (PROD)	150.0
CHOH	-770B	WAYSIDES	190.0
CHOH	-020	PRESERVE SECTION HOUSE PAW PAW TUNNEL	24.0
CHOH	-169	RESTORE WILLIAMSPORT HISTORIC AREA	2654.0
CHOH	-125	PRESERVE SHEPHARDSTOWN RIVER LOCK	108.0
CHOH	-011	FLUME REPAIRS - 6,9,10,14,21 PLANNING	13.0
CHOH	-095	ASSESS SEDIMENTATION IMPACTS	30.0
CHOH	-901	REPAIR UNSAFE TOWPATH VISITOR SAFETY	135.0
CHOH	-726	REPAIR AND RESURFACE TOWPATH	200.0
CHOH	-726	REPAIR AND RESURFACE TOWPATH ROADS	200.0
CHOH	-059	CULVERT REPAIRS MILE 1.48	130.0
CHOH	-060	CULVERT REPAIRS MILE 12.26	55.0
CHOH	-621	REFURBISH RUINS LOCK HOUSE 51 AT MILE 122.6	5.6
CHOH	-794	RESURFACE SENECA AREA ACCESS	18.0
CHOH	-637	STABILIZE 13 LIFT LOCKS 2,3,4,23,24,25,32 37,42 44 53,57,67	325.0
CHOH	-703	REFURBISH LOCKHOUSES 25,28,29,43,70, AND 31	90.0
CHOH	-096	RIPARIAN HABITAT STABILIZATION PHASE I	20.0
CHOH	-096	RIPARIAN HABITAT STABILIZATION PHASE II	20.0
CHOH	-096	RIPARIAN HABITAT STABILIZATION PHASE III	35.0
CHOH	-003	PRESERVE LIFT LOCK 7	125.0
CHOH	-091	FISHERY HABITAT SURVEY AND REHABILITATION PHASE I	30.0
CHOH	-091	FISHERY HABITAT AND REHABILITATION PHASE II	15.0
CHOH	-091	FISHERY HABITAT AND REHABILITATION PHASE III	15.0
CHOH	-634	REPAIR 4 WASTEWEIRS	73.5
CHOH	-010	LEVEL #16 WALL REPAIRS (CONSTRUCTION)	100.0
CHOH	-011	FLUME REPAIRS - 6,9,10,14,21	110.0
CHOH	-066	CULVERT REPAIRS MILE 15.26 #21	65.0
CHOH	-668	REPAIR CULVERT 42	56.0
CHOH	-067	CULVERT REPAIRS MILE 15.85 #22	65.0
CHOH	-803	RESURFACE MONOCACY MAINTENANCE	20.0
CHOH	-097	HYDRILLA SURVEY AND DREDGING PHASE I	25.0
CHOH	-097	HYDRILLA SURVEY AND DREDGING PHASE II	30.0
CHOH	-097	HYDRILLA SURVEY AND DREDGING PHASE III	10.0
CHOH	-098	HYDROLOGIC STUDY	30.0
CHOH	-069	REHAB TIDE LOCK	60.0
CHOH	-725	STABILIZE GREAT FALLS TAVERN	50.0
CHOH	-187	STABILIZE DAM #6 ABUTMENT	500.0

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK	PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
CHOH	-077	IMPROVE GREAT FALLS ENTRANCE ROAD & PARKING LOT	450.0
CHOH	-027	REBUILD FOOTBRIDGE OLMSTEAD ISLE/PROTECT VISITORS	734.0
CHOH	-657	STABILIZE CULVERT HEADWALLS AND WINGWALLS	48.0
CHOH	-037	STABILIZE JARBO BROTHERS STORE RUINS	20.0
CHOH	-076	REPAIR MACMAHONS MILL/STRUCTURAL DAMAGE	35.0
CHOH	-093	AQUATIC RESOURCES INVENTORY PHASE I	20.0
CHOH	-093	AQUATIC RESOURCES INVENTORY PHASE II	20.0
CHOH	-811	REFURBISH CAMPGROUNDS, HBO AND PICNIC AREAS	15.0
CHOH	-663	REPAIR CULVERT 46.5	35.0
CHOH	-087	WILDLIFE DATABASE - PHASE I	16.0
CHOH	-087	WILDLIFE DATABASE - PHASE II	16.0
CHOH	-005	PRESERVE LIFT LOCK 11	55.0
CHOH	-813	RESURFACE OLDTOWN MAINTENANCE YARD	22.0
CHOH	-004	PRESERVE LIFT LOCK 8	45.0
CHOH	-018	PRESERVE LEVEL 60 WASTEWEIR	24.0
CHOH	-123	STABILIZE AND REPAIR LOCK AND LOCKHOUSE 32 FOUNDATION	70.3
CHOH	-092	AGRICULTURAL LAND MANAGEMENT PLANS PHASE I	10.0
CHOH	-092	AGRICULTURAL LAND MANAGEMENT PLANS PHASE II	10.0
CHOH	-047	ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY	29.0
CHOH	-068	CULVERT REPAIRS MILE 108.87	51.5
CHOH	-082	PEST MANAGEMENT PHASE I	5.0
CHOH	-082	PEST MANAGEMENT PHASE II	5.0
CHOH	-082	PEST MANAGEMENT PHASE III	5.0
CHOH	-094	UTILITY CORRIDOR IMPACT SURVEY	12.0
CHOH	-021	PRESERVE LEVEL 58 WASTEWEIR MP 145.9	24.0
CHOH	-128	STABILIZE AND REPAIR LOCK AND LOCKHOUSE 68	75.0
CHOH	-014	PRESERVE LOCKHOUSE 49 MP 109	24.0
CHOH	-013	PRESERVE LOCKHOUSE 31	24.0
CHOH	-654	REPAIR CULVERT 38 MILE 6.8	55.0
CHOH	-002	STABILIZE REAR WALL LOCKHOUSE 22	35.0
CHOH	-006	LIFT LOCK 12 REPAIRS	50.0
CHOH	-007	LIFT LOCK 13 REPAIRS	65.0
CHOH	-028	ARCHEOLOGY -SENECA CREEK	20.0
CHOH	-029	ARCHEOLOGY LOCKS 14 THROUGH 20	30.0
CHOH	-030	ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION - SHAWNEE OLD FIELDS	60.0
CHOH	-677	STABILIZE 40 HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	45.0
CHOH	-682	STABILIZE DRY DOCK LOCK 35	5.0
CHOH	-685	STABILIZE AND CAP 12 FOUNDATION LOCK 18	96.0
CHOH	-058	CULVERT REPAIRS MILE 153.5	75.0
CHOH	-008	LIFT LOCK #22 REPAIRS	55.0
CHOH	-243	CULVERT #65 REPAIRS	35.0
CHOH	-694	STABILIZE/REPAIR STOP LOCK LEVEL #16 FOOT BRIDGE	22.0
CHOH	-019	PRESERVE ROUNDTOP CEMENT MILL RUINS MP 127.6	36.0
CHOH	-704	REPAIR CULVERTS #90 AND #149	96.0
CHOH	-706	REPAIR LOCKS AND FLUMES 36,63 1/3,64 2/3,41	90.0
CHOH	-049	RESTORE LOCK #24 SENECA	150.0
CHOH	-053	CULVERT REPAIR MILE 121.8 #126	80.3
CHOH	-064	CULVERT REPAIRS MILE 96.10 #123	94.0

Page No. 7
05/02/90

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
CHOH -065	CULVERT REPAIRS MILE 132.0 # 188	65.0
CHOH -109	STABILIZE AND REPAIR LOCKHOUSE #7	60.0
CHOH -116	STABILIZE AND REPAIR LOCKHOUSE #72	75.0
CHOH -117	STABILIZE AND REPAIR LOCKHOUSE #46	65.0
CHOH -159	STABILIZE AND REPAIR CULVERT #85	70.0
CHOH -708	REPAIR AND STABILIZE 31,34,62 LIFT LOCKS	60.0
CHOH -714	REPAIR AND STABILIZE LITTLE PROPERTY	50.0
CHOH -126	STABILIZE AND REPAIR ENGINEER'S HOUSE	22.0
CHOH -048	PRINT HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY	30.0
CHOH -070	PRESERVE ALEXANDRIA AQUEDUCT	100.0
CHOH -074	REPLACE CATOCTIN CREEK BRIDGE	250.0
CHOH -119	STABILIZE AND REPAIR LOCKHOUSE #37	50.0
CHOH -120	STABILIZE AND REPAIR LOCKHOUSE DAM #5	43.8
CHOH -121	PRESERVE LOCK #26	35.6
CHOH -177	TWO LOCKS AREA RESTORATION HISTORIC STRUCTURES	215.5
CHOH -129	STABILIZE AND REPAIR DAM AND GUARD LOCK #8	60.0
CHOH -132	PRESERVE BOAT BASIN EDWARDS FERRY	30.0
CHOH -133	STABILIZE AND REPAIR SHENANDOAH RIVER LOCK	168.0
CHOH -172	DEVELOP DAM #5 AREA	125.0
CHOH -226	HISTORIC RESTORATION INCLINE	180.0
** Subtotal **		
		50723.5

Page No. 8
05/02/90

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
** GWMP		
GWMP -600	RESURFACE ROADWAYS - PH. I	100.0
GWMP -600	RESURFACE ROADWAYS - PH. II	100.0
GWMP -808	INSTALL SAFETY RAILING, REPLACED BULKHEAD - DAINGERFIELD	98.0
GWMP -816	RESURFACE ROADS & PARKING LOTS - PH. I	160.0
GWMP -816	RESURFACE ROADS & PARKING LOTS - COLUMBIA ISLAND PH. II	100.0
GWMP -331	WAYSIDES - MOUNT VERNON TRAIL (PRODUCTION)	90.0
GWMP -462	PROVIDE SAFE VIS. ACCESS/EGRESS, ENTR. STATION. GREAT FALLS	573.0
GWMP -105	RESTORE HISTORIC MT. VERNON INN. HVAC, ROOF, PAINT, ETC.	350.0
GWMP -461	SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS - GEO. WASH MEM. PKWY - PH. I	2050.0
GWMP -464	REST. HIST./STRUCT/ INTEGRITY - MEMORIAL AVENUE	2310.0
GWMP -461	REHABILITATE GEO. WASH. MEM. PKWY. - PH. II THRU VI	79000.0
GWMP -464	REHAB MEMORIAL AVE. BRIDGE	2310.0
GWMP -834	COMPLETE PHASE III - AIRPORT MAINTENANCE FACILITY	4500.0
GWMP -171	REMOVE/REHAB UNSAFE UTILITIES/STRUCTURES GLEN ECHO	12000.0
GWMP -318	REPLACE/INSTALL CRITICAL GUARDRAILS/GUARDWALLS	5000.0
GWMP -461	REHABILITATE AND IMPROVE SAFETY - GEORGE WASH MEMORIAL PKWY.	10000.0
GWMP -105	RESTORE HISTORIC MOUNT VERNON INN	350.0
GWMP -474	REHAB FACILITIES CONCESSION SUPPORT DAINGERFIELD ISL.(PH II)	1440.0
GWMP -300	WAYSIDES - PATOWMACK CANAL- PLANNING & PRODUCTION	80.0
GWMP -300	EMERGENCY STABILIZATION/PRESERVATION - PATOWMACK CANAL	3300.0
GWMP -919	DEVELOP HAZARDOUS TREE INVENTORY	25.0
GWMP -835	REHAB D-2 SUBSTATION - TURKEY RUN	150.0
GWMP -464	RESTORE HISTORICAL/STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY - MEM. AVE. BR.	2310.0
GWMP -324	RESTORE HISTORICAL INTEGRITY OF HEMICYCLE	4000.0
GWMP -465	REPLACE ERODING BULKHEAD BELLE HAVEN MARINA	388.0
GWMP -811	REHAB CONCESSIONS OFFICE BLDG BELLE HAVEN MARINA	50.0
GWMP -838	REHAB MAINTENANCE BLDG FOR RIVER SAFETY EQUIP GREAT FALLS	40.0
GWMP -481	REPAVE/REHAB PARKING AREAS	290.0
GWMP -900	IMPROVE SAFETY AT ACCESS POINTS	1100.0
GWMP -877	PROVIDE VISITOR CONTACT STATIONS AT ACTIVITY SITES	2500.0
GWMP -487	CARRYING CAPACITY STUDY	50.0
GWMP -911	PREPARE SPECIAL STUDY BELLE HAVEN/DYKE MARSH	60.0
GWMP -103	PRESERVE ARLINGTON HOUSE FURNISHINGS	1118.0
GWMP -475	IMPROVE HANDICAPPED ACCESS PARKWIDE	100.0
GWMP -914	REHAB JONES POINT LIGHTHOUSE - UTILITIES	20.0
GWMP -215	HISTORIC FURNISHING PLAN - ACQUISITION- CLARA BARTON	145.0
GWMP -305	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT MAPPING SYSTEM (GIS) PHASE I	30.0
GWMP -305	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT MAPPING SYSTEM (GIS) PHASE II	30.0
GWMP -814	REPLACE/REPAIR IRRIGATION SYSTEM LBJ GROVE	100.0
GWMP -874	HISTORIC FURNISHINGS - ARLINGTON HOUSE - ACQUISITIONS	100.0
GWMP -480	ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY - GWMP PHASE I	40.0
GWMP -480	ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY - GWMP PHASE II	150.0
GWMP -479	DEVELOP ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA BASE - ARHO PHASE I	25.0
GWMP -479	DEVELOP ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA BASE - ARHO PHASE II	20.0
GWMP -473	WATER STUDY PARKWIDE PHASE I	20.0
GWMP -473	WATER STUDY PARKWIDE PHASE II	15.0
GWMP -473	WATER STUDY PARKWIDE PHASE III	10.0

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
GWMP -403	MUSEUM SERVICES-PRESERVATION ARTIFACTS - ARHO	23.5
GWMP -179	RESTORE HISTORIC GARDENS & RELATED STRUCTURES ARHO	300.0
GWMP -453	PREPARE SPECIAL STUDY FOR VIS SERV IN NON-SITE PORTIONS GWMP	75.0
GWMP -837	INSTALL FIRE HYDRANT AND WATER LINE FT. HUNT MAINT FACILITY	50.0
GWMP -311	RESTORE CLARA BARTON NHS - PHASE III	40.0
GWMP -311	RESTORE CLARA BARTON NHS - PHASE IV	30.0
GWMP -309	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL CLARA BARTON NHS	225.0
GWMP -914	REHAB EXTERIOR JONES POINT LIGHTHOUSE	20.0
GWMP -489	EXPAND NATURAL RESOURCE DATA BASE	25.0
GWMP -413	REPAIR SEAWALL JONES POINT	382.0
GWMP -817	RESURFACE ROADWAY AND PARKING AREAS TURKEY RUN PICNIC AREA	150.0
GWMP -486	ECOSYSTEM ANALYSIS	10.0
GWMP -912	REHAB NORTH & SOUTH SERVANTS QTRS - ARL. HOUSE	250.0
GWMP -913	INSTALL INTERIOR LIGHTING - ARL. HOUSE	200.0
GWMP -920	COLLECTION DATA ON ADJACENT LAND USES AND TRENDS/GIS	50.0
GWMP -917	CORRECT FAILING ELECTRICAL SYSTEM ARL. HOUSE	150.0
GWMP -726	REPAIR SEAWALL - VERNON VIEW	40.0
GWMP -856	REHAB PLAYFIELDS	40.0
GWMP -137	REVISE TRI FOLDER	15.0
GWMP -323	CONST WATER SYS LADY B JOHNSON PK, MEM CIRC, IWO JIMA, GR PT	170.0
GWMP -910	REHAB SEWER PUMP STATION TURKEY RUN	6.0
GWMP -138	REVISE NETHERLANDS CARILLON/IWO JIMA FOLDER	30.0
GWMP -131	REPLACE RAILROAD BRIDGE	700.0
GWMP -148	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH - PATOWMACK CANAL - PHASE I	80.0
GWMP -148	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH - PATOWMACK CANAL - PHASE II	97.0
GWMP -600	RESURFACE ROADWAYS - PH. III	100.0
** Subtotal **		140055.5

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
** HAFE		
HAFE -201	WAYSIDES - MARYLAND HEIGHTS	50.0
HAFE -116	RESTORE STRUCTURES LOWER TOWN - BLDGS. 32 THRU 36	9776.0
HAFE -118	RESTORE STRUCTURES LOWER TOWN - BLDGS. 5,7,16,48	3725.0
HAFE -121	RESTORE STRUCTURES - CAMP HILL	6360.0
HAFE -123	HIST. & ARCHEO. INVESTIGATION/STABIL. - VIRGINIUS ISL.	2675.0
HAFE -212	STABILIZE JOHN BROWN BRIDGE PIERS	825.0
HAFE -299	REHAB RADIO SYSTEM	45.0
HAFE -235	THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES STUDY PHASE I	12.0
HAFE -242	DECONTAMINATE, PRESERVE & STORE HIST ARCHITECT FEAT PH-II	100.0
HAFE -235	THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES STUDY PHASE II	12.0
HAFE -235	THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES STUDY PHASE II	12.0
HAFE -237	DEVELOP NATURAL RESOURCES BASE INVENTORY (GIS)	25.0
HAFE -243	PREPARE ADMINSTRATIVE HISTORY OF HARPERS FERRY	30.0
HAFE -245	PREPARE COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF STORER COLLEGE	30.0
HAFE -211	COLLECT DATA ON ADJACENT LAND USE AND TRENDS	70.0
HAFE -290	DEVELOP GEOGRAPHIC INFO SYSTEM (GIS)	15.0
HAFE -291	REVISE LANDS OWNERSHIP MAPS	50.0
HAFE -292	EXOTIC PLANT STUDY	30.0
HAFE -308	EXHIBIT REHAB - LOWER TOWN	20.0
HAFE -309	WAYSIDES - VIRGINIUS ISLAND	30.0
HAFE -310	STORER COLLEGE - LIBRARY PLAN & BOOK CONSERVATION	200.0
HAFE -311	EXHIBIT CASE - 1890'S MODEL OF TOWN	10.0
HAFE -313	EXHIBIT EXPANSION - JOHN BROWN MUSEUM	75.0
HAFE -315	VIDEO - FLOOD	10.0
** Subtotal **		
		24187.0

Page No. 11
05/02/90

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
** MANA		
MANA -875A	UPGRADE MUSEUM & A/V PROGRAM - VISITOR CENTER	251.0
MANA -225	RESTORE STUART'S HILL TRACT	5400.0
MANA -875	PROVIDE HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBILITY - UPGRADE INTERP. MEDIA VC	560.0
MANA -155	PRESERVE HISTORIC RESOURCES - VISITOR USE	2310.0
MANA -145	REHABILITATE PARK ROADS	1000.0
MANA -224	MANASSAS FOLDER	5.0
MANA -189	SURVEY PARK FLORA & FAUNA	40.0
MANA -154	STREAM LIFE SURVEY - PHASE III	6.0
MANA -155	PRESERVE HISTORIC RESOURCES/VISITOR USE	1900.0
MANA -144	REESTABLISH FOREST COVER AND HISTORIC SCENE - PHASE I	75.0
MANA -144	REESTABLISH FOREST COVER AND HISTORIC SCENE - PHASE II	40.0
MANA -144	REESTABLISH FOREST COVER AND HISTORIC SCENE - PHASE III	40.0
MANA -144	REESTABLISH FOREST COVER AND HISTORIC SCENE - PHASE IV	40.0
MANA -157	CONSTRUCT ENCLOSED OBSERVATION TERRACE & HANDICAPPED ACCESS	200.0
MANA -158	REPRODUCE 15 GUNS AND CARRIAGES - BRAWNER FARM	225.0
MANA -129	RECONSTRUCT CHINN HOUSE CHIMNEYS & CONST OUTLINE STRUCTURES	30.0
MANA -145	REHAB PARK ROADS	2340.0
MANA -193	INSTALL ALARM SYSTEM IN NEW MAINTENANCE BUILDING	4.0
MANA -211	UPGRADE WATER SUPPLY FOR HORSEBARN & QTRS 6, 7, AND 8	4.0
MANA -190	REPAIR DAMS - PARK PONDS, SAFETY AND HABITATE	12.0
MANA -217	STREAM QUALITY & SEDIMENTATION STUDY - PH. I	25.0
MANA -217	STREAM QUALITY & SEDIMENTATION STUDY - PH. II	20.0
MANA -217	STREAM QUALITY & SEDIMENTATION STUDY - PH. III	20.0
MANA -195	REHAB CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AT HISTORIC STRUCTURES	7.0
MANA -202	RESTORE HISTORIC ORCHARD FOR SCENE & HABITATS	3.0
MANA -204	UPGRADE FIRE AND INTRUSIVE ALARM SYSTEMS	7.0
MANA -206	VENTILATE SCREEN WINDOWS, OPEN CHIMNEY - SUDLEY POST OFFICE	5.0
** Subtotal **		
		14569.0

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
** NACC		
NACC -403	IMPROVE VISITOR EXPERIENCE - ENLARGE WASH MONUMENT WINDOWS	551.0
NACC -184	REPLACE HVAC, REMOVE ASBESTOS - NCR HEADQUARTERS	3500.0
NACC -805	EXPAND OFFICE SPACE - NCR AND NCP-CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS	1500.0
NACC -405	RESTORE VISUAL/STRUCTURAL QUALITY - MONUMENTAL CORE BLVDS.	28172.0
NACC -758	PRESERVE LINCOLN AND JEFFERSON MEMORIALS	17000.0
NACC -790	PROVIDE HANDICAPPED ACCESS - FORD'S THEATRE MUSEUM	3000.0
NACC -173	REHAB A/C - FORD'S THEATRE	75.0
NACC -183	CORRECT WATER LEAKS - WASH. MONUMENT - A/E DESIGN	75.0
NACC -183	CORRECT WATER LEAKS WASHINGTON MONUMENT	300.0
NACC -805	A/E DESIGN - RENOVATE PARK HEADQUARTERS	50.0
NACC -805	RENOVATE PARK HEADQUARTERS	300.0
NACC -115	REHAB JEFFERSON MEMORIAL PLAZA	100.0
NACC -117	REBUILD CRITICAL SECTIONS OF ROADWAY PARKWIDE	200.0
NACC -116	REHAB PLAZA - LINCOLN MEMORIAL	100.0
NACC -430	REDEVELOP WASHINGTON MONUMENT GROUNDS	4711.0
NACC -128	CONSTRUCT USPP STORAGE FACILITY-BRENTWOOD	20.0
NACC -438	UPGRADE VISUAL QUALITY/SAFETY - 15TH ST.	2500.0
NACC -405	RESTORE VISUAL/STRUCTURAL QUALITY - MONUMENTAL CORE BLVDS.	17241.0
NACC -698	REHAB IRRIGATION SYSTEM MALL TREE PANELS	100.0
NACC -825	ENHANCE MONUMENTAL QUALITY/INTEGRITY - LINCOLN MEMORIAL	3500.0
NACC -179	REPLACE/UPGRADE MALL WALKS	5207.0
NACC -788	REHAB WALKWAY D.C. WAR MEMORIAL	100.0
NACC -452	RESTORE LOGAN CIRCLE PARKS	3000.0
NACC -103	JEFFERSON MEMORIAL HANDBOOK	0.0
NACC -823	STUDY/REMOVE ALGAE/HYDRILLA PHASE II	20.0
NACC -823	STUDY/REMOVE ALGAE/HYDRILLA PHASE III	20.0
NACC -442	REPAIR JUAREZ STATUE	100.5
NACC -786	REHAB FRANKLIN PARK	40.0
NACC -813	ELM PROTECTION - PHASE I	45.0
NACC -813	ELM PROTECTION - PHASE II	45.0
NACC -813	ELM PROTECTION - PHASE III	45.0
NACC -448	INSTALL NEW ELEVATOR - WASHINGTON MONUMENT	2000.0
NACC -836	EXTEND DUMPSTER RAMP ROB PARKING LOT	12.0
NACC -764	RESURFACE 23RD STREET	78.5
NACC -768	REHAB GOLF-TENNIS PARKING LOTS	68.5
NACC -832	REHAB USPP HORSE STABLE AND BARNS	80.0
NACC -407	REHAB SEAWALL EAST & WEST POTOMAC PARK PARK	49512.0
NACC -681	REPLACE IRRIGATION LINES AND SPRINKLER SYS CONST GRDS	100.0
NACC -807	INVENTORY TREES & PLANTS PHASE I(19,000 TREES/50,000 SHRUBS)	30.0
NACC -807	INVENTORY PLANTS AND TREES PHASE II	30.0
NACC -807	INVENTORY PLANTS AND TREES PHASE III	40.0
NACC -766	REHAB CONCRETE WALK IN RES. 724	130.0
NACC -767	REHAB CONCRETE WALK IN RES. 722	50.0
NACC -769	REHAB WALK ALONG CONST. AVE. - RES. 2	42.5
NACC -842	REHAB VIP LANDING AREA - RAINBOW POOL	90.0
NACC -827	REHAB MALL STABLES	1965.0
NACC -853	DUPONT CIRCLE - REPLACE W/PVC (PLANNING)	20.0

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
NACC -853	DUPONT CIRCLE - REPLACE WITH PVC (PRODUCTION)	50.0
NACC -136	UPGRADE LANDSCAPE PLANTINGS LINCOLN	80.0
NACC -137	REHAB RESTROOMS AT USPP HEADQUARTERS BUILDING	21.0
NACC -463	PAVING, REPAIR AND POSSIBLE LEVELING AT ERICSSON STATUE	150.0
NACC -660	REHAB USPP D-1 PARKING LOT AND BUILDING	40.0
NACC -811	PETERSON HOUSE CLIMATE CONTROL - DESIGN	15.0
NACC -811	PETERSON HOUSE CLIMATE CONTROL - PRODUCTION	60.0
NACC -410	REHAB MAINE AVENUE WATERFRONT PARK	1210.0
NACC -414	REPOINT AND REPAIR D.C. WAR MEMORIAL	50.0
NACC -810	RESEARCH TREE PESTS AND DISEASES PHASE I	20.0
NACC -810	RESEARCH TREE PESTS AND DISEASES PHASE II	15.0
NACC -468	TIDAL BASIN MARINA - UTILITY CONNECTIONS-CONC. SUPPORT	50.0
NACC -833	RELOCATE/REPLACE BUTLER BLDG FOR GOLF COURSE	50.0
NACC -806	DESIGN AND INSTALL DISPLAY RAINBOW POOL PUMP SYSTEM	50.0
NACC -840	REHAB USPP D-1 BASEMENT	60.0
NACC -439	JEFFERSON MEMORIAL LOWER LOBBY	80.0
NACC -465	WATER QUALITY STUDY TIDAL BASIN PHASE I	60.0
NACC -465	WATER QUALITY STUDY TIDAL BASIN PHASE II	25.0
NACC -848	POINT GRANT STATUE PLAZA	80.0
NACC -640	REHAB RESTROOMS AT USPP HEADQUARTERS BLDG	21.0
NACC -821	REHAB SETTLED WALKS AND WALLS ALONG WATERFRONT PARKS	500.0
NACC -706	RESURFACE JEFFERSON MEMORIAL PARKING LOT AND ROADS	44.0
NACC -707	RESURFACE REGIONAL OFFICE PARKING LOT	128.0
** Subtotal **		
		148725.0

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
** NACE		
NACE -664	STREAM WATER QUALITY SURVEYS - PH. II	20.0
NACE -664	STREAM WATER QUALITY SURVEYS - PH. III	20.0
NACE -665	STREAM STORMFLOW MANAGEMENT - PH. I	50.0
NACE -665	STREAM STORMFLOW MANAGEMENT - PH. II	70.0
NACE -665	STREAM STORMFLOW MANAGEMENT - PH. III	90.0
NACE -628	REPLACE ROOF - FORT DUPONT ICE SKATING RINK	100.0
NACE -315	UPGRADE SAFETY/VISUAL QUALITY - SUITLAND PARKWAY	23205.0
NACE -704	REHABILITATE PARK ROADS	1100.0
NACE -315	UPGRADE VISUAL QUALITY/SAFETY-SUITLAND PARKWAY	25000.0
NACE -450	REHAB SEAWALLS - ANACOSTIA PARK	25000.0
NACE -605A	CONSTRUCT ENTRANCE FEE COLLECTION STATION - FOWA	100.0
NACE -106	PRESERVE HISTORIC FORT WASHINGTON	8800.0
NACE -578	INSTALL WROUGHT IRON FENCE FREDERICK DOUGLASS HOME PH I	50.0
NACE -578	INSTALL WROUGHT IRON FENCE FREDERICK DOUGLASS HOUSE PH II	50.0
NACE -578	INSTALL WROUGHT IRON FENCE FREDERICK DOUGLASS HOUSE PH III	50.0
NACE -578	INSTALL WROUGHT IRON FENCE FREDERICK DOUGLASS HOUSE PH IV	50.0
NACE -497	RESURFACE ROADS AND WALKS IN FORT WASHINGTON PARK	913.9
NACE -497A	REHAB FORT WASHINGTON WALKWAYS	100.0
NACE -269	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS PISCATAWAY PARK	50.0
NACE -627	REHAB FDH IRRIGATION SYSTEM	100.0
NACE -355	PREPARE GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FT. CIRCLE PARKS	100.0
NACE -295	STABILIZE EARTHWORKS - FORT FOOTE - FORT CIRCLE PARKS, MD	40.0
NACE -295	STABILIZE EARTHWORKS - FORT FOOTE - FORT CIRCLE PARKS, MD	20.0
NACE -316	REHAB NPS OWNED MARINAS	5000.0
NACE -675	CONV. PX BLDG. TO MAINT. FACILITY/RETURN MNT. FAC. TO STABLE	500.0
NACE -674	CONVERT NCO BARRACKS TO QUARTERS - FT. WASHINGTON	300.0
NACE -240	CONSTRUCT COMFORT STATION GOOD HOPE ROAD	300.0
NACE -564	CONTROL OF HYDRILLA PHASE I	50.0
NACE -564	CONTROL OF HYDRILLA PHASE II	100.0
NACE -564	CONTROL OF HYDRILLA PHASE III	100.0
NACE -478	WATER QUALITY STUDIES PHASE I	25.0
NACE -478	WATER QUALITY STUDIES PHASE II	25.0
NACE -478	WATER QUALITY STUDIES PHASE III	25.0
NACE -478	WATER QUALITY STUDIES PHASE IV	25.0
NACE -291	PREPARE DCP FT WASHINGTON PARK	100.0
NACE -887	REHAB JC PENNY EXERCISE TRAIL - KENILWORTH PARK	20.0
NACE -482	STABILIZE HIST POOLS KENILWORTH AQUATIC GARDENS - PHASE I	40.0
NACE -482	STABILIZE HIST POOLS KENILWORTH AQUATIC GARDENS - PHASE II	40.0
NACE -482	STABILIZE HIST POOLS KENILWORTH AQUATIC GARDENS - PHASE III	40.0
NACE -482	STABILIZE HIST POOLS KENILWORTH AQUATIC GARDENS - PHASE IV	40.0
NACE -632	HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY OXON COVE PARK	20.0
NACE -584	EXPAND/REHAB BLDG T-31	30.0
NACE -505	CLEAR KENILWORTH MARSH BOAT CHANNEL	30.0
NACE -577	STUDY FIRE SUPPRESSION METHODS - FDH	10.0
NACE -262	PAVE BIKE TRAILS - FT. CIRCLE PKS, FT. WASH, OXON COVE, KENI	500.0
NACE -471	INTERPRETIVE WAYSIDES - FT. CIRCLE	70.0
NACE -251	REPLACE LIGHTING SYSTEMS FOLGER PARK, ANACOSTIA PARK	160.0

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK	PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
NACE	-508	HYDROLOGIC STUDY - KENILWORTH AQUATIC GARDENS PHASE I	30.0
NACE	-508	HYDROLOGIC STUDY - KENILWORTH AQUATIC GARDENS PHASE II	30.0
NACE	-616C	REHAB SUMMER THEATRE RESTROOMS	20.0
NACE	-262	PAVE BIKE TRAILS - FORT CIRCLE PARKS PHASE I	60.0
NACE	-262	PAVE BIKE TRAILS - FORT CIRCLE PARKS PHASE II	60.0
NACE	-262	PAVE BIKE TRAILS - FORT CIRCLE PARKS PHASE III	60.0
NACE	-585	ELECTRONICS TECH WORKSHOP AOF	310.0
NACE	-473	PRESERVE HISTORIC SHORELINE POTOMAC RIVER & PISCAT CREEK	50.0
NACE	-547	FLOOD MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION - KENILWORTH PHASE I	30.0
NACE	-547	FLOOD MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION - KENILWORTH PHASE II	30.0
NACE	-486	ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDY - MARSHALL HALL MANOR HOUSE - PHASE I	30.0
NACE	-486	ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDY - MARSHALL HALL MANOR HOUSE - PHASE II	20.0
NACE	-476	HYDROLOGICAL STUDY/STREAM MGMT PLAN-HENSON CREEK PHASE III	25.0
NACE	-466	PRESERVE HISTORIC FARM MACHINERY OXON HILL	50.0
NACE	-545	STREAM MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE I	15.0
NACE	-545	STREAM MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE II	15.0
NACE	-523	INITIATE VISITOR USE DEVELOPMENT - PISCATAWAY PARK	2096.0
NACE	-472	INDIANS IN SOUTHERN MARYLAND STUDY - PHASE I	20.0
NACE	-472	INDIANS IN SOUTHERN MARYLAND STUDY - PHASE II	20.0
NACE	-484	PREPARE COLLECTION PRESERVATION GUIDES	11.0
NACE	-566	LANDFILL REVEGETATION OXON COVE	35.0
NACE	-566	LANDFILL REVEGETATION OXON COVE	35.0
NACE	-566	LANDFILL REVEGETATION OXON COVE	35.0
NACE	-463	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE REPORT PARKWIDE	100.0
NACE	-510	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FT. CIRCLE PARKS - PHASE I	45.0
NACE	-510	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FT. CIRCLE PARKS - PHASE II	15.0
NACE	-299	RECORD AND PRESERVE HISTORIC OBJECTS	12.0
NACE	-593	PLAN/PRODUCE FOLDER OXON HILL FARM PARK	10.0
NACE	-586	EXPAND LOCKER ROOM/PISTOL RANGE STORAGE AOF	0.0
NACE	-546	ENDANGERED SPECIES INVENTORY PHASE I	20.0
NACE	-546	ENDANGERED SPECIES INVENTORY PHASE II	20.0
NACE	-460	PREPARE GMP ANACOSTIA PARK	100.0
NACE	-512	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ANACOSTIA PARK - PHASE I	40.0
NACE	-512	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ANACOSTIA PARK - PHASE II	20.0
NACE	-469	IMPLEMENT INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS - PISCATAWAY	116.0
NACE	-258	REHAB PARKING AREA ANACOSTIA PARK	100.0
NACE	-565	CONTROL OF EXOTIC PLANTS PARKWIDE PHASE I	35.0
NACE	-565	CONTROL OF EXOTIC PLANTS PARKWIDE PHASE II	35.0
NACE	-464	PREPARE IPM FOR VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PHASE I	20.0
NACE	-464	PREPARE IPM FOR VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PHASE II	25.0
NACE	-464	PREPARE IPM FOR VEGETATION MANAGMENT PHASE III	20.0
NACE	-153	RESURFACE ROADS/PARKING AREAS-KENILWORTH PARK	250.0
NACE	-113	INSTALL WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS (COUPLERS) PARKWIDE	375.0
NACE	-483	REPRODUCE HISTORIC FARM IMPLEMENTS OXON HILL FARM	5.0
NACE	-286	DCP - OXON HILL FARM	500.0
NACE	-286	IMPLEMENT DCP - OXON HILL FARM	1375.5
NACE	-428	STABILIZE AND REPAIR DAIRY BARN OXON HILL FARM	20.0
NACE	-501	REHAB ROAD AND PARKING AREAS AT MARINAS	250.0

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK	PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
NACE	-588	INSTALL NEW DOOR LOCKING HARDWARE AOF	8.0
NACE	-573	HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY - KENILWORTH AQUATIC GARDENS	25.0
NACE	-498	RESURFACE FT. DAVIS DR. AND PARKING AREAS FT. DUPONT	450.0
NACE	-815	RESURFACE PARKING LOT AOF, PHASES II AND III	350.0
NACE	-521	ADAPTIVELY RESTORE MARSHALL HALL MANSION-VIS CONT FAC PH I	200.0
NACE	-521	ADAPTIVELY RESTORE MARSHALL HALL MANSION-VIS CONT FAC PH II	200.0
NACE	-521	ADAPTIVELY RESTORE MARSHALL HALL MANSION-VIS CONT FAC PH III	200.0
NACE	-521	ADAPTIVELY RESTORE MARSHALL HALL MANSION-VIS CONT FAC PH IV	200.0
NACE	-813	UTILITY LINE BURIAL	50.0
NACE	-609	REPLACE GYM FLOOR AT AOF	100.0
NACE	-322	REPLACE SECURITY FENCE/VIS SAFETY/KENILWORTH AQUATIC GRDNS	25.0
NACE	-322	REPLACE SECURITY FENCE/VISITOR SAFETY KENIL AQUATIC GARDENS	25.0
NACE	-322	REPLACE SECURITY FENCE/VISITOR SAFETY/KENIL AQUATIC GARDENS	25.0
NACE	-616	REPLACE SUMMER THEATRE LIGHTS PHASES 1 AND 2	100.0
NACE	-743	REHAB ELECTRIC SERVICE FT. DUPONT MAINT YARD	50.0
NACE	-321	REHAB UTILITIES AT FORT DUPONT ICE RINK	500.0
NACE	-324	REHAB WASTE COMPOSTING AREAS SUITLAND	100.0
NACE	-296	SEAL AND COVER BATTERY EMORY FORT WASHINGTON	491.0
NACE	-598	PLAN/PRODUCE FOLDER FREDERICK DOUGLASS HOME	0.0
NACE	-527	STABILIZE RUINS - WANT WATER	20.0
NACE	-845	REHAB SEWER SYSTEM ADMIN BLDG - NATIONAL COLONIAL FARM	100.0
NACE	-664	STREAM WATER QUALITY SURVEYS - PH. I	2.0
** Subtotal **			102445.4

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
** PRPK		
PRPK -839	REHAB BUTT MILLETT FOUNTAIN	100.0
PRPK -819	SOIL COMPACTION STUDY	250.0
PRPK -456	WHITE HOUSE INTERPRETIVE EXHIBITS REHABILITATION	450.0
PRPK -492	WHITE HOUSE BICENTENNIAL PLANNING & REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	40000.0
PRPK -307	PA AVENUE LANDSCAPE & SIDEWALK IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	1300.0
PRPK -116	SPECIAL STUDY - WHITE HOUSE PRECINCT	125.0
PRPK -812	WPP SIDEWALK UPGRADING & LANDSCAPING	1200.0
PRPK -105	INSTALL IRRIGATION SYSTEM/CORRECT DRAINAGE - ELLIPSE	200.0
PRPK -805	REPAIR/RESURFACE PRESIDENT'S PARK ROADWAYS PHASE II	250.0
PRPK -400	REPAIR WHITE HOUSE ROADWAY, PHASE III (WEST EXECUTIVE AVE.)	400.0
PRPK -815	REDESIGN PAGEANT OF PEACE SITE	100.0
PRPK -807	ACCESS MOD TO EXISTING RR - ELLIPSE	60.0
PRPK -835	SQUIRREL MANAGEMENT PHASE I	25.0
PRPK -835	SQUIRREL MANAGEMENT PHASE II	25.0
PRPK -835	SQUIRREL MANAGEMENT PHASE III	25.0
PRPK -114	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT IMPACT STUDY	50.0
PRPK -441	MODIFICATIONS TO EXTERIOR LIGHTING OF WHITE HOUSE	30.0
PRPK -419	REPAIR EAST EXECUTIVE PARK ROADWAY AND DRAINS	50.0
PRPK -834	TREE MANAGEMENT	100.0
PRPK -827	REPAIR PRESIDENT'S PARK FOUNTAINS PHASE I	30.0
PRPK -827	REPAIR PRESIDENT'S PARK FOUNTAINS PHASE II	30.0
PRPK -827	REPAIR PRESIDENT'S PARK FOUNTAINS PHASE III	30.0
PRPK -827	REPAIR PRESIDENT'S PARK FOUNTAINS PHASE IV	30.0
PRPK -455	WEST EXECUTIVE AVENUE REDEVELOPMENT	2000.0
PRPK -445	REPLACE NORTH FOUNTAIN	550.0
PRPK -109	SURVEY UTILITIES, BOUNDARIES, STRUCTURES PRESIDENT'S PARK	200.0
PRPK -113	VISITOR SURVEY PRESIDENT'S PARK	30.0
PRPK -417	REHAB IRRIGATION SYSTEM - WH GROUNDS	21.0
PRPK -445	REPAIR/REPLACE NORTH FOUNTAIN	550.0
PRPK -828	STABILIZE/RESET BRICK WALKWAY IN LAFAYETTE PARK	75.0
PRPK -812	WHITE HOUSE/PRES. PARK UPGRADING & LANDSCAPING (PHASE I)	200.0
PRPK -812	WPP SIDEWALK UPGRADING & LANDSCAPING (PHASE II)	200.0
PRPK -812	WPP SIDEWALK UPGRADING & LANDSCAPING (PHASE III)	200.0
PRPK -812	WPP SIDEWALK UPGRADING & LANDSCAPING (PHASE IV)	200.0
PRPK -812	WPP SIDEWALK UPGRADING & LANDSCAPING (PHASE V)	200.0
PRPK -812	WPP SIDEWALK UPGRADING & LANDSCAPING (PHASE VI)	200.0
PRPK -818	REHAB DRAINAGE FIRST DIVISION MEMORIAL	30.0
PRPK -837	IPM PHASE I	20.0
PRPK -837	IPM PHASE II	22.0
PRPK -837	IPM PHASE III	25.0
PRPK -836	AMERICAN ELM MANAGEMENT PHASE I	20.0
PRPK -836	AMERICAN ELM MANAGEMENT PHASE II	22.0
PRPK -836	AMERICAN ELM MANAGEMENT PHASE III	25.0
PRPK -832	PIGEON/SEAGULL MANAGEMENT	50.0
PRPK -833	GYPSY MOTH MONITORING	10.0
PRPK -825	REHAB ELLIPSE RESTROOMS	15.0
PRPK -428	REHAB SOIL STORAGE FACILITY	120.0

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
PRPK -450	RECONSTRUCT EAST VISITORS ENTRANCE AREA, WH	80.0
PRPK -461	INSTALL GRANITE EDGING ALONG EAST EXECUTIVE AVENUE ROADWAY	100.0
PRPK -463	ADJUST ALIGNMENT OF CONCRETE PAVERS AT VEB IN EAST EXEC. PK	30.0
PRPK -843	CONSTRUCT NORTH ELLIPSE FENCE	80.0
PRPK -112	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS - WHITE HOUSE & PRESIDENT'S PARK	15.0
PRPK -111	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE PLAN - PRESIDENT'S PARK	100.0
PRPK -110	AERIAL MAPPING PRESIDENT'S PARK	100.0
PRPK -604	FIRE DETECTION SYSTEMS - FURNISHINGS (EXECUTIVE WAREHOUSE)	50.0
PRPK -606	INSTALL HVAC/CLIMATE CONTROL SYSTEM (EXECUTIVE WAREHOUSE)	250.0
PRPK -102	RESTORE BULLFINCH GATEHOUSES	50.0
PRPK -123	LANDSCAPE PRESIDENT'S PARK FOUNTAINS	61.0
PRPK -806	MODIFY PAD FOR TEMPORARY TOILETS	30.0
PRPK -824	REHAB RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - ELLIPSE	30.0
PRPK -427	REPAIR ROOFS	100.0
PRPK -811	REVISE WHITE HOUSE SUMMER PROGRAM FOLDER	30.0
PRPK -465	DIGITIZING RESIDENCE DRAWINGS PROGRAM	80.0
PRPK -452	COMPREHENSIVE DOCUMENTATION OF WHITE HOUSE INTERIOR - PH. I	115.0
PRPK -452	COMPREHENSIVE DOCUMENTATION OF WHITE HOUSE INTERIOR - PH. II	115.0
PRPK -452	COMPREHENSIVE DOCUMENTATION OF WHITE HOUSE INTERIOR - PH.III	115.0
** Subtotal **		51376.0

Page No. 19
05/02/90

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
** PRWI		
PRWI -215	REHABILITATE HOUSING UNIT #2	100.0
PRWI -216	REPLACE TRAILER WITH QUARTERS FOR VIS. PROT. AT OAK RIDGE	135.0
PRWI -235	REHABILITATE HOUSING AT CABIN CAMP 2 & 5	20.0
PRWI -152	IMPROVE PARK VISITOR CENTER FOR HIGH VISITOR USE	400.0
PRWI -152	PROVIDE/INSTALL A/V EQUIP. - VISITOR CENTER	50.0
PRWI -729	REHAB GAS STATION	40.0
PRWI -192	MAP WILDLIFE HABITAT (GIS)-IMPROVE ANALYZE SURVEY PHASE III	20.0
PRWI -174	REHAB MAIN PARK ENTRANCE	10.0
PRWI -183	STUDY GROUNDWATER FLOW AND QUALITY AT PYRITE MINE	25.0
PRWI -184	FISHERY MANAGEMENT STUDY PHASE II	6.0
PRWI -205	THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES SURVEY/PLAN	7.0
PRWI -193	IDENTIFY SMALL VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES PHASE I	20.0
PRWI -721	REPLACE HEATING SYSTEM CAMP 5 MESS HALL	15.0
PRWI -173	REHAB TURKEY RUN ENTRANCE ROAD TO RESEARCH CENTER	100.0
PRWI -167	EXPAND ENTRANCE ROAD TO OAK RIDGE	863.0
PRWI -234	IMPROVE AND EXPAND VISITOR CENTER PARKING	25.0
PRWI -186	DEVELOP WATER QUALITY SYSTEM	7.0
PRWI -195	DEVELOP INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PHASE I	10.0
PRWI -145	IMPROVE OPERATIONS/SAFETY - MAINTENANCE FACILITY	1869.0
PRWI -193	IDENTIFY SMALL VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES PHASE II	10.0
PRWI -185	STUDY OF STREAM BENTHOS PHASE I	4.0
PRWI -743	REPLACE 2500 FOOT WATERLINE IN CAMP 5	30.0
PRWI -190	REHAB DAM AT CAMPS 2 AND 5	200.0
PRWI -169	ENLARGE PARKING LOT E CAPACITY BY 10 SPACES	30.0
PRWI -185	STUDY OF STREAM BENTHOS PHASE II	4.0
PRWI -680	RESURFACE PARKING LOTS	65.0
PRWI -739	REPLACE HEATING SYSTEM FOR 4 DORMS IN CAMP 5	20.0
PRWI -189	DEMOLISH DAM AT CAMP 4	60.0
PRWI -194	SURVEY AND MAP GEOLOGIC FEATURES (GIS) PHASE I	30.0
PRWI -637	REPOINT 8 MILES OF STONE WALL	150.0
PRWI -194	SURVEY AND MAP GEOLOGIC FEATURES (GIS) PHASE II	20.0
PRWI -138	REHAB C.C.C. ERA CABIN CAMPS	11528.0
PRWI -008	REHAB PARK ROADS	1100.0
** Subtotal	**	
		16973.0

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
** REGN		
REGN -229	URBAN STREAM STUDY	25.0
REGN -231	CONSERVE PARK MUSEUM OBJECTS - PHASE II	40.0
REGN -231	CONSERVE PARK MUSEUM OBJECTS - PHASE III	60.0
REGN -231	CONSERVE PARK MUSEUM OBJECTS - PHASE IV	40.0
REGN -232	PRINT HISTORIC STUDIES AND REPORTS	30.0
REGN -232	PRINT HISTORIC STUDIES AND REPORTS	60.5
REGN -221	CONSERVATION SURVEY - PHASE I	15.0
REGN -221	CONSERVATION SURVEY - PHASE II	15.0
REGN -238	ECOLOGY OF AQUATIC VEGETATION PHASE III	40.0
** Subtotal **		325.5

Page No. 21
05/02/90

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
** ROCR		
ROCR -824	REHAB U.S.P.P. SUB-STATION - ROCK CREEK PARK	800.0
ROCR -318	UPGRADE VISUAL QUALITY/SAFETY - ROCK CREEK PARKWAY	15548.0
ROCR -457	CONSTRUCT NEW FLUME FOR PIERCE MILL	60.0
ROCR -416	MONTROSE PARK - REHAB HIST PARK PHASE II	75.0
ROCR -751	REPAIR & REHABILITATE KLINGLE MANSION - PH II	100.0
ROCR -120	REHAB MERIDIAN HILL PARK - PHASE II	300.0
ROCR -120	REHAB MERIDIAN HILL PARK - PHASE III	300.0
ROCR -120	REHABILITATE MERIDIAN HILL PARK	800.0
ROCR -625	REPLACE CATCH BASIN FRAMES	25.0
ROCR -466	DEVELOP ROCK CREEK PARK HANDBOOK	70.0
ROCR -459	DEVELOP BASIC PARK INFORMATION PHASE I	40.0
ROCR -459	DEVELOP BASIC PARK INFORMATION PHASE II	40.0
ROCR -459	DEVELOP BASIC PARK INFORMATION - PHASE III	40.0
ROCR -509	REPAIR HAZARDOUS CHANNEL EROSION AND BIKE TRAIL - PHASE I	30.0
ROCR -509	REPAIR HAZARDOUS CHANNEL EROSION AND BIKE TRAIL - PHASE II	200.0
ROCR -455	RESEARCH AND EVALUATE GYPSY MOTH PHASE I	10.0
ROCR -455	RESEARCH AND EVALUATE GYPSY MOTH PHASE II	30.0
ROCR -455	RESEARCH AND EVALUATE GYPSY MOTH DAMAGES PHASE III	30.0
ROCR -454	PREPARE GMP	235.0
ROCR -415	PRESERVE OLD STONE HOUSE	50.0
ROCR -438	ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY AND SURVEY BASE DATA PHASE I	45.0
ROCR -438	ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY AND SURVEY BASE DATA PHASE II	45.0
ROCR -467	REHAB BATTLEGROUND CEMETERY	150.0
ROCR -508	RESEARCH & CONTROL AMPELOPSIS GROWTHS - PHASE I	50.0
ROCR -508	RESEARCH & CONTROL AMPELOPSIS GROWTHS - PHASE II	85.0
ROCR -508	RESEARCH & CONTROL AMPELOPSIS GROWTH - PHASE III	85.0
ROCR -763	RESURFACE PICNIC AREA PARKING LOTS AND PULLOFFS	75.0
ROCR -437	FOREST ECOLOGY STUDY	40.0
ROCR -440	HISTORIC FURNISHING PLAN - OLD STONE HOUSE (PHASE II)	20.0
ROCR -748	REPAIR CULVERTS AND HEADWALLS	40.0
ROCR -747	REPAIR BROKEN CURBS	40.0
ROCR -318	UPGRADE VISUAL QUALITY/SAFETY - ROCK CREEK PARKWAY	3538.0
ROCR -515	RESEARCH & CONTROL RANUNCULUS GROWTHS - PHASE I	30.0
ROCR -515	RESEARCH & CONTROL RANUNCULUS GROWTHS - PHASE II	75.0
ROCR -515	RESEARCH & CONTROL RANUNCULUS GROWTHS - PHASE III	75.0
ROCR -510	STUDY & CONTROL EROSION P STREET BANK - PHASE I	40.0
ROCR -510	STUDY & CONTROL EROSION P STREET BANK - PHASE II	250.0
ROCR -682	RESURFACE BEACH DRIVE FROM MD LINE TO SHERILL	200.0
ROCR -477	INSTALL SECURITY LIGHTS AT D-3 SUBSTATION	5.0
ROCR -476	EXTEND PARKING LOT AT D-3 SUBSTATION	8.0
ROCR -713	RESURFACE SHERILL DRIVE AND REPLACE CURBING	120.0
ROCR -501	SPRING BIOLOGY STUDY PHASE I	55.0
ROCR -669	STABILIZE WALL AT ALLEN PLAYGROUND	100.0
ROCR -786	REHAB GROVE 24 EROSION CONTROL	40.0
ROCR -407	INSTALL EROSION CONTROL DEVICES	85.0
ROCR -438	ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY AND SURVEY BASE DATA PHASE III	45.0
ROCR -319	REHAB ROCK CREEK PARK ROAD SYSTEM	3364.0

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
ROCR -412	RESTORE 10 STATUES	100.0
ROCR -709	REHAB TRAIL BRIDGES	100.0
ROCR -411	REPAIR BRIDLE TRAILS	120.0
ROCR -115	WILDLIFE STUDY	55.0
ROCR -456	FISHERY RESEARCH	30.0
ROCR -442	STUDY FOR WILD TURKEY REINTRODUCTION	15.0
ROCR -429	DESIGN STREAM LITTER TRAP	25.0
ROCR -729	RECONST FOR SPEC POPULATIONS HANDICAP ACCESS CURBS & RAMPS	150.0
ROCR -657	REHAB CHEVY CHASE CIRCLE DISPLAY POOL	50.0
ROCR -436	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STUDY	40.0
ROCR -684	RESURFACE GRANT ROAD	140.0
ROCR -734	LUZON BOX CULVERT REPAIR	40.0
ROCR -712	RESURFACE BINGHAM DRIVE	200.0
ROCR -732	SHOREHAM HILL FOOTBRIDGE REPAIRS	75.0
ROCR -732	SHOREHAM HILL FOOTBRIDGE REPAIRS	75.0
ROCR -711	RESURFACE WISE ROAD AND REPLACE CURBING	200.0
ROCR -715	STABILIZE WALL AT ZOO	100.0
ROCR -402	RESURFACE CARTER BARRON PARKING LOTS	1100.0
ROCR -227	RESTORE HISTORIC PIERCE MILL	900.0
ROCR -775	RESURFACE ROADWAY H-2 STABLES	50.0
ROCR -109	ELIMINATE RESOURCE DEGRADATION/CONTROL EROSION	1988.0
ROCR -782	REMOVE AND REPLACE FUEL TANK AT GOLF COURSE	50.0
ROCR -418	REHAB HISTORIC STRUCTURE - GODEY LIME KILN	5.0
ROCR -409	CORRECT BIKE TRAIL HAZARDS & IMPROVE ACCESS TO TRAIL	600.0
ROCR -478	ENLARGE MOTORCYCLE STORAGE AT D-3 SUBSTATION	10.0
ROCR -204	REHAB STRUCTURAL DEFECTS - CARTER BARRON THEATRE	1000.0
ROCR -480	REPLACE WOOD RAILING ON HAZEN RUN BRIDGE	25.0
ROCR -639	RESURFACE NATURE CENTER PARKING LOT	100.0
ROCR -723	REHAB AUTO SHOP	150.0
ROCR -777	REHAB MILLER CABIN	25.0
ROCR -523	DESIGN & FABRICATE AN EXHIBIT OF GEORGETOWN	250.0
** Subtotal **		35256.0

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
INVENTORY OF PARK REQUIREMENTS

PARK PKG	TITLE	NET. EST. (000.0'S)
** WOTR		
WOTR -142	REHABILITATE PARK ROADS	1100.0
WOTR -214	STRUCTURAL REPAIRS TO FILENE CENTER - HEALTH & SAFETY	2000.0
WOTR -145	GRADE AND SURFACE WEST PARKING LOT WITH ASPHALT	450.0
WOTR -130	EXPAND SANITARY FACILITY FOR VISITORS	4000.0
WOTR -216	MEET 504 ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS	57.0
WOTR -207	RELOCATE RENOVATE ARTIFACTS BUILDING	50.0
WOTR -210	PRODUCE PARK BROCHURE	30.0
WOTR -213	WOLF TRAP INTERPRETIVE FOLDER	7.5
WOTR -209	DEVELOP FILM/VIDEO PRESENTATION	65.0
WOTR -211	UPGRADE RESOURCE BASE INVENTORY	20.0
WOTR -212	UPGRADE HAZARDOUS TREE MANAGEMENT PLAN	5.0
WOTR -147	WAYSIDES	25.0
WOTR -142	REHAB. ROADS, PARKING LOTS, AND WALKS ON EASTSIDE OF PARK	250.0
WOTR -148	STABILIZE BARN	25.0
WOTR -149	INSTALL WATER LINE TO THEATRE IN THE WOODS	150.0
** Subtotal **		
		8234.5
*** Total ***		
		709710.4

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MID-ATLANTIC REGION
143 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106

IN REPLY REFER TO:

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

May 1, 1990

Honorable Sidney R. Yates
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Interior and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Yates,

There are many funding deficiencies that have accrued in every park because of the impacts of salary shortfalls, differences in cost between CSRS and FERS, escalation of the cost of transferring employees, skyrocketing utility costs, automation, and telecommunications. There are also situations which are unique to each park and must be explained such as in instances of new and developing areas, specific resource management problems, donations of lands and structures which must be maintained, etc. For this reason, we have asked each park to prepare a summary sheet which describes their particular needs and will provide you with an information base for each park. We have also prepared summary sheets for specific programs which are managed by the Regional Office but which directly benefit the parks.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide your Subcommittee with information detailing how each park could move from "intensive care" to the "road to recovery." I hope the information provided on the enclosed forms provides the information you were seeking.

Charles P. Clapper

James W. Coleman, Jr.
Regional Director

AREA: ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAILROAD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$704,800
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$ 77,000
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$409,300
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$250,000

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Additional funding would provide adequate staffing to cope with new development and would allow the new visitor center, scheduled for an FY 91 opening, to remain open 11 hours per day instead of 8 hours per day during the peek visitation season. Off-site programs would remain at the current level, and critical historical research needed to implement new and expanding programs would be carried out.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

Maintenance - $100,000 in day labor projects such as trail work, reroofing, etc.

Construction- $500,000 Seasonal quarters development unfunded
$100,000 Picnic Area restrooms unfunded

Cyclic - $ 75,000 Skew Arch Bridge work

SPECIAL FACTORS:

Allegheny Portage Railroad is in the first year of a five year development project which includes new visitor facilities, major exhibits, historic restorations, and land acquisition.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE/Mid Atlantic Region/143 South Third Street/Philadelphia, PA/19106

AREA: AMERICA'S INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE PROJECT

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$271,200
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$108,800
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$108,800
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ -0-

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

The America's Industrial Heritage Project field office provides management oversight to other federal, state, local and private organizations within a nine county region in Southwestern Pennsylvania. Existing funding is sufficient only to cover personnel costs and office expenses. A funding increase of $108,800 is needed to meet established NPS commitments in the critical areas of resource preservation and protection, without which assistance cannot be provided to preserve historic resources.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

SPECIAL FACTORS:

The America's Industrial Heritage Project covers an area the size of Yellowstone National Park. The staff is extensively involved in projects affecting approximately 900 municipalities. Continued funding shortages will critically impact implementation and coordination of projects which are already committed to throughout nine counties in Southwestern Pennsylvania.

AREA: APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NHP

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	**$477,100**
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	**$ 30,000**
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	**$418,000**
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	**$ 95,000**

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Over 90% of the parks FY90 ONPS budget was programmmed for personnel services resulting in deteriorating resources. This increase would allow deferred maintenance and roads and trails projects to be accomplished; the implementation of the park's Forest Management Plan; park buildings earmarked to be closed on "off season" holidays to remain open for the public and positions vacant due to lack of funds to be filled.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

Roofs for historic buildings are not replaced. Painting for historic builidng is deferred. Interior and boundary fences are not maintained. Artifact collection not cataloged under ANCS system.

SPECIAL FACTORS:

AREA: ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NS

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$1,603,400
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$1,075,000
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$ 977,300
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ 275,000

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Increased base funding would provide the resources (personnel, equipment, supplies, vehicle support, administrative assistance) for the implementation of management programs (inventory, mitigation, monitoring, enforcement, interpretation) of the research and planning initiatives that address critical issues such as: threatened piping plovers, feral ponies, marine debris, unnatural erosion and backcountry management). Failure to fund these programs may result in irreparable damage to resources.

Additional funding is needed for spiraling utility costs, materials and supplies, personnel to conduct routine maintenance on recently constructed facilities and contract services.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

Major backlogs related to the above concerns include inadequate resource inventories, insufficient post and cable to control ORV use, virtually non-existent parkwide sign replacement program, insufficient sand fence and dune stabilization, and inability to provide maintenance to structures and the over-sand trail caused by personnel shortages.

SPECIAL FACTORS:

Significant funding has been expanded on natural science research and on recent construction. Failure to provide base increases to allow implementation of research results and to maintain upgraded facilities would mean that all expenditures to date would be wasted.

AREA: BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$316,900
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$ 91,000
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$128,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ 75,000

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Fund previously vacant park ranger, maintenance worker and seasonal laborer positions. Increase interpretive tours which were previously reduced to 3 days a week during April and May and establish outreach and Black History month programs.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

Deterioration of historic croplands and pasture land affecting historic scene/landscape. Encroachment of forest land has begun creating potential soil disturbance.

Renovation of horse barn for adaptive use; repair of damaged post and retaining wall.

Repair of rotted sills, gutters and roof of kitchen cabin.

Fence and boundary maintenance; trail maintenance.

Building inspections.

SPECIAL FACTORS:

AREA: COLONIAL NHP

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$3,362,100
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$ 966,500
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$ 966,500
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ -0-

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Visitation has increased from 5 million in 1986 to 7 million in 1989. Tours would be increased from 8 to 20 per day at Jamestown and Yorktown in the summer and Moore House and Nelson House would be open for the spring and fall for regular visitors and educational groups. Previously reduced ranger patrols would increase.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

SPECIAL FACTORS:

Visitation has increased from 5 million in 1986 to 7 million in 1989.

AREA: DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$4,353,800
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$1,089,000
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$2,875,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ -0-

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Provide additional interpretive service to 75,000 visitors for 5 months at 2 visitor centers. Restore road protection patrols in New Jersey and Pennsylvania by 30% to serve 2.5 million visitors on 260 miles of road. Increase road maintenance from once every other year to annually on 260 miles of park roads. Maintain and protect 28 miles of railroad right-of-way connecting to Steamtown added to park boundary in 1987. Maintain U.S. Route 209. Support a new 11 member Citizen Advisory Commission. Preserve and protect 80 National Register properties.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

A list of individual projects can be provided showing project title and requested funding.

SPECIAL FACTORS:

AREA: EDGAR ALLEN POE NHS

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$240,000
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$ 20,000
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$ 20,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ -0-

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

If the $20,000 increase requested for annual operating funds were provided, we would be in a position to keep open Edgar Allen Poe NHS on a seven day a week basis during FY1991 as opposed to the planned 5 day a week basis. It is projected that closing the Poe House 2 days a week (Sunday and Monday) will reduce visitation by 24%. We would also be able to restore curtailed routine preventive maintenance services.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

A list of individual projects can be provided showing project title and requested funding.

SPECIAL FACTORS:

Our operational funds shortfall is the direct result of a number of factors including: 1) having to absorb the entire amount of the FY90 cost of living adjustment for General Schedule and Wage Grade employees; 2) having to absorb the additional costs of benefits for ourlarge number of FERS employees; 3) having to absorb the cost of special pay rates for Park Ranger positions which were instituted in FY90 to combat high turnover problems; 4) increase in utility charges.

AREA: EISENHOWER

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	**$754,700**
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	**$ -0-**
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	**$198,200**
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	**$ -0-**

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Additional funding would permit the expansion of previously reduced visitor hours. Staffing would be enhanced to provide interpretative and law enforcement services. A curatorial staff would be assigned to provide preservation treatment and storage of the extensive Eisenhower collection. In addition, increased funding would establish a recurring annual contract for maintenance of the house alarm system. This system is a requirement of the agreement with the Eisenhower family.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

SPECIAL FACTORS:

AREA: FORT McHENRY NM

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$780,200	$
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$198,000	
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$223,500	
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ -0-	

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Extend hours for public use previously reduced by 25%. Increase temporary staff and level of interpretation reduced by escalating costs of energy, computer operations and telecommunications. Trash collection previously cut in half would be increased. Implement previously eliminated inspections of structures and mechanical systems and new computer systems for budget, finance, property and training requiring specialized equipment, telecommunications (58% increase in costs).

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

Annual repointing on extensive masonry walls, woodwork rehabilitation on historic structures, painting and grounds care are at minimum levels. Without regular work, extensive catch-up will be required.

SPECIAL FACTORS:

AREA: FORT NECESSITY NB

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$611,200
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$115,000
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$115,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ -0-

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Increases are needed in order to keep facilities open 8 hours per day, to continue providing the basic interpretive programs identified in the Statement for Interpretation at Fort Necessity and Mount Washington Tavern, and to reproduce informational and safety brochures for visitors. Money is also needed to sustain full time visitor protection and law enforcement equipment. Currently visitor facilities hours are reduced to 6 hrs/day and interpretive staff is unable to provide requested programs for school groups which in FY89 served 1,800 people.

Without increased operations funding, MMS identified necessary repointing/rehabilitation work on historic stone and brick structures will not be performed, resulting in deterioration of Fort Necessity and Mount Washington Tavern.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

Reforestation and water quality monitoring project, identified in the Park's Resource Management Plan are on hold until funding is available. Opportunities to purchase out of print and rare research materials for the park library have been foregone. Required ANCS cataloging of historic artifacts has not been completed.

Additional funding is needed to perform maintenance on roads and trails deferred for the past four years (erosion control, drainage, bridges).

Training has been deferred resulting in inadequate knowledge of internal controls and property management and the withdrawal of the parks staffing authority.

AREA: FREDERICKSBURG & SPOTSYLVANIA

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$1,590,600
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$ 829,000
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$ 829,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ 150,000

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Thousands of historic and natural resources, including buildings, artifacts and sites need inventories and condition assessments and provision for regular maintenance and protection. They suffer from inattention, vandalism, and extreme development pressure from adjacent lands. Park visitation has increased 50% in the last decade. This action would fund a cultural resources manager and support staff, and purchase of a GIS. Work will include collections management, monument cleaning, repair of structures, and adjacent land use planning. This action will supply interpretation at two battlefields where none is provided now for 144,228 visitors and allow for limited educational outreach; increase law enforcement acativity by 17%; and restore summer extensions for park upkeep. It will also provide full-time dispatch/communication support to relieve spouses and off-duty rangers from dispatch responsibility. It will provide for "bridge" coverage between law enforcement shifts and expanded investigative ability to support increased ARPA activity and reduce overtime. The park will upgrade adherence to sanitation and will increase hazardous tree removal by 20%. The park will also provide clerical support, supplies and materials, consultants, and executive support for the proactive management of the Green Springs Historic District.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

Painting park public-use buildings; National Cemetery upkeep; Earthwork maintenance; Road maintenance; Hazardous tree removal; Increase mowing schedule; Park sign replacement; Asbestos removal; Curatorial programs; Clean/wax outdoor bronze & other monuments

SPECIAL FACTORS:

In December 1989, PL 101-214 added 1,960 acres to the park increasing acreage by one-third.

AREA: FRIENDSHIP HILL NHS

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$243,300
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$ -0-
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$154,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ -0-

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Current year hiring projections call for 3 less seasonal employees this FY. Increases are needed in order to open the park Monday through Friday in the fall, winter and spring.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

SPECIAL FACTORS:

The $6.5 million restoration of the historic Gallatin Mansion will be completed in 1991. Opening of the facilities to the public upon completion is central to the purpose of the park.

AREA: GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE NM

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$646,200
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$ -0-
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$120,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ -0-

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Will allow the hiring of a seasonal employee to monitor gypsy moth and water quality levels, stabilize eroded areas and increase farm and domestic craft demonstrations which were reduced for the summer months and eliminated during the rest of the year. This will effect over 75,000 visitors.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

Shoreline vegetative control is lacking on approximately one half mile of creek shoreline and one half mile of river frontage. Turf and historic garden and grounds management has been reduced from weekly work/care/inspection to "when personnel is available".

Reduced staffing will also impact on maintenance of cultural landscape features. Historic gardens will be minimally planted only in summer (not April through October). Much of the routine landscape maintenance (gardening, fence repair, grounds work) will be reduced resulting in a decline in the appearance of the core historic scene.

SPECIAL FACTORS:

The Gardener position was vacated due to retirement. The position was not refilled. Duties were realigned and assigned to other positions on the rolls. This action was not in the best interest of parks resources. The co-op position in resource management will continue to be vacant also.

AREA: GETTYSBURG NMP

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$2,528,100
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$1,126,400
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$1,126,400
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ 120,000

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Allow the ability to serve 175,000 to 200,000 visitors through outreach interpretation in key visitor areas such as Little Round Top, Devil's Den, High Water Mark, and the Valley of Death; provide for a daily summer campfire program in the park amphitheater.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

$1,330,600 backlog of cultural resource maintenance, routine building and utility maintenance and monument cleaning/repair exists. Another $103,000 backlog of maintenance exists in the park housing program.

SPECIAL FACTORS:

AREA: GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES) CHURCH NHS

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$25,300
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$ 8,000
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$ 8,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ -0-

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

If the $8,000 increase requested for annual operating funds were provided we would be in a position to restore curtailed grounds maintenance services at the site.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

SPECIAL FACTORS:

Our operational funds shortfall is the direct result of a number of factors including: 1) having to absorb the entire amount of the FY90 cost of living adjustment for General Schedule and Wage Grade employees; 2) having to absorb the additional costs of benefits for FERS employees; 3) increase in utility charges.

AREA: HAMPTON NHS

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$307,400
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$150,000
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$158,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ 45,000

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Increase the funds available for the hiring of temporary employees thereby expanding interpretive and educational services for tours of historic mansion. Increase inspections and spot repairs to historic structures and maintenance of cultural landscape.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

SPECIAL FACTORS:

AREA: HOPEWELL FURNACE NHS

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$545,900
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$ 95,000
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$469,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ 50,000

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Preservation and restoration of historic structures, orchards, and fencing is at a near standstill; emergencies are handled on an as-needed basis. Roads, grounds, and buildings maintenance programs have been reduced to the level of barely meeting minimum safety standards.

Increase number of Interpretive seasonal employees to restore summer living history program to level maintained through 1982. Expand the time for seasonal employment to include spring and fall months to accommodate a steady rise in visitation. Increase visitor protection activities and wildlife preservation patrols by 25%. Establish a full-time position dedicated to interpretation and visitor services.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

Historic structure maintenance program will be increased approximately 25% to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog from FYs 88, 89 and 90, i.e., roof repairs, exterior painting, structural repairs, etc., bringing building conditions to an acceptable standard. Grounds maintenance will increase 50% in visitor use and historic areas. Historic field clearing and preservation will increase approximately 20%. Public use facility maintenance will increase 25% to bring standards to the level expected by park visitors. Exotic plant control, vegetation, landscape, and general management plans will be developed and implemented.

AREA: INDEPENDENCE NHP

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$7,449,800
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$ 405,000
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$1,369,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ -0-

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

If the $1,369,000 increase requested for annual operating funds and annual deferred operational maintenance were provided we would be in a position to open thirteen park buildings (all visitor use buildings with the exception of Independence Hall, Liberty Bell Pavilion, and Visitor Center) that would otherwise be closed for the entire year due to lack of operational funds. We would also be able to offer extended summer hours at Independence hall and the Liberty Bell Pavilion. Keeping these thirteen buildings open and having the extended summer hours at our two most popular sites will result in an additional 1,337,474 visitor contacts. We would also be able to restore curtailed custodial services and grounds care and resume curatorial care of museum objects and rehabilitation of exhibits. These funds would also permit park resources to receive timely routine operational maintenance and preservation treatment. The $3,718,500 in deferred cyclical, walks construction, and utility study funds, would enable the park to deal with the most significant deteriorating infrastructure problems which we are currently facing.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

Independence has a major maintenance backlog of $1,668,500. A list of individual projects can be provided showing project title and requested funding.

SPECIAL FACTORS:

Our operational funds shortfall is the direct result of a number of factors including: 1) having to absorb the entire amount of the FY90 cost of living adjustment for General Schedule and Wage Grade employees; 2) having to absorb the additional costs of benefits for our large number of FERS employees (this currently costs us $309,869 more than if our entire staff was covered by CSRS); 3) having to absorb the cost of special pay rates for Park Ranger positions. These rates, which were instituted in FY90 to combat high turnover problems, will cost the Park an additional $190,000 in FY91; 4) increase in utility charges which represent approximately 15% of our total budget.

AREA: JOHNSTOWN FLOOD NM

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$421,300
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$100,000
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$100,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ -0-

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Additional funding would allow the new visitor center, which opened in May of 1989, to remain open 11 hours per day instead of 8 hours per day during the peak visitation season. Off-site programs would remain at the current level, historic tours of Cambria Iron Company would continue, maintenance operations would be geared to carry out new responsibilities, and critical historical research needed to implement new and expanding programs would be carried out.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

Maintenance - $50,000 in day labor projects such as trail work, picnic area rehab, etc.

Construction - New maintenance facility unfunded $900,000

Cyclic - Riprap work	$150,000
PKG #148 rework	$300,000
Chip seal road	$15,000

SPECIAL FACTORS:

A new visitor center opened at Johnstown Flood National Memorial in May of 1989. Visitation for 1989 exceeded 380,000. Staffing levels have not kept up with this dramatic increase in visitation and development. Utility costs are slightly higher than originally projected.

AREA: MAGGIE L. WALKER NHS

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$153,000
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$443,510
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$443,510
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ 33,000

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Five per cent of backlogged conservation treatment of artifacts will be accomplished; fund two incumbered positions to release operating funds for completion of maintenance projects deferred from FY89-90; complete stabilization of two structures and restore porch on a third; reconstruct interior of two historic structures for adaptive administrative and visitor use.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

SPECIAL FACTORS:

AREA: NEW RIVER GORGE NR

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$1,920,400
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$ 131,500
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$1,492,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ -0-

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

New River Gorge National River is a new and developing park area. In 1991, the State of West Virginia is turning over the maintenance and operation of Grandview State Park. It is estimated that $1,000,000 will be needed to cover "start up" costs and $350,000 to cover operational maintenance costs. In addition the absorption of $131,500 in FERS costs and pay increases affected resource management and protection projects. Resource management and protection projects. Resource management projects such as the continual monitoring of the black fly control program, maintenance of water quality and extension of the water quality program to Gauley-Bluestone could be accomplished with the additional funding.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

SPECIAL FACTORS:

Planned donation of Grandview State Park to NPS from the State of West Virginia.

AREA: PETERSBURG NB

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$1,045,000
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$1,100,000
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$1,100,000*
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ 220,000

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Petersburg - 10% of deferred general maintenance will be accomplished; mowing and trimming increased by 25%; earthworks maintenance increased 50%; increase first-line public contact 25%; reinstate off-site interpretive programs (1-2 per week); increase resource management activities 10%.

New Five Forks Unit - Initiate minimal interpretive and administrative programs. Increase maintenance by 25% and increase resource management and visitor protection by 65%. Non-recurring funds would be used to implement a planning and development program that would include roadside parking areas and wayside exhibits to provide basic non-personal interpretation of the Battle of Five Forks.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

SPECIAL FACTORS:

* Since the Five Forks Unit is new and the City Point Unit is still developing, these areas will require additional non-recurring planning and development funding ($524,000) in order to become fully operational.

AREA:

RICHMOND NBP

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$608,300
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$ 2,300
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$688,728
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ 20,000

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Restore one park visitor center operation from current 10 week season to 1988 level of 14 weeks and spring and fall weekends; restore visitor service programs during summer at two park unit that currently has no personal service programs; restore 50% of ranger patrols eliminated when permanent position was vacated due to lack of funds. Complete deferred maintenance projects from FY88-89 (quarters maintenance facilities, interpretive exhibits). Increase resource management activities by 50% to reduce backlog of earthwork preservation projects; increase planning activity to establish landscape, structure preservation plans to restore and/or maintain historic features of park.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

SPECIAL FACTORS:

AREA: SHENANDOAH NP

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$6,118,500
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$ 508,100*
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$1,167,000** 2,248,000***
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ -0-

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Matthews Arm Campground has been closed for the 1990 season. This decision was based upon our concern that the quality of visitor services and facilities operations had reached such a critical level that park management saw no alternative short of closure. Currently, 18 permanent full-time and 16 permanent subject-to-furlough positions are vacant. 22 fewer seasonal employees are working in 1990 that were employed during 1989.

The 1991 budget request was a two tiered request. The first tier, $1,167,000 shown above (**) will allow the park to bring existing programs up to an acceptable operating standard over several fiscal years. The second tier included $2,248,000 in deferred maintenance requests and enhanced resource management and visitor protection activities. The majority of the reqeust related to backlogged maintenance activities identified by the Maintenance Management System (***).

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

SPECIAL FACTORS:

The absorption of two years of pay increase costs and the FERS benefits this year, coupled with substantial assessments have made the Park's ability to function this year particularly difficult. Should pay costs be funded and FERS benefits be factored in to supplement the FY91 post sequester amount, and the assessments be limited to those which are "across the board", Shenandoah will be able to operate at the FY90 level next year. Without increases, however, no forward progress will be made in any of the special resource related issues such as the impacts of adjacent land use and development and gypsy moths.

AREA: STEAMTOWN NHS

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$1,033,100
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$ 466,900
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$1,500,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ 863,000

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Deferment of maintenance/restoration of historic locomotives and cars.

Deferment of track repairs, rail yard.

Limited curatorial program.

Postponement of hiring of basic law enforcement staff (park has 1 Law Enforcement Ranger). Park has no ability to provide basic visitor or resource protection.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

Equipment restoration -- Steamtown has 35 historic locomotives and 82 railroad cars, originally scheduled to be restored for museum display and operations over a 10-year period (1990-2000). With FY90 and FY91 budget shortfalls, estimated time for completion of restoration of parks railroad collection is now 35 years (1990-2025). At present rate, park will have 4 locomotives restored for museum display and operations in 1994, when completed facilities will have space for 21.

Buildings maintenance -- Steamtown is occupying two historic structures (151,000 SF) An additional historic structure (25,000 SF) will be rehabilitated in 1991, and 155,000 SF of new structures will be completed between 1992 and 1994. The parks entire building maintenance staff currently consists of 1 employee.

SPECIAL FACTORS:

Steamtown is the fastest developing park in the entire NPS system. Growth of Steamtown's operating base is lagging far behind the pace of park development. Serious increases in the park's operating base are critical to support equipment restoration, interpretation, buildings maintenance, law enforcement, and curatorial programs. We are facing the serious threat of having new facilities completed (beginning in FY91), with no one to staff them, and no equipment to display inside of them.

AREA: THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO NM

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$107,000
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$ 34,900
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$ 34,900
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ -0-

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

If the $34,900 increase requested for annual operating funds were provided we would be in a position to keep open Thaddeus Kosciusszko NM for the entire year during FY1991 as opposed to closing the building for a minimum of 6 months as is currently being planned. We would also be able to restore routine preventive maintenance services.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

A list of individual projects can be provided showing project title and requested funding.

SPECIAL FACTORS:

Our operational funds shortfall is the direct reslt of a number of factors including: 1) having to absorb the entire amount of the FY90 cost of living adjustment for General Schedule and Wage Grade employees; 2) having to absorb the additional costs of benefits for our large number of FERS employees; 3) having to absorb the cost of special pay rates for Park Ranger positions which were instituted in FY90 to combat high turnover problems; 4) increase in utility charges.

AREA: THOMAS STONE NHS

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$ 3,600
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$ -0-
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$457,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$150,000

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

These funds will provide regular maintenance work plans to protect this sites historic structures. If this care is not provided, serious damage to the facilities will continue and stabilization/development will be set back.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

SPECIAL FACTORS:

AREA: UPPER DELAWARE SRR

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$2,079,000
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$ 50,000
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$ 501,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ -0-

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Several maintenance projects have been postponed due to the absorption of pay increases, FERS benefits and general inflation rates. Some of these projects include, but are not limited to, hiring personnel simply to get routine maintenance done at newly acquired buildings (work that in the past had been done by the landlords), improving computer workspace and electrical conditions in all buildings (a possible safety problem), and repairs to the traffic signal and routine maintenance at the Roebling Bridge. There is no funding available for any emergency repairs. Additional funding would allow us to expand the hours of the Zane Grey Museum, thus giving more exposure time to the public.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

Some of the projects being postponed include cyclic icebreaker repair at the Roebling Bridge. In FY89, not enough funding was received to contract out the work so only supplies were purchased. During the 1990 winter, the icebreakers sustained even more acute damage. In FY91, funding will be needed in the originally requested amount of $20,000 for the repairs to at least get started.

SPECIAL FACTORS:

AREA: VALLEY FORGE NHP

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$3,317,900
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$ 198,900
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$ 921,100
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ -0-

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Expand previously reduced visitor center hours of operation. Restore park printing funds which have been deleted since 1988 and provide 35% more visitor services. Reopen historic buildings to the public on a 5 day operation in lieu of weekends only. Reinstate Law Enforcement patrols from position not funded. Trash collection activities can be restored to 2 times a week during peak season instead of one. Restore summer and winter programs previously reduced by 50% in one area of park thru the hiring of 3 seasonal interpreters.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

SPECIAL FACTORS:

AREA: MARO - PARK SUPPORT

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$1,139,400
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$1,100,000
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$1,100,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ -0-

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

These support services continue to be provided but at the expense of the parks. Parks are being assessed to cover the personnel costs for the staff services provided to them by architects, engineers, visitor use specialists, interpretive planners, resource specialists, etc. Funding for this program has not kept pace with inflation, salary increases, FERS impacts and park demands for these support services.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

SPECIAL FACTORS:

AREA:

MARO - REPAIR/REHABILITATION

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$1,722,200
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$ 700,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ 125,600

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

The project requests for the repair/rehab program far exceed the funds available. A regional assessment of the repair/rehab backlog indentifies a minimum of $20 million additional funds needed to cover maintenance deficiencies. This increase would help reduce the rehabilitation backlog of wayside exhibits, audio programs, museum exhibits and audio-visual programs.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

SPECIAL FACTORS:

AREA: MARO - CYCLIC MAINTENANCE (REGULAR)

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$663,300
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$325,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ 44,500

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

The project requests far exceed the funds available. Specific projects are costing more to accomplish because of the continued deterioration of facilities due to the backlog of work that is needed. This would help reduce the backlog of projects.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

SPECIAL FACTORS:

AREA: MARO - CYCLIC MAINTENANCE (CULTURAL)

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$1,094,500
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$8,000,000
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$1,335,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ -0-

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

The MARO inventory of historic buildings, structures and sites is well in excess of 2000 individual properties. The current four year cycle of maintenance requests from MAR parks amounts to $8,000,000. This increase would allow deferred maintenance and repair projects to be accomplished by the parks.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

SPECIAL FACTORS:

AREA: MARO - EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$ 766,500
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$1,000,000 annually
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$ 380,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ -0-

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

The annual requests exceed the available funding by $1,000,000. This increase would allow for the replacement of obsolete vehicles (patrol vehicles, pickup trucks, flatbeds) and equipment (tractors, mowers) necessary for the daily operation of the parks.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

SPECIAL FACTORS:

AREA: MARO - EMPLOYEE TRANSFERS

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$465,500
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$800,000
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Due to escalating costs of moving expenses the region was forced to freeze the transfer account midway thru the year placing the burden of transfer expenses on each park. This would allow the region to lift the freeze and charge transfer expenses to this account alleviating the burden on the parks.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

SPECIAL FACTORS:

AREA: MARO - COMMON PROGRAM SERVICES

POST SEQUESTER AMOUNT FY 1990	$1,960,700
PROJECTED DEFICIT FY 1990	$
INCREASE REQUEST FY 1991	$ 987,300
CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FY 1991 INCREASE	$ 27,900

IMPACTS OF SHORTFALL:

Increase would alleviate the burden for additional expenses required for the implementation of the AFS and FFS systems for equipment, hardware, and telecommunication connections and services for parks.

BACKLOGS (MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLIC-REPAIR/REHAB)

SPECIAL FACTORS:

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
75 Spring Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

IN REPLY REFER TO:

F34(SER-ABF)

APR 27 1990

Honorable Sidney R. Yates
Chairman, SubCommittee on
Interior and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Yates:

This is in response to your request for a park listing detailing the amount it would take to move the parks in the Southeast Region from "intensive care," to the "road to recovery."

When parks are asked to absorb pay increases, FERS costs, and the general increases in the cost of doing business, the small parks have the least flexibility to recover these costs. In the Southeast Region we have ten parks that are in this category. Personnel services are from 90 percent to 97 percent of their total program. These parks are identified in Enclosure 1. The Southeast Regional Office is identified in Enclosure 2.

Sincerely,

C W Ogle

FOR Robert M. Baker
Regional Director
Southeast Region

Enclosures 2

SOUTHEAST REGION
FY 1990
REQUEST BY HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
"INTENSIVE CARE" TO "ROAD TO RECOVERY"

April 26, 1990

Enclosure 1

PARK AREAS	FY 1990 POST SEQUESTER	BUDGET ESTIMATE FY 1991	OPTIMAL NEED	CHANGE (+/-)	PERCENTAGE OF PERSONNEL SVCS
ABRAHAM LINCOLN	318,300	325,400	391,400	66,000	
ANDERSONVILLE	537,800	549,300	676,300	127,000	
ANDREW JOHNSON	275,400	281,400	298,400	17,000	
BIG CYPRESS	1,092,000	1,516,100	2,776,100	1,260,000	
BIG SOUTH FORK	1,236,900	1,413,400	1,723,400	310,000	
BISCAYNE	1,129,400	1,302,700	2,456,700	1,154,000	
BLUE RIDGE	7,740,500	7,907,700	16,663,700	8,746,000	
BUCK ISLAND REEF	124,700	127,100	197,100	70,000	
CANAVERAL	844,800	895,000	1,312,000	417,000	
CAPE HATTERAS	3,594,400	3,670,000	4,867,000	1,197,000	
CAPE LOOKOUT	850,600	868,400	1,213,400	345,000	
CARL SANDBURG	442,500	452,700	735,700	283,000	92%
CASTILLO	929,400	949,100	1,406,100	457,000	
CHARLES PICKNEY	0	250,000	300,000	50,000	
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	1,389,500	1,418,400	2,223,400	805,000	
CHICKAMAUGA & CHATTANOOGA	1,102,900	1,126,600	1,237,600	111,000	
CHRISTIANSTED	373,300	381,400	541,400	160,000	93%
CONGAREE SWAMP	237,200	267,200	433,200	166,000	
COWPENS	227,900	232,800	265,800	33,000	
CUMBERLAND GAP	1,073,900	1,097,200	1,454,200	357,000	
CUMBERLAND ISLAND	898,900	941,800	1,376,800	435,000	
DESOTO	244,100	249,700	357,700	108,000	90%
EVERGLADES	7,431,000	7,582,000	11,418,000	3,836,000	
FORT CAROLINE	261,500	267,300	317,300	50,000	90%
FORT DONELSON	505,900	517,500	703,500	186,000	
FORT FREDERICA	370,300	378,300	462,300	84,000	92%
FORT JEFFERSON	417,200	424,900	539,900	115,000	
FORT PULASKI	512,400	523,400	543,400	20,000	
FORT RALEIGH	200,300	204,600	204,600	0	
FORT SUMTER	752,700	768,900	1,046,900	278,000	
GREAT SMOKY MOUTAINS	7,661,700	7,829,500	11,089,500	3,260,000	
GUILFORD COURTHOUSE	330,600	337,400	707,400	370,000	
GULF ISLANDS	3,353,700	3,423,600	4,813,600	1,390,000	
HORSESHOE BEND	265,500	271,100	313,100	42,000	92%
JIMMY CARTER	199,000	302,300	375,300	73,000	
KENNESAW MOUNTAIN	613,200	626,100	788,100	162,000	
KINGS MOUNTAIN	367,900	375,900	444,900	69,000	
MAMMOTH CAVE	3,354,900	3,428,600	4,680,600	1,252,000	
MARTIN LUTHER KING	700,900	785,700	1,002,700	217,000	91%
MOORES CREEK	193,800	198,000	226,000	28,000	
NATCHEZ NHP	148,000	501,200	668,200	167,000	
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	5,209,400	5,513,000	10,141,000	4,628,000	
NINETY SIX	167,900	171,700	185,700	14,000	
OBED	153,500	156,600	219,600	63,000	
OCMULGEE	424,300	433,300	495,300	62,000	
RUSSELL CAVE	150,600	154,200	196,200	42,000	97%
SAN JUAN	1,300,600	1,329,500	2,243,500	914,000	91%
SHILOH	667,600	671,800	1,041,800	370,000	
STONES RIVER	300,600	307,500	390,500	83,000	
TIMUCUAN	443,900	462,200	462,200	0	
TUSKEGEE	374,100	382,400	531,400	149,000	84%
VICKSBURG	1,188,800	1,215,800	1,396,800	181,000	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,638,100	1,850,100	2,435,100	585,000	
WRIGHT BROTHERS	351,200	358,300	358,300	0	
TOTAL	64,725,500	67,966,100	103,330,100	35,364,000	

Page No. 1
04/24/90

SOUTHEAST REGION
OPERATING INCREASE REQUESTS
APRIL 1990
(HEARGS91)

INCREASE NUMBER	SERVICEWIDE INITIATIVE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUESTED AMOUNT (THOU)	REQUESTED FTE
** ABRAHAM LINCOLN				
ABLI-001	ESTB AREAS	INCREASED COST OF SUPPLIES, ETC	16	0.0
ABLI-002	EDUCATIONAL	INCREASE SEASONAL INTERPRETIVE SERVICES	25	1.0
ABLI-003	ESTB AREAS	UPGRADE CULT RES -SEASONAL MAINTENANCE POSITIONS	25	1.0
** Subtotal **			66	2.0
** ANDERSONVILLE				
ANDE-001	RES MGMT	PROVIDE PERMANENT FUNDING FOR BRICK WORKER POSITIO	39	0.0
ANDE-002	RES MGMT	RETURN ERODED SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT PROTECT CULT RES	33	2.0
ANDE-003	ESTB AREAS	REESTABLISH ADEQUATE FUNDS FOR SUPPLIES & SERVICES	27	0.0
ANDE-004	RES MGMT	MUSEUM TECH - COLLECTION CARE	28	1.0
** Subtotal **			127	3.0
** ANDREW JOHNSON				
ANJO-002	DEV AREAS	INCREASED COSTS	17	1.0
** Subtotal **			17	1.0
** BIG CYPRESS				
BICY-001	RES MGMT	PROVIDE VISITOR SAFETY & MAINT FOR NEW FACILITIES	150	4.0
BICY-002	RES MGMT	BASIC RESOURCE MGMT & INTERP	430	13.0
BICY-004	RES MGMT	INITIATE FULL MINERALS & RES MGMT PROGRAM	260	4.0
BICY-005	DEV AREAS	PROVIDE STAFF & OPERATING FUNDS FOR BICY ADDITION	420	10.0
** Subtotal **			1260	31.0
** BIG SOUTH FORK				
BISO-005	DEV AREAS	BANDY CREEK RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT EXPANSION	282	9.0
BISO-006	DEV AREAS	AREA-WIDE ROAD MAINTENANCE	200	3.0
BISO-007	DEV AREAS	MONITORING ENVIRONMENTAL & BIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS	21	0.0
BISO-008	DEV AREAS	MINERALS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	20	1.0
BISO-009	DEV AREAS	MONITORING PROGRAM FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES	18	1.0
BISO-010	DEV AREAS	MAINT OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES FOR NHPA COMPLIANCE	30	0.0
BISO-011	DEV AREAS	MGMT OF RECREATIONAL AREAS FORMERLY DONE BY USFS	38	2.0
BISO-012	DEV AREAS	PROVIDE FUNDS TO MAINTAIN TRAILS	94	4.0
BISO-013	DEV AREAS	EXPAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE PROTECTION PROGRAM	19	0.0
BISO-014	FIREPRO	CONDUCT FIRE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	100	1.0
BISO-015	DEV AREAS	INSTITUTE VOLUNTEER PROGRAM FOR BLUE HERON & RUGBY	4	0.0
BISO-016	DEV AREAS	EXPAND VOLUNTEER PROGRAM FOR RIVER RESCUE & PATROL	9	0.0
BISO-017	DEV AREAS	ESTABLISHING PRESENCE IN THE RUGBY AREA	60	2.0
BISO-018	DEV AREAS	PURCHASE OF VEHICLES FOR MAINT DIVISION	98	0.0
BISO-020	DEV AREAS	PROVIDE CLERICAL/DISPATCH SUPPORT FOR RANGER DIV	19	1.0
BISO-021	DEV AREAS	ADMIN SUPPORT FOR EXPANDING PARK OPERATIONS	15	1.0

SOUTHEAST REGION
OPERATING INCREASE REQUESTS
APRIL 1990
(HEARGS91)

INCREASE NUMBER	SERVICEWIDE INITIATIVE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUESTED AMOUNT (THOU)	REQUESTED FTE
BISO-022	DEV AREAS	INITIATE DRUG CULTIVATION DETECTION PROGRAM	38	0.0
BISO-023	DEV AREAS	PURCHASE VEHICLES FOR PROTECTION DIVISION	89	0.0
** Subtotal **			1154	25.0
** BISCAYNE				
BISC-001	RES MGMT	MONITOR RESOURCES & TRACK ON gis	165	3.0
BISC-002	EDUCATIONAL	EXPAND VISITOR SERVS & EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM	60	4.0
BISC-003	PARK OP H/S	INCREASE VISITOR PROTECTION PATROLS	55	1.0
BISC-004	ESTB AREAS	REMOVAL OF ABANDONED MATERIALS	30	0.0
** Subtotal **			310	8.0
** BLUE RIDGE				
BLRI-001	RES MGMT	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT BASIC INVENTORY	145	3.0
BLRI-002	PARK OP H/S	VISITOR PROT ENFORCEMENT, PATROL RESPONSE & INVEST	212	6.0
BLRI-003	EDUCATIONAL	STAFFING FOR 11 VISITOR CENTERS & 8 FEE COLL SITES	173	12.0
BLRI-004	LEGACY 99	REPLACE & MAINTAIN UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS	300	1.0
BLRI-005	RES MGMT	VISTA VISUAL MANAGEMENT	55	1.0
BLRI-006	LEGACY 99	TIMELY REPLACEMENT OF MAINT VEHICLES & EQUIPMENT	115	0.0
BLRI-007	PARK OP H/S	HEALTH & SAFETY PROG FOR 248 FTE, 25 MILL VISITORS	42	1:0
BLRI-008	ADMINISTRATIVE	ADP EQUIPMENT & UTILIZATION PROGRAM	47	1.0
BLRI-009	ESTB AREAS	NEW AREA - GRANDFATHER MTN PREV MAINT & OPERATIONS	90	3.0
BLRI-010	RES MGMT	HISTORIC PRESERVATION GUIDES	45	0.0
BLRI-011	LEGACY 99	ANNUAL REPAIR/REHAB TO SIX HISTORIC RESOURCES	120	0.0
BLRI-012	LEGACY 99	TRAILS/DRAINAGE REPAIR-REHAB & VISTA CLEARING	200	7.0
BLRI-013	LEGACY 99	SEASONALS FOR DRAINAGE/VISTA/DEVELOPED AREA WORK	130	3.0
BLRI-014	PARK OP H/S	PREVENT ENCROACHMENT/TRESPASS OF BOUNDARY (1000 MI	62	0.0
BLRI-015	LEGACY 99	BOUNDARY SURVEY PROGRAM	125	1.0
BLRI-016	FIREPRO	ENHANCE FIRE SUPPRESSION THRU UPDATED EQUIPMENT	73	0.0
BLRI-017	EDUCATIONAL	REHAB APPROX 80 WORN, OUTDATED ROADSIDE INTERP EXH	32	2.0
BLRI-018	LEGACY 99	DAM SAFETY IMPROVEMENT	85	3.0
BLRI-019	LEGACY 99	MAINTAIN/RPR/RBH BLDGS/UTILS RDSIDES/GROUNDS	300	0.0
BLRI-020	LEGACY 99	TRAILS/DRAINAGE REPAIR-REHAB & VISTA CLEARING	400	0.0
BLRI-021	LEGACY 99	MAINTAIN/RPR/RHB BLDGS/UTILS RDSIDES/GROUNDS	300	0.0
BLRI-022	LEGACY 99	TRAILS/DRAINAGE REPAIR/REHAB & VISTA CLEARING	400	0.0
BLRI-023	LEGACY 99	MAINTAIN/RPR/RHB BLDGS/UTILS RDSIDES/GROUNDS	300	0.0
BLRI-024	LEGACY 99	MAINTAIN/RPR/RHB BLDGS/UTILS RDSIDES/GROUNDS	300	0.0
BLRI-025	LEGACY 99	TRAILS/DRAINAGE REPAIR-REHAB & VISTA CLEARING	400	0.0
BLRI-026	LEGACY 99	TRAILS/DRAINAGE REPAIR-REHAB & VISTA CLEARING	200	0.0
BLRI-027	LEGACY 99	REPLACE 15 OUTDATED RADIO COMM MOBILE UNITS	45	0.0

Page No. 3
04/24/90

SOUTHEAST REGION
OPERATING INCREASE REQUESTS
APRIL 1990
(HEARGS91)

INCREASE NUMBER	SERVICEWIDE INITIATIVE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUESTED AMOUNT (THOU)	REQUESTED FTE
BLRI-028	LEGACY 99	WATER/SEWER SYSTEMS REHABILITATION (4 PER YEAR)	100	0.0
BLRI-029	LEGACY 99	ROAD RESURFACING (25 MILES ANNUALLY)	3750	2.0
BLRI-030	LEGACY 99	PARKWAY CENTERLINE STRIPING (CONTRACT)	200	0.0
** Subtotal **			8746	46.0
** BUCK ISLAND				
BUIS-001	RES MGMT	RANGER PATROL & MONITOR OF PARK RESOURCES	70	2.0
** Subtotal **			70	2.0
** CANAVERAL				
CANA-002	LEGACY 99	VAULT TOILET MAINTENANCE	57	2.0
CANA-003	RES MGMT	PROVIDE PARKWIDE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	83	4.0
CANA-004	ADMINISTRATIVE	PROVIDE PARKWIDE COMPUTER ASSISTANCE	20	1.0
CANA-005	EDUCATIONAL	ADEQUATE STAFF FOR PARKWIDE INTERPRETIVE SERVICES	55	3.0
CANA-006	LEGACY 99	INCREASE BUILDING/GROUNDS MAINTENANCE	150	4.0
CANA-007	ADMINISTRATIVE	PROVIDE CLERICAL ASSISTANCE AT HEADQUARTERS	18	1.0
CANA-008	ADMINISTRATIVE	INCREASED COST OF TELEPHONE AT HEADQUARTERS	7	0.0
CANA-009	ESTB AREAS	INCREASE DUMPSTER CAPACITY	1	0.0
CANA-010	PARK OP H/S	UPGRADE POSITIONS THROUGH ACCRETION OF DUTIES	18	0.0
CANA-011	LEGACY 99	UPGRADE 2 WG-7 POSITIONS TO WL-7	3	0.0
CANA-012	RES MGMT	BASE SALARY INCREASE FOR RESOURCE MGMT SPECIALIST	5	0.0
** Subtotal **			417	15.0
** CAPE HATTERAS				
CAHA-001	ESTB AREAS	PROVIDE ESSENTIAL ROUTINE MAINT FOR 9 BLDGS	85	3.0
CAHA-002	ESTB AREAS	FUND INCREASED COST GSA TRUCK LEASING	26	0.0
CAHA-003	ESTB AREAS	RESTORE CAMPGROUND SERVICES TO A-76 MEO LEVEL	61	4.0
CAHA-006	RES MGMT	PROVIDE PRESERVATION MAINTENANCE FOR 28 STRUCTURES	63	0.0
CAHA-007	ESTB AREAS	RETURN CORE SEASONAL STAFFING TO STANDARD LEVELS	104	2.0
CAHA-008	RES MGMT	CONTINUE LONG TERM WATER MONITORING PROGRAM	31	1.0
CAHA-009	PARK OP H/S	INCREASE DURG INTERDICTION ACTIVITIES	178	5.0
CAHA-010	ADMINISTRATIVE	PROVIDE ESSENTIAL ADP SUPPORT	101	3.0
CAHA-011	RES MGMT	PROVIDE BASIC INVENTORY & MONITORING PROGRAM	25	0.0
CAHA-012	ESTB AREAS	REPLACE 175 WORN/DAMAGED SIGNS ANNUALLY	17	0.0
CAHA-013	RES MGMT	MONITOR/PROTECT ENDANGERED SPECIES AT BASE LEVEL	40	2.0
CAHA-014	LEGACY 99	MAINTAIN 56 HOUSING UNITS AT NPS-36 STANDARDS	80	2.0
CAHA-015	PARK OP H/S	REPAIR/REPLACE 5.2 MILES OF TRAILS FOR VIS SAFETY	25	0.0
CAHA-016	ESTB AREAS	REOPEN VISITOR CENTERS DURING SHOULDER SEASONS	52	2.0
CAHA-017	PARK OP H/S	DETER VANDALISM/THEFT IN GROUP	40	2.0
CAHA-018	RES MGMT	PROVIDE RESOURCE MGMT OFFICE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	38	2.0
CAHA-019	PARK OP H/S	PROVIDE 24 HOUR EMERGENCY DISPATCHER SERVICE	116	6.0
CAHA-020	RES MGMT	PROVIDE ESSENTIAL MAINT/CLEANING HISTORIC STRUCTUR	40	2.0

SOUTHEAST REGION
OPERATING INCREASE REQUESTS
APRIL 1990
(HEARGS91)

INCREASE NUMBER	SERVICEWIDE INITIATIVE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUESTED AMOUNT (THOU)	REQUESTED FTE
CAHA-021	PARK OP H/S	PROVIDE LOSS CONTROL PROG FOR VISITOR/EMP SAFETY	57	2.0
CAHA-022	ESTB AREAS	FUND 3 SEAS INTERP POS TO MEET NPS I&VS STANDARDS	18	1.0
** Subtotal **				
			1197	39.0
** CAPE LOOKOUT				
CALO-001	EDUCATIONAL	OPERATION OF CAPE LOOKOUT VISITOR CONTACT STATION	60	0.0
CALO-002	DEV AREAS	MANAGEMENT OF SHACKLEFORD BANKS	40	1.0
CALO-003	RES MGMT	SUPPORT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	60	0.0
CALO-004	LEGACY 99	MAINTAIN PUBLIC WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM	60	1.0
CALO-005	LEGACY 99	MAINTAINING BOAT ACCESS TO PARK	50	0.0
CALO-006	RES MGMT	ENHANCE PRESV OF CULTURAL RESOURCES PARKWIDE	60	2.0
CALO-007	ESTB AREAS	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	15	0.0
** Subtotal **				
			345	4.0
** CARL SANDBURG				
CARL-001	RES MGMT	DEVELOPMENT & IMPLEMENTATION OF HIST LANDSCAPE PLA	10	0.0
CARL-002	RES MGMT	REPAIR/REHAB OF HISTORIC STRUCTURE	50	0.0
CARL-003	EDUCATIONAL	INTERPRETATION/VISITOR SERVICES ACTIVITIES	50	3.0
CARL-004	ESTB AREAS	ASSISTANCE FOR PARK COMPUTER OPERATIONS	20	1.0
CARL-005	RES MGMT	CULTURAL RESOURCE ACTIVITIES	60	0.0
CARL-006	LEGACY 99	MAINTENANCE OF PARK STRUCTURES/FACILITIES	20	1.0
CARL-007	ESTB AREAS	PUBLIC USE FACILITIES CLEANING	14	1.0
CARL-008	RES MGMT	PRESV OF MUSEUM ARTIFACTS	40	1.0
CARL-009	EDUCATIONAL	CONTRACT INTERPRETATION	6	0.0
CARL-010	ESTB AREAS	ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR VOLUNTEERS IN THE PARK	2	0.0
CARL-011	RES MGMT	NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	11	0.0
** Subtotal **				
			283	7.0
** CASTILLO				
CASA-001	EDUCATIONAL	FUND SEASONAL INTERPRETERS	30	1.0
CASA-002	RES MGMT	HISTORIC WALL PRESERVATION	84	1.0
CASA-003	RES MGMT	REPAIR/REPLACE DAMAGED WOOD, BOTH FORTS	64	2.0
CASA-004	RES MGMT	PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC HARDWARE	59	2.0
CASA-005	RES MGMT	HISTORIC GROUNDS RESTORATION	15	0.0
CASA-006	EDUCATIONAL	FUND SEASONAL INTERPRETER AT FT MATANZAS	8	0.0
CASA-007	ESTB AREAS	RESTORE BASIC INTERPRETIVE FUNCTIONS	65	3.0
CASA-008	ESTB AREAS	PROVIDE INTERPRTIVE SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	10	0.0
CASA-009	ADMINISTRATIVE	PROVIDE ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK/TYPIST	15	1.0
CASA-010	ESTB AREAS	INSTALL EQUIPMENT FOR PAID PARKING LOT	45	0.0
CASA-011	ESTB AREAS	PROVIDE FUNDS TO MAN PAID PARKING LOT	62	3.0

SOUTHEAST REGION
OPERATING INCREASE REQUESTS
APRIL 1990
(HEARGS91)

INCREASE NUMBER	SERVICEWIDE INITIATIVE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUESTED AMOUNT (THOU)	REQUESTED FTE
** Subtotal **				
			457	13.0
** CHARLES PINCKNEY				
CHPI-001	NEW AREAS/FACLTS	CURATOR & PROVIDE FURNISHINGS & EXHIBITS	50	1.0
** Subtotal **				
			50	1.0
** CHATTAHOOCHEE				
CHAT-001	ESTB AREAS	RESTORE MAINT SERVICE LEVEL TO STANDARD	71	1.0
CHAT-002	ESTB AREAS	RESTORE STANDARD SEASONAL OPERATION	255	10.0
CHAT-003	EDUCATIONAL	EDUCATION OUTREACH AND VISITOR SERVICES	188	9.0
CHAT-004	LEGACY 99	MAINTAIN 58.4 MILES TRAIL SYSTEM	52	1.0
CHAT-005	PARK OP H/S	DRUG USE/DEALS/STAFF/TRAINING/SUPPORT	45	1.0
CHAT-006	LEGACY 99	EROSION CONTROL BY BANK, TRAIL STABILIZATION	24	0.0
CHAT-007	LEGACY 99	STABILIZE/MAINTAIN ROADS AND PARKING LOTS	53	1.0
CHAT-009	RES MGMT	HISTORICAL RUIN STABILIZATION	22	1.0
CHAT-010	LEGACY 99	REPLACEMENT AND ADDITIONAL ENTRANCE SIGNS	33	0.0
CHAT-011	ESTB AREAS	DREDGE MONITORING/DETERMINE EFFECT/7 PERMITS	37	1.0
CHAT-012	RES MGMT	ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PARK'S MAIN REFERENCE LIBRARY	25	0.0
** Subtotal **				
			805	25.0
** CHICH-CHATT				
CHCH-001	ESTB AREAS	MAINTAIN MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM	16	0.0
CHCH-002	ESTB AREAS	REINSTATE GS-7 RANGER POSITION - VISPR	55	0.0
CHCH-003	RES MGMT	MEET CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT NEEDS	40	1.0
** Subtotal **				
			111	1.0
** CHRISTIANSTED				
CHRI-001	DEV AREAS	VISITOR SERVICES ACTIVITIES AT FORT	90	3.0
CHRI-002	LEGACY 99	PRESERVATION & MAINTENANCE	70	2.0
** Subtotal **				
			160	5.0
** CONGAREE SWAMP				
COSW-001	DEV AREAS	ENHANCED LEVEL OF OPERATIONS	83	4.0
COSW-002	RES MGMT	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE	83	1.0
** Subtotal **				
			166	5.0
** COWPENS				
COWP-001	LEGACY 99	MAINT ON 1932 US MONUMENT/BATTLEFIELD CORE RESTORA	12	0.0
COWP-002	ESTB AREAS	RESTORE FUNDING FOR SEASONALS	17	0.0

SOUTHEAST REGION
OPERATING INCREASE REQUESTS
APRIL 1990
(HEARGS91)

INCREASE NUMBER	SERVICEWIDE INITIATIVE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUESTED AMOUNT (THOU)	REQUESTED FTE
COWP-003	ESTB AREAS	RESTORE FUNDING FOR MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES	4	0.0
** Subtotal **			33	0.0
** CUMBERLAND GAP				
CUGA-001	LEGACY 99	MAINT & PROT OF 38.0 MILL IN NEW FACILITIES	111	5.0
CUGA-002	EDUCATIONAL	HENSLEY SETTLEMENT SHUTTLE	169	4.0
CUGA-003	LEGACY 99	RESTORE SEASONAL MAINT FOR 81 MILES OF TRAILS	40	2.0
CUGA-004	EDUCATIONAL	ADDITIONAL SEASONAL INTERP STAFF	22	1.0
CUGA-005	RES MGMT	CULTURAL RESOURCE MGT/PROT	15	0.0
** Subtotal **			357	12.0
** CUMBERLAND ISLAND				
CUIS-001	LEGACY 99	MAINTENANCE OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES	16	0.0
CUIS-002	DEV AREAS	PROVIDE MAINT FOR EXISTING FACILITIES & BOATS	97	1.0
CUIS-004	RES MGMT	SEASONAL PERSONNEL FOR THE RANGER DIVISION	57	3.0
CUIS-005	PARK OP H/S	SUPPORT OF RANGER DIVISION & PROVIDE STAFF TRAININ	47	0.0
CUIS-006	LEGACY 99	MAINTAIN BOAT & SHOP OPERATIONS	38	0.0
CUIS-007	ADMINISTRATIVE	CLERK-TYPIST TO SUPPORT MAINT/INTERP DIVISIONS	18	1.0
CUIS-008	ESTB AREAS	SUPPORT OF THE PARK OERATIONS	35	0.0
CUIS-009	LEGACY 99	MAINTENANCE WORKER TO MAINTAIN TRAILS, SIGNS,ETC	18	1.0
CUIS-010	LEGACY 99	MAINTENANCE MECHANIC TO MAINTAIN PLUM ORCHARD	29	1.0
CUIS-011	ESTB AREAS	SPECIAL PROJECTS TO SUPPORT THE RANGER DIVISION	15	0.0
CUIS-012	LEGACY 99	BUCKET TRUCK FOR ROAD/TRAIL/BUILDING MAINTENANCE	65	0.0
** Subtotal **			435	7.0
** DESOTO				
DESO-001	ADMINISTRATIVE	ESTABLISH A PERMANENT FULL TIME CLERK/TYPIST, GS-4	24	1.0
DESO-002	LEGACY 99	RE-ESTABLISH ONE PERM WG-6 MAINT WORKER POSITION	17	1.0
DESO-004	ESTB AREAS	RESTORE MONEY FOR TRAVEL/TRAINING/AWARDS/SUPPLIES	14	0.0
DESO-005	EDUCATIONAL	EST GS-5 PARK RGR FOR LAW ENF/RES MGT OUTREACH PR	23	1.0
DESO-006	ESTB AREAS	RESTORE WINTER SEASONAL RANGER FTE AND FUNDING	15	1.0
DESO-007	ESTB AREAS	RESTORE SUMMER SEASONAL RANGER FTE AND FUNDS	15	1.0
** Subtotal **			108	5.0
** EVERGLADES				
EVER-001	DEV AREAS	PARK ADDITION - EAST EVERGLADES	442	7.0
EVER-002	RES MGMT	TECH SUPPORT EVER NATURAL RESOURCES	306	4.0
EVER-003	EDUCATIONAL	URBAN INITIATIVE	150	6.0
EVER-004	ESTB AREAS	ADP & CLERICAL SUPPORT FOR INCREASED PROGRAM NEEDS	100	1.0
EVER-005	ESTB AREAS	MAINTAIN ROADS, TRAILS & WATERWAY TRAILS	110	2.0
EVER-006	ESTB AREAS	MAINTAIN INCREASED INVENTORY OF VEHICLES & BOATS	95	2.0

SOUTHEAST REGION
OPERATING INCREASE REQUESTS
APRIL 1990
(HEARGS91)

INCREASE NUMBER	SERVICEWIDE INITIATIVE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUESTED AMOUNT (THOU)	REQUESTED FTE
EVER-007	PARK OP H/S	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT & DRUG INTERDICTION	322	1.0
EVER-008	RES MGMT	CURATORIAL ASSISTANCE & SUPPLIES	30	1.0
EVER-009	RES MGMT	WATER QUALITY RESEARCH	130	3.0
EVER-010	ESTB AREAS	MAINTAIN COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM	178	1.0
EVER-011	RES MGMT	MONITORING OF FLA PANTHER POPULATION	40	0.0
EVER-012	RES MGMT	HYDROPATTERN CONTROL OF EVER WADING BIRD PREY	30	1.0
EVER-013	PARK OP H/S	RESTORATION OF AIR SURVEILLANCE & INTERDICTION PRG	263	1.0
EVER-014	ESTB AREAS	PROVIDE STAFFING TO MONITOR/PREVENT URBAN ENCROACH	51	1.0
EVER-015	RES MGMT	CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDY MICCOSUKEE INDIANS	25	0.0
EVER-016	PARK OP H/S	ESTABLISH FULLTIME SAFETY PROGRAM	50	1.0
EVER-017	EDUCATIONAL	PROVIDE ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION INITIATIVE	66	3.0
EVER-018	RES MGMT	EXPAND EFFORT TO ERADICATE EXOTIC PLANT POPULATION	150	3.0
EVER-019	ESTB AREAS	MAINTAIN INCREASED INVENTORIES OF BLDGS & UTILITIE	101	3.0
EVER-020	ESTB AREAS	MAINTAIN INCREASED INVENTORY TO HOUSING	75	3.0
EVER-021	RES MGMT	RESTORE ESTUARY MONITOR/DEVE & RECREATIONAL IMPACT	50	1.0
EVER-022	RES MGMT	INDICATOR SPECIES RESEARCH- LARGER VERTEBRATES	75	2.0
EVER-023	ESTB AREAS	INCREASE STAFF TO COVER ADDED ADMIN PROGRAMS	95	2.0
EVER-024	RES MGMT	IMPLEMENT WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	153	5.0
EVER-025	RES MGMT	GEOGRAPHIC INFO SYS (GTS) OPERATION & SUPPORT	50	0.0
EVER-026	ESTB AREAS	RESTORE INTERPRETIVE SERVICES AT EVERGLADES CITY	191	8.0
EVER-027	ESTB AREAS	PROVIDE ADDED SUPPORT FOR CONCESSION MONITORING PR	30	1.0
EVER-028	RES MGMT	EXPANSION OF VEGETATION PROGRAM	100	2.0
EVER-029	DEV AREAS	INCREASE OPERATION AT SHARK VALLEY TO YEAR-ROUND	82	4.0
EVER-030	ESTB AREAS	PUBLICATIONS TO MEET DEMANDS OF INCREASING VISITAT	35	0.0
EVER-031	ESTB AREAS	MAINTAIN INCREASED INVENTORIES IN CAMPGROUND FACIL	106	2.0
EVER-032	RES MGMT	PROMOTE WORLD HERITAGE SITE & INTERNATIONAL BIOSPH	70	2.0
EVER-033	RES MGMT	CONTROL PROGRAM - FERAL HOG EXOTIC FISH & HERPS	85	2.0
** Subtotal **				
			3836	75.0
** FT CAROLINE				
FOCA-001	ESTB AREAS	FUND INCREASED COSTS I&RM DIVISION	23	0.0
FOCA-002	ESTB AREAS	FUND INCREASED COSTS MAINT DIVISION	27	0.0
** Subtotal **				
			50	0.0
** FT DONELSON				
FODO-001	ESTB AREAS	ENHANCED LEVEL OF OPERATIONS	98	0.0
FODO-002	ESTB AREAS	MAINT WORKER & SUPPORT	30	1.0
FODO-003	ESTB AREAS	MAINT WORKER & SUPPORT	30	1.0
FODO-004	ESTB AREAS	ADDITIONAL SEASONALS	28	2.0
** Subtotal **				
			186	4.0

SOUTHEAST REGION
OPERATING INCREASE REQUESTS
APRIL 1990
(HEARGS91)

INCREASE NUMBER	SERVICEWIDE INITIATIVE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUESTED AMOUNT (THOU)	REQUESTED FTE
** FT FREDERICA				
FOFR-001	ESTB AREAS	MANAGEMENT/ADMIN DEPARTMENT UPDATE	15	0.0
FOFR-002	LEGACY 99	MAINTENANCE STAFF INCREASE NEEDED	29	1.0
FOFR-003	ESTB AREAS	FUNDING FOR MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS	15	0.0
FOFR-004	ESTB AREAS	INTERPRETIVE STAFFING	25	2.0
** Subtotal **			84	3.0
** FT JEFFERSON				
FOJE-001	RES MGMT	RESEARCH ON SUBMERGED CULT RESOURCES	30	0.0
FOJE-002	RES MGMT	ESTABLISH RESOURCE MGMT PROGRAM	85	2.0
** Subtotal **			115	2.0
** FT PULASKI				
FOPU-001	RES MGMT	REESTABLISH RESOURCE MGMT OPERATIONS	20	0.0
** Subtotal **			20	0.0
** FT SUMTER				
FOSU-001	RES MGMT	TEMP LABORERS FOR CULT RESOURCES	58	3.0
FOSU-002	NEW AREAS/FACLTS	OPERATE NEW VISITOR CENTER	138	5.0
FOSU-003	EDUCATIONAL	LIASION TO COORDINATE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS	42	1.0
FOSU-004	RES MGMT	RESEAL & REPAINT HISTORIC BATTERIES & STRUCTURES	40	2.0
** Subtotal **			278	11.0
** GT SMOKY MTNS				
GRSM-001	LEGACY 99	IMPROVE MAINTENANCE OF VISITOR USE FACILITIES	410	5.0
GRSM-002	RES MGMT	NATURAL RESOUCE MONITORING & MITIGATION ACTIONS	110	2.0
GRSM-003	RES MGMT	PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES	120	1.0
GRSM-004	LEGACY 99	IMPROVE SERVICES TO THE PARK VISITOR	550	19.0
GRSM-005	PARK OP H/S	BACKCOUNTRY REGISTRATION AND PATROL	105	4.0
GRSM-006	RES MGMT	PRESERVE BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	300	9.0
GRSM-007	LEGACY 99	IMPROVE MAINTENANCE OF PARK FACILITIES	760	11.0
GRSM-008	RES MGMT	SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT FOR RESOURCE PRESERVATION	210	3.0
GRSM-009	EDUCATIONAL	INTERPRETATION OF CRITICAL RESOURCE ISSUES	40	2.0
GRSM-010	LEGACY 99	REPAIR WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS	135	1.0
GRSM-011	RES MGMT	IMPROVE STATUS OF T&E AND EXTIRPATED SPECIES	315	8.0
GRSM-012	RES MGMT	ESTABLISH LONG-TERM ECOSYSTEM MONITORING PROGRAM	160	0.0
GRSM-013	LEGACY 99	MAINTAIN AND PROVIDE ACCESS TO PARK CEMETERIES	45	2.0
** Subtotal **			3260	67.0

SOUTHEAST REGION
OPERATING INCREASE REQUESTS
APRIL 1990
(HEARGS91)

INCREASE NUMBER	SERVICEWIDE INITIATIVE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUESTED AMOUNT (THOU)	REQUESTED FTE
** GUILFORD CH				
GUCO-001	LEGACY 99	IMPROVE CULTURAL RESOURCES	17	0.0
GUCO-002	LEGACY 99	IMPROVE GROUNDS MAINTENANCE	59	0.0
GUCO-003	RES MGMT	ENHANCE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	20	1.0
GUCO-004	LEGACY 99	IMPROVE ROADS	160	0.0
GUCO-005	LEGACY 99	ENHANCE TRAILS MAINTENANCE	114	0.0
** Subtotal **			370	1.0
** GULF ISLANDS				
GUIS-001	LEGACY 99	REINSTATE TEMP LABORERS AND CRAFT MATERTIAL COSTS	230	0.0
GUIS-002	EDUCATIONAL	INCR RANGERS-LED INTERP. PROGRAMS & OPERATIONAL HR	32	0.0
GUIS-003	RES MGMT	RESTORE FUNDS REQUIRED FOR RESOURCE PROTECTION	32	1.0
GUIS-004	RES MGMT	ESTABLISH POSITIONS FOR RESOURCE PRESERVATION	92	3.0
GUIS-005	PARK OP H/S	RESTORE VISITOR AND RESOURCE PROTECTION SERVICES	191	0.0
GUIS-006	LEGACY 99	STAFF TEMPORARY MAINTENANCE POSITIONS	116	0.0
GUIS-007	EDUCATIONAL	INCREASE INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS AND OPERATIONAL HRS	103	0.0
GUIS-008	PARK OP H/S	PROVIDE STAFFING FOR NAVAL LIVE OAKS AREA	50	2.0
GUIS-009	ESTB AREAS	INCREASE REVENUE FROM FEE COLLECTION PROGRAM	44	1.0
GUIS-010	ADMINISTRATIVE	STAFF/SUPPORT FUNDING FOR MANAGEMENT INFO SYSTEM	35	1.0
GUIS-011	RES MGMT	ENHANCE NATURAL RESOURCE STUDY CAPABILITIES	67	0.0
GUIS-012	RES MGMT	SUPPORT NATURAL HISTORY RESEARCH PROGRAM	38	1.0
GUIS-013	EDUCATIONAL	INCREASE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INTERP PROGS & MEDIA	32	1.0
GUIS-014	RES MGMT	MONITOR EFFECTS OF IMPACTED COASTAL PROCESSES	82	2.0
GUIS-015	RES MGMT	FULFILL MANDATE TO PROTECT ENDANGERED SPECIES	46	2.0
GUIS-016	RES MGMT	DEVELOP & MONITOR ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATOR SPECIES	118	3.0
GUIS-017	RES MGMT	MEET STANDARDS FOR MONITORING PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	38	1.0
GUIS-018	RES MGMT	ESTABLISH INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	44	1.0
** Subtotal **			1390	19.0
** HORSESHOE BEND				
HOBE-002	ESTB AREAS	PROVIDE INCREASE TO BASE ALLOCATION	14	0.0
HOBE-003	EDUCATIONAL	PROVIDE CLERK TYPIST (GS-3)	13	1.0
HOBE-004	RES MGMT	TEMPORARY CULTURAL RESOURCE MGMT POSITION GS-4	15	1.0
** Subtotal **			42	2.0
** JIMMY CARTER				
JICA-001	NEW AREAS/FACLTS	PROT & EDUCATIONAL SERVICES - BOYHOOD HOME	46	2.0
JICA-002	NEW AREAS/FACLTS	MAINT WORKER - BOYHOOD HOME	27	1.0
** Subtotal **			73	3.0

Page No. 10
04/24/90

SOUTHEAST REGION
OPERATING INCREASE REQUESTS
APRIL 1990
(HEARGS91)

INCREASE NUMBER	SERVICEWIDE INITIATIVE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUESTED AMOUNT (THOU)	REQUESTED FTE
** KENNESAW MTN				
KEMO-001	ESTB AREAS	CLERK FOR ADMIN, INTERP, RES MGMT & MAINT DIVS	23	0.0
KEMO-002	ESTB AREAS	SEASONAL MAINT & INTERPRETATION	39	0.0
KEMO-003	ESTB AREAS	PRESV OF CIVIL WAR ARTIFACTS	25	0.0
KEMO-004	ESTB AREAS	SURVEY & DEVELOP PRESV PLAN - CIVIL WAR EARTHWORKS	75	0.0
** Subtotal **				
			162	0.0
** KINGS MTN				
KIMO-001	LEGACY 99	SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT FOR MAINTENANCE	19	0.0
KIMO-002	ESTB AREAS	INCREASED COST OF UTILITIES - MAINTENANCE	7	0.0
KIMO-003	ESTB AREAS	INCREASE FOR SUPPLIES, MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT-MAINT	4	0.0
KIMO-004	LEGACY 99	SEASONAL LABORER FOR CUSTODIAL - MAINTENANCE	12	1.0
KIMO-005	ESTB AREAS	SEASONAL LABORER - MAINTENANCE	6	0.0
KIMO-006	ESTB AREAS	FILL LONG VACANT RMVP POSITION	12	1.0
KIMO-007	EDUCATIONAL	INCREASE FUNDING FOR SEASONAL INTERPRETIVE EMPLOYE	9	1.0
** Subtotal **				
			69	3.0
** MAMMOTH CAVE				
MACA-001	RES MGMT	IMPLEMENT, OPERATE, INTERGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	60	1.0
MACA-001	RES MGMT	REESTABLISH RESEARCH PROGRAM	100	2.0
MACA-003	RES MGMT	ESTABLISH PARK CURATORIAL & ARCHEOLOGY PROGRAM	50	1.0
MACA-004	EDUCATIONAL	REOPEN GT ONYX TOUR\ EXPAND ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM	19	1.0
MACA-005	RES MGMT	ESTABLISH LONG TERM ECOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM	83	2.0
MACA-006	RES MGMT	PROTEDT ARCHEOLOGICAL & CAVE RESOURCES	64	1.0
MACA-007	RES MGMT	RECURRING MAINT TO PROTECT CAVE RESOURCES	207	7.0
MACA-008	ESTB AREAS	EXPAND VISITOR SERVICES	68	2.0
MACA-009	RES MGMT	ESTABLISH ARCHEOLOGY PROGRAM	86	1.0
MACA-010	RES MGMT	PROVIDE BASE FUNDING FOR WATER QUALITY MONITORING	90	2.0
MACA-011	ESTB AREAS	RESPOND TO INCREASED BACKCOUNTRY USE	92	4.0
MACA-012	RES MGMT	CAVE RESOURCE INVENTORY & MONITORING PROGRAM	53	1.0
MACA-013	ESTB AREAS	ANNUAL UTILITY COST, REGIONAL SEWER SYSTEM	75	0.0
MACA-014	ESTB AREAS	MAINTENANCE OF ADMINISTRATION & VIS CENTER BLDGS	50	0.0
MACA-015	ADMINISTRATIVE	PROGRAM SUPPORT	50	1.0
MACA-016	ADMINISTRATIVE	CAVE TOUR TICKET RESERVATION SYSTEM	105	2.0
** Subtotal **				
			1252	28.0
** MARTIN L KING				
MALU-001	DEV AREAS	ENHANCE CULTURAL RESOURCE/VISITOR SERVICES PROGRAM	20	1.0
MALU-002	DEV AREAS	UPGRADE & PROVIDE SEASONAL INTERP & VISITOR SERVIC	86	1.0
MALU-003	DEV AREAS	STAFFING & SUPPORT FOR BASIC MGMT & MAINT OF PARK	74	2.0
MALU-004	DEV AREAS	PROVIDE STAFF FOR ADMIN DIV	17	1.0
MALU-005	DEV AREAS	PROVIDE FUNDS FOR THE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION	20	0.0

SOUTHEAST REGION
OPERATING INCREASE REQUESTS
APRIL 1990
(HEARGS91)

INCREASE NUMBER	SERVICEWIDE INITIATIVE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUESTED AMOUNT (THOU)	REQUESTED FTE
** Subtotal **				
			217	5.0
** MOORES CREEK				
MOCR-001	RES MGMT	ENHANCE RES MGMT LEVEL OF OPERATIONS	7	0.0
MOCR-002	EDUCATIONAL	RETURN INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM TO BASIC OPERATIONS	10	1.0
MOCR-003	LEGACY 99	INSTALL FENCES TO ENCLOSE MONUMENTS	7	0.0
MOCR-004	LEGACY 99	REPAINT VISITOR CENTER	4	0.0
** Subtotal **				
			28	1.0
** NATCHEZ NHS				
NATC-001	NEW AREAS/FACLTS	INCREASED FUNDING TO OPERATE & MAINTAIN PARK	167	5.0
** Subtotal **				
			167	5.0
** NATCHEZ TRACD				
NATR-001	DEV AREAS	NEED FUNDS TO OPERATE & MAINTAIN 50 MI NEW PARKWAY	254	6.0
NATR-002	ESTB AREAS	FUNDS ARE NEEDED TO MAINTAIN EXISTING FACILITIES	1133	13.0
NATR-003	ADMINISTRATIVE	ESTABLISH ADP SUPPORT POSITION	35	1.0
NATR-004	DEV AREAS	NEED FUNDS TO BITUMINOUS SEALCOAT 77 MILES OF ROAD	847	0.0
NATR-005	DEV AREAS	NEED FUNDS TO PAVE 25 MILES OF PARKWAY	1800	0.0
NATR-006	RES MGMT	STAFF PRESCRIBED FIRE PROG & GIS FIRE DATA ENTRY	125	3.0
NATR-007	PARK OP H/S	STAFF & TRAINING FOR DRUG INTERDICTION ON 450M PKY	434	7.0
** Subtotal **				
			4628	30.0
** NINETY SIX				
NISI-001	ESTB AREAS	SUPPORT COSTS FOR MAINTENANCE PROGRAM	9	0.0
NISI-002	EDUCATIONAL	FUNDING FOR SEASONAL EMPLOYEES	5	0.0
** Subtotal **				
			14	0.0
** OBED RIVER				
OBRI-001	EDUCATIONAL	OPERATE VISITOR CENTER & OFFSITE PROGRAMS	18	1.0
OBRI-002	LEGACY 99	MAINTAIN VISITOR CENTER & SUPPORT FIELD MAINT	20	1.0
OBRI-004	RES MGMT	NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT & PROTECTION	25	1.0
** Subtotal **				
			63	3.0
** OCMULGEE				
OCMU-001	RES MGMT	CULTURAL RESOURCE SPECIALIST/CURATOR	32	1.0
OCMU-002	ESTB AREAS	SUPPORT COSTS CULTURAL RESOURCES	30	0.0

SOUTHEAST REGION
OPERATING INCREASE REQUESTS
APRIL 1990
(HEARGS91)

INCREASE NUMBER	SERVICEWIDE INITIATIVE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUESTED AMOUNT (THOU)	REQUESTED FTE
** Subtotal **				
			62	1.0
** RUSSELL CAVE				
RUCA-001	ESTB AREAS	RESTORE ESSENTIAL SERVICES-ADMIN,INTERP,MAINT,RM	42	1.0
** Subtotal **				
			42	1.0
** SAN JUAN				
SAJU-001	PARK OP H/S	INCREASED COSTS DUE TO FIFTH CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIO	100	5.0
SAJU-002	LEGACY 99	MAINT COSTS FOR FIFTH CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION	260	17.0
SAJU-003	EDUCATIONAL	INCREASED OPERATIONS FOR FIFTH CENTENNIAL	90	4.0
SAJU-004	MISC	CARIBBEAN BASIN NATL PARK INITIATIVE	20	0.0
SAJU-005	ESTB AREAS	INCREASE SUPPORT COSTS	50	0.0
SAJU-006	LEGACY 99	LABORERS & CUSTODIAL WKRS - GROUNDS & JANITORIAL	95	7.0
SAJU-007	ESTB AREAS	PURCHASE OF 3 COMPUTERS & COMPONENTS	21	0.0
SAJU-008	LEGACY 99	MAINTENANCE SERVICES & GARBAGE DISPOSAL SERVICE	18	0.0
SAJU-009	ESTB AREAS	INCREASED TELEPHONE COSTS	12	0.0
SAJU-010	ESTB AREAS	UTILITY COST, ELECTRICAL & WATER	15	0.0
SAJU-011	ADMINISTRATIVE	PERSONNEL CLERK (TYPING) GS-05	20	1.0
SAJU-012	RES MGMT	HIRE OF HISTORIC ARCHITECT GS-11	32	1.0
SAJU-013	EDUCATIONAL	HERITAGE OUTREACH PROGRAM	75	2.0
SAJU-014	LEGACY 99	REHAB BLDG 213 FOR VISITOR SERVICES & PRESV	50	2.0
SAJU-015	ADMINISTRATIVE	INFORMATION RECEPTIONIST	17	1.0
SAJU-016	LEGACY 99	ELECTRICAL LINE FOR THE SCO OUTWORKS RESTROOM FAC	25	0.0
SAJU-017	LEGACY 99	MAINTENANCE FOR FORT EL CANUELO	14	1.0
** Subtotal **				
			914	41.0
** SHILOH				
SHIL-001	ESTB AREAS	PROVIDE ADEQUATE ADMIN SUPPORT TO PARK	50	2.0
SHIL-002	ESTB AREAS	RESTORE BASIC OPERATIONS FUNDS TO PARK MAINT PRG	60	0.0
SHIL-003	ESTB AREAS	BRING CULTURAL RESOURCE PROT VIS SAF TO STANDARD	34	1.0
SHIL-004	ESTB AREAS	BRING CULTURAL RESOURCE ACTIVITIES TO STANDARD	34	1.0
SHIL-005	ESTB AREAS	CARPENTER, MAINT WORKER, FTE & BASIC OPERATING FDS	47	1.0
SHIL-006	ESTB AREAS	RE-ESTABLISH SEASONAL INTERPRETIVE POSITIONS	20	1.0
SHIL-007	ESTB AREAS	MASON & OPERATING FUNDS FOR CULTURAL RES MAINT	25	1.0
SHIL-008	ESTB AREAS	THREE SEASONAL WG-03 FUNDS & SUPPORT FUNDS	38	2.0
SHIL-009	ESTB AREAS	WORK LEADER WL-09 FUNDS & SUPPORT	37	1.0
SHIL-010	ESTB AREAS	PFT VEHICLE OPERATOR WG-05, FUNDS & FTE	25	1.0
** Subtotal **				
			370	11.0
** STONES RIVER				
STRI-001	LEGACY 99	PARK MAINTENANCE PROGRAM	37	1.0

SOUTHEAST REGION
OPERATING INCREASE REQUESTS
APRIL 1990
(HEARGS91)

INCREASE NUMBER	SERVICEWIDE INITIATIVE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUESTED AMOUNT (THOU)	REQUESTED FTE
STRI-002	EDUCATIONAL	SUMMER INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM	25	1.0
STRI-003	RES MGMT	MAINTAIN FIELD EXHIBITS - CULTURAL RESOURCES	21	1.0
** Subtotal **			83	3.0
** TUSKEGEE INST				
TUIN-001	RES MGMT	COMPLETE BACKLOG (CATALOGING OF COLLECTION)	12	1.0
TUIN-002	RES MGMT	REVAMP CURATORIAL STORAGE (OAKS & MUSEUM)	5	0.0
TUIN-003	RES MGMT	REPLACEMENT OF DRAPES (THE OAKS)	2	0.0
TUIN-004	LEGACY 99	OPERATIONS/UTILITIES/MAINTENANCE	20	0.0
TUIN-005	LEGACY 99	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT & EXHIBIT PRODUCTION	7	0.0
TUIN-006	EDUCATIONAL	INTERPRETATION & VISITOR SERVICES OPERATIONS	42	1.0
TUIN-007	ADMINISTRATIVE	FERS FUNDING	18	0.0
TUIN-008	ADMINISTRATIVE	FEDERAL PAY RAISES (ANNUAL)	38	0.0
TUIN-009	ADMINISTRATIVE	FULL TIME CLERK TYPIST	5	0.0
** Subtotal **			149	2.0
** VICKSBURG				
VICK-001	ESTB AREAS	ENHANCE VISITOR PROT & VISITOR SERVICES	106	0.0
VICK-002	ESTB AREAS	ENHANCE PARK MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS	75	0.0
** Subtotal **			181	0.0
** VIRGIN ISLANDS				
VIIS-001	RES MGMT	INTERPRETATION & RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	350	7.0
VIIS-003	LEGACY 99	MAINT OF PARK FACILITIES & CUSTODIAL SERVICES	150	2.0
VIIS-004	ESTB AREAS	CONCESSION - FRANC FEES, CUL, SPECIAL USE	35	1.0
VIIS-005	ADMINISTRATIVE	COMPUTER OPERATIONS	50	1.0
** Subtotal **			585	11.0
*** Total ***			35364	589.0

Enclosure 2

	FY90 POST SEQUESTER	BUDGET ESTIMATE FY91	OPTIMAL NEED	CHANGE (+/-)
REGIONWIDE PROGRAMS				
CYCLIC MAINT	3,515,800	3,756,000	6,056,000	2,300,000
CYCLIC HIST STRU	828,100	839,500	3,839,500	3,000,000
REPAIR/REHAB	4,315,600	5,545,000	10,745,000	5,200,000
INCIDENTAL PER COSTS	820,200	831,500	1,600,500	769,000
NATURAL SCIENCE	1,148,400	1,148,400	28,459,400	27,311,000
PARK SUPPORT	2,076,300	2,113,200	2,543,200	430,000
PLANNING & COMPL	148,000	151,000	375,000	224,000
PROPERTY REPLMNT	1,114,800	1,130,200	1,999,200	869,000
SE ARCH CENTER	481,600	492,700	725,700	233,000
SE CULTURAL PRESV	561,500	573,700	822,700	249,000
	15,010,300	16,581,200	57,166,200	40,585,000

Page No. 1
04/24/90

SOUTHEAST REGION
OPERATING INCREASE REQUESTS
APRIL 1990
(HEARGS91)

INCREASE NUMBER	SERVICEWIDE INITIATIVE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUESTED AMOUNT (THOU)	REQUESTED FTE
** SE ARCH CENTER				
SEAC-001	RES MGMT	REGIONAL ARCH RESEARCH, DATA MGMT & PROTECTION	233	5.0
** Subtotal **			233	5.0
** SE REGIONAL OFFICE				
SERO-001	RES MGMT	IMPLEMENT REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM RESEARCH PROGRAM	3500	26.0
SERO-002	RES MGMT	ENHANCE REG & ECOSYSTEM CENTER GIS CAPABILITIES	3235	32.0
SERO-003	RES MGMT	MITIGATE NATURAL RESOURCE THREATS	4500	2.0
SERO-004	RES MGMT	REGIONAL CULTURAL BASELINE INFORMATION PROGRAM	249	6.0
SERO-005	LEGACY 99	MEET TECHNICAL WORKLOAD FOR CYCLIC & REHAB PROGRAM	230	4.0
SERO-006	LEGACY 99	REGULAR CYCLIC MAINTENANCE	2300	0.0
SERO-007	LEGACY 99	CULTURAL CYCLIC PRESERVATION	3000	0.0
SERO-008	LEGACY 99	REPAIR REHAB PROGRAM	5200	0.0
SERO-009	ADMINISTRATIVE	INCIDENTAL PERSONNEL COST - TRANSFERS	769	0.0
SERO-010	LEGACY 99	EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT PROGRAM FROM $1.1 TO 2.0 MIL	869	0.0
SERO-011	EDUCATIONAL	EDUCATION INITIATIVE FOR PUBLIC AWARENESS/RES PREV	152	1.0
SERO-012	ADMINISTRATIVE	REGIONWIDE ADP COSTS	100	0.0
SERO-013	RES MGMT	PARK BASIC INVENTORY PROGRAM	7676	0.0
SERO-014	MISC	NEW ARCHITECT POSITION	65	1.0
SERO-015	MISC	NEW TRAILS COORDINATOR POSITION	57	1.0
SERO-016	RES MGMT	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS IN NATURAL RESOURCES	8400	0.0
SERO-017	ADMINISTRATIVE	TRAINING	50	0.0
SERO-018	MISC	INCREASED EQUIPMENT BASE FUNDING	11	0.0
SERO-019	MISC	INCREASE TRAVEL BASE	36	0.0
SERO-020	MISC	NEW HAZARDOUS WASTE POSITION	55	1.0
SERO-021	MISC	LAND MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE - NON ACQUISITION	50	1.0
** Subtotal **			40504	75.0
*** Total ***			40737	80.0

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MIDWEST REGION
1709 JACKSON STREET
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102-2571

IN REPLY REFER TO:

F30(MWR-AF)

APR 27 1990

Honorable Sidney R. Yates
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Interior and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Yates:

I am happy to provide you with the enclosed listing of additional funding requirements for FY 1991 for the areas and Offices of the Midwest Region, as requested during the recent hearing on the National Park Service budget. These figures represent the views of the Superintendents and are based on their interpretation of a satisfactory level of operation for their park. The data also represents the impact of the Maintenance Management System, cultural and natural Resource Management Plans, and other related documents prepared in the parks in the past few years. A brief explanation for each park is included, and we will be happy to respond to specific questions as needed.

The Midwest Region contains 32 of the finest areas in the National Park System. Although areas such as Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and Voyageurs National Park have received extensive development funding in the past few years, operational funding has not kept pace. The added visitation resulting from the new facilities, the absorption of pay increases, and the general increased cost of utilities, supplies and materials, etc., has eroded the effectiveness of base dollars to meet the parks' needs. In addition, we also have many small areas that are feeling the budget "pinch." Areas such as George Washington Carver National Monument, Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, Fort Larned National Historic Site, and Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial, to name a few, are increasingly unable to provide an adequate level of service due to the same erosion of base dollars.

In addition to the requirements of the Field areas, we have taken the liberty of providing you with information on programs administered by the Regional Office, but having direct impact on the Field. The replacement of equipment, transfer of employees, cyclic maintenance programs, and Regional Office support for the Field has also suffered because of inadequate funding.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide this information to you and trust that it will be helpful.

Sincerely,

William W. Schenk

William W. Schenk
Acting Regional Director

Enclosure

MIDWEST REGION
[illegible]

PARK	1990 [illegible]	1991 REQUEST	OPTIMAL NEED	CHANGE (+/-) FROM 1991 REQUEST	DESCRIPTION
AGATE FOSSIL BEDS	[illegible]	125,000	167,000	42,000	Increase winter visitor center operations. Restore interpretive hikes/programs during summer, off-site interpretation, and ranger patrols. Accomplish deferred general trail/janitorial/preventive maintenance.
APOSTLE ISLANDS	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,903,700	[illegible]	Provide a 30 percent increase in resource and visitor protection patrols and resource management inventorying/monitoring activities. Allow a 40% increase in interpretive programs both on and off site. Accomplish deferred maintenance.
CUYAHOGA VALLEY	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Operate and maintain new facilities that will be in use during FY 91 (Canal Visitor Center, Brandywine Day Use Area, Towpath Trail, etc.). Provide increased services for the newly expanded environmental education program. Provide operational maintenance services to prevent the further deterioration of historic structures. Accomplish deferred maintenance.
EFFIGY MOUNDS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reestablish winter interpretive programs, approximately 90 conducted walks with school groups during the spring and fall, and patrols to the remote locations of the park. Allow maintenance of trails and the prehistoric Native American burial mounds that has been deferred.
FORT LARNED	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Provide basic maintenance, e.g., painting and tuckpointing, of the historic structures. Increase or return the pre-1987 levels of interpretation, natural resource management, curatorial, and visitor protection activities. Increase summer operating hours.
FORT SCOTT	[illegible]	[illegible]	552,900	[illegible]	Continue interpretive programs and special events. Restore janitorial services of historic structures and furnishings. Provide preventive maintenance and adequate climate control for historic structures.
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK	[illegible]	[illegible]	431,000	[illegible]	Perform preventive maintenance. Restore summer living history program.
GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER	[illegible]	[illegible]	138,000	100,000	Prevent reduction in force. Reinstate critical natural and cultural resource management programs. Accomplish deferred maintenance. Reestablish interpretive and educational outreach programs.

MIDWEST REGION
ROAD TO RECOVERY

AREA	1990 POST-SEQUESTER	1991 REQUEST	OPTIMAL NEED	CHANGE (+/-) FROM 1991 REQUEST	DESCRIPTION
GRAND PORTAGE	433,000	442,600	493,600	51,000	Restore resource management functions. Increase ranger patrols Increase routine grounds maintenance and building sanitation from once/day to twice/day, including weekends. Reinstate historic period demonstrations. Increase interpretive walks from 2/day to 4/day. Increase routine boundary clearing and brushing from 3 miles/year to 6 miles/year.
HARRY S TRUMAN	427,500	437,300	458,300	21,000	Initiate off-site interpretive school programs.
HERBERT HOOVER	588,000	620,500	764,500	144,000	Provide personal interpretive services to 80 percent, rather than 35 percent of visiting educational groups. Reinstitute off-site educational programs, twice/month. Restore grounds to full level. Perform preventive maintenance on historic buildings.
HOMESTEAD	279,000	310,300	337,300	27,000	Reinstitute living history demonstrations on weekends and selected weekdays during the spring and summer months. Staff the Freeman School 4 hours on Saturdays and Sundays throughout the summer, rather than on a 'by request' only basis. Increase 'Prairie Appreciation Week' activities for school groups from 1 week to 2 weeks. Perform mowing, weeding, and other grounds maintenance activities weekly rather than bimonthly. Clean restrooms twice daily and on weekends, rather than daily Monday through Friday.
ICE AGE TRAIL PROJECT OFFICE	180,100	183,100	376,100	193,000	Provide minimal maintenance programs for the North Country National Scenic Trail and Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.
INDIANA DUNES	4,483,000	4,572,300	7,062,300	2,490,000	Perform deferred preventive maintenance on over 61 buildings, 25 miles of roads, and 30 miles of trails, walks, and bridges. Increase environmental education programs to school children. Increase protection patrols. Maintain and operate newly rehabilitated and expanded beach and visitor facilities. Reinstitute water quality monitoring and assessment program. Complete and operate a Geographic Information System.

MIDWEST REGION
ROAD TO RECOVERY

AREA	1990 POST-SEQUESTER	1991 REQUEST	OPTIMAL NEED	CHANGE (+/-) FROM 1991 REQUEST	DESCRIPTION
ISLE ROYALE	1,769,300	1,857,100	2,490,100	633,000	Restore backcountry ranger and maintenance operations. Provide proper solid waste operations. Restore island interpretive services. Provide winter outreach programs.
JEFFERSON NEM	3,269,200	3,340,800	4,391,800	1,051,000	Accomplish deferred maintenance. Manage safety, fire, and health programs. Maintain landscaped Arch grounds. Repair and clean exhibits in Museum of Westward Expansion.
LINCOLN BOYHOOD	465,000	475,300	570,300	95,000	Preserve/maintain cultural resources, e.g., historic walkways, Nancy Hanks Lincoln Cemetery, Cabinsite Memorial, and natural resources. Restore Living Historical Farm interpretive program to a level close to its traditional length. Restore evening operating hours to the farm and memorial visitor center.
LINCOLN HOME	868,400	988,100	1,355,100	367,000	Reinstate interpretive services at the Lincoln Home and within the historic neighborhood. Increase operating hours from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the summer to 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Expand curatorial services to provide proper maintenance and accountability of presidential collection. Reinstate janitorial services. Accomplish deferred maintenance.
MISSISSIPPI RIVER	148,000	400,500	450,500	50,000	This newly established area will require a large amount of interpretive planning and support over the next few years. This increase will allow us to begin the planning and to provide for such items as brochures, wayside exhibits, signing, etc.
MOUND CITY GROUP	327,300	334,700	394,700	60,000	Increase interpretive school tours from 1/day to 4/day. Restore visitor center hours of operation. Restore daily roving interpretation in mound area and off-site programs during peak school group tour season. Initiate four protection patrols a week at new Hopeton Unit. Accomplish maintenance that has been deferred.

MIDWEST REGION
ROAD TO RECOVERY

AREA	1990 POST-SEQUESTER	1991 REQUEST	OPTIMAL NEED	CHANGE (+/-) FROM 1991 REQUEST	DESCRIPTION
OZARK	2,954,600	3,016,300	3,840,300	824,000	Restore ranger patrols on river and throughout the area by 40 percent on weekends and 67 percent on weekdays. Restore preventive maintenance of 79 historic structures. Continue and expand the pilot outreach program. Restore interpretive operations in 4 districts. Resume full maintenance of campground operations and routine maintenance of all park struct structures. Restore river cleanup which was reduced 50 percent in 1988. Restore access to 100 miles of park trails.
PERRY'S VICTORY	358,200	366,100	456,100	90,000	Implement daily law enforcement patrols during peak visitor daytime hours, along with weekend/nighttime patrols Reinstate three weekly evening slide programs, five plaza talks a day, and eight costumed demonstrations each weekend. Increase mowing, edging, and trimming of lawns from every 4 weeks to every 2 weeks. Accomplish deferred maintenance.
PICTURED ROCKS	928,900	988,000	1,033,000	45,000	Operate and maintain new facilities. Provide maintenance of new roads and parking areas. Return park staffing of the joint National Park Service/National Forest Service visitor center to 9 months rather than 6. Staff Maritime Museum 7 days a week during summer months and on weekends in the fall, as opposed to intermittently during the summer. Increase interpretive guided walks and talks. Provide routine care of footpaths, including a 42-mile segment of the North Country National Scenic Trail. Return grading of roads to a routine biweekly basis from the current largely emergency repairs situation.
PIPESTONE	336,300	353,700	424,700	71,000	Reinstate protection ranger patrols. Increase roving interpretation patrols by 50 percent. Reinstate 900 hours of Native American craft demonstrations. Increase mowing from every 10 days to once every 5 days and trail maintenance and cleaning to once a day during the peak visitor season. Reestablish cultural and natural resource management programs.
SAINT CROIX	1,344,600	1,556,100	1,937,100	381,000	Increase hours of visitor center operation. Accomplish deferred maintenance. Provide increased level of monitoring of water quality, endangered species, and visitor use.

MIDWEST REGION
ROAD TO RECOVERY

AREA	1990 POST-SEQUESTER	1991 REQUEST	OPTIMAL NEED	CHANGE (+/-) FROM 1991 REQUEST	DESCRIPTION
					Lease, operate, and maintain facility for use as a visitor center, Lower St. Croix River Valley.
SCOTTS BLUFF	347,000	414,900	506,900	92,000	Reestablish Youth Conservation Corps program; resource resource management activities, e.g., cleaning up illegal dump sites, trail work and fence repair. Reinstate evening visitor center hours from 6 to 8 p.m., 7 days-a-week; interpretive hikes; living history programs; ranger patrols; and janitorial service contract. Accomplish deferred maintenance, e.g., fence work and trail and preventive maintenance.
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES	1,789,600	1,826,400	2,181,300	354,900	Reinstate trail maintenance crew. Increase maintenance operations. Reestablish backcountry resource protection patrols and interpretive programs. Institute mitigation measures identified in resource management plans.
ULYSSES S. GRANT	0	350,000	500,000	150,000	This newly established area will require a large amount of basic stabilization and preventive maintenance on the historic home. These funds will allow us to begin the necessary historic research and to accomplish some of the stabilization prior to full restoration.
VOYAGEURS	1,583,100	1,675,200	2,978,200	1,303,000	Increase visitor protection services to 12 hours-a-day, 7 days-a-week, year round, including emergency medical services, search and rescue, and law enforcement. Restore utility maintenance, including water and wastewater systems and solid waste collection and disposal. Restore Rainy Lake Visitor Center hours from 2 days a week to 5 days-a-week in winter. Restore 30 percent reduction in year-round hours of operation at both Rainy Lake and Kabetogama Lake Visitor Centers, to previous (1988) levels, and reopen Ash River Visitor Center (closed since 1987), to provide visitors with basic park information that includes significant safety concerns and park regulations. Restore 30 percent reduction in interpretive programs since 1987, including guided boat trips, nature hikes, canoe trips, and evening programs. Restore routine maintenance of campsites, roads and trails. Provide resources protection. Restore environmental education programs to 1989 levels and provide additional programs

MIDWEST REGION
ROAD TO RECOVERY

AREA	1990 POST-SEQUESTER	1991 REQUEST	OPTIMAL NEED	CHANGE (+/-) FROM 1991 REQUEST	DESCRIPTION
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT	202,100	206,800	248,200	41,400	Increase visitor services, e.g., additional off-site programs, special events, exhibits, and two to four weekly school programs. Accomplish maintenance that has been deferred.
WILSON'S CREEK	506,400	517,100	1,020,900	503,800	Restore visitor services, interpretive and visitor protection programs, maintenance of wastewater treatment plant operations, and noxious weed reduction programs. Implement resource and cultural management programs. Provide law enforcement program. Implement interpretive education outreach program. Accomplish deferred maintenance.
MIDWEST ARCHEOLOGICAL CENTER	309,800	322,100	622,100	300,000	Provide support to over 70 areas in the Midwest and Rocky Mountain Regions. This increase will restore the center's project management capability to a level adequate to manage a dramatically expanding archeological work load. It will also allow the center to provide proper curatorial services to prevent or retard the physical deterioration of the center's large and irreplaceable archeological collections.
MIDWEST REGIONAL OFFICE PARK SUPPORT & ADMIN. SVCS.	4,012,800	4,052,000	4,952,000	900,000	Of the 32 areas of the Midwest Region, only 9 have budgets in excess of $1 million. Of the 23 areas with budgets less than $1 million, 17 have less then $500,000. There are numerous areas of service provided by the Regional Office where it is not cost effective to establish funds at the park level. Included are such items as planning and design of facilities; historic, archeological and architectural research; contract administration; personnel classification; information management, interpretation, safety and concessions activities; curatorial and collections management; and many others. The Regional Office faces the same problems with erosion of base dollars as do the Field areas. This increase would allow the Regional Office to continue to provide a high level of service and support to the Field areas
CYCLIC MAINTENANCE	1,719,500	2,194,900	8,194,900	6,000,000	A recent study showed the Cyclic Maintenance Program is underfunded by at least $6 million annually. This shortage in funds has forced us to extend the cycle of maintenance and preservation on many buildings and facilities throughout the

MIDWEST REGION
ROAD TO RECOVERY

AREA	1990 POST-SEQUESTER	1991 REQUEST	OPTIMAL NEED	CHANGE (+/-) FROM 1991 REQUEST	DESCRIPTION
					Region. This fund is a cost effective way of addressing the maintenance needs of the Region. By ensuring buildings and facilities are maintained in accordance with prescribed standards, deterioration does not occur, and major restoration projects are thereby not required.
EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	650,000	659,000	1,059,000	400,000	The Midwest Region maintains a central account for the replacement of equipment in the Field. We are currently able to replace only about 50 percent of the requests from the Field due to insufficient funds. Often, as equipment breaks down, the Field areas are forced to use limited base funding to replace them.
EMPLOYEE TRANSFERS	731,800	741,900	1,091,900	350,000	The cost of employee transfers has increased dramatically over the past few years, primarily due to the use of employee relocation services. An increase to this account will serve a dual purpose in that area base funds will not be required to offset shortages, and transfer of employees will not have to be delayed due to lack of funds.

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE
12795 W. Alameda Parkway
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

IN REPLY REFER TO:

April 26, 1990

Honorable Sidney R. Yates
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Interior and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Yates:

As you requested, I am submitting a detailed list of fund increases that would bring the parks in the Rocky Mountain Region up to a more acceptable level of operations. The list, which is enclosed, requires some explanation and definition of terms.

Each park is listed in the first column. The second column categorizes the fund increases by budget subactivity. In the case of parks, the budget subactivities always apply to the Park Management budget activity within the Operation of the National Park System appropriation (ONPS). We also included the Rocky Mountain Regional Office fund increases as a separate entity. In that case, the budget subactivities may apply either to the Park Management budget activity or General Administration budget activity, still within ONPS. This approach is consistent with the FY 1991 Budget Justifications format. While the Regional Office requests are not a part of parks operating base, the funds would directly support the parks (e.g. regional maintenance projects, science, cultural and administrative support). If these services are not provided by the region, the parks will have to divert their own operating funds to those purposes.

The next three columns on the list are taken from the FY 1991 Budget Justifications. They show the FY 1990 post sequester base operating funds for each park and the base adjustments and program increases requested by National Park Service for FY 1991. The column titled "FY 91-ADDN REQ" represents the additional funding requirements not covered in the FY 1991 Budget Justifications. They were just recently compiled by issuing a "budget call" to the parks. The amounts are actually summaries, by budget subactivity, of individual program increases that were prioritized at both the park and regional office levels. There are considerable data available to support the numbers, including detailed written justifications from the parks. Because of the volume, we have not included the backup as part of our submission. But we could provide any of it on a selected program or park if you so desire.

Finally, the last column totals the FY 1991 Budget Justifications requests and the additional requirements that we have identified. The totals should represent ideal FY 1991 fund increases for each of our Rocky Mountain Region parks and the regional office. The percent of increase over the FY 1990 post sequester base is computed for comparison.

I appreciate the opportunity to respond to your request. Your continued personal support and interest in the conditions of our parks is certainly an asset to the Service. If there are any questions we can answer, please contact me directly.

Lorraine Mintzmyer

L. Lorraine Mintzmyer
Regional Director

APRIL 26, 1990

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

PARK	BUDGET SUBACTIVITY	FY 90 POST SEQSTR	FY 91 BASE ADJ	FY 91 PRGRM INC	FY 91 ADDN REQ	TOTAL INCREASE	PERCENT INCREASE
ARCHES NP	MGMT PARK AREA		717			717	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		707			707	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		2,232	75,000	55,000	132,232	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		1,535		28,000	29,535	
	MAINTENANCE		3,373	25,000	152,000	180,373	
	RESOURCE MGMT		1,536			1,536	
	TOTAL	520,800	10,100	100,000	235,000	345,100	66%
BADLANDS NP	MGMT PARK AREA		3,600		38,000	41,600	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		1,128			1,128	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		3,672		15,000	18,672	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		2,592		60,000	62,592	
	MAINTENANCE		10,392		168,000	178,392	
	RESOURCE MGMT		2,616		96,000	98,616	
	TOTAL	1,141,000	24,000	0	377,000	401,000	35%
BENT'S OLD FORT NHS	MGMT PARK AREA		1,645			1,645	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		471			471	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		3,450		43,000	46,450	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		690			690	
	MAINTENANCE		4,554		41,000	45,554	
	RESOURCE MGMT		690		10,000	10,690	
	TOTAL	515,300	11,500	0	94,000	105,500	20%
BIG HOLE NB	MGMT PARK AREA		294			294	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		115			115	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		1,691		27,000	28,691	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY					0	
	MAINTENANCE		1,400		20,000	21,400	
	RESOURCE MGMT					0	
	TOTAL	181,500	3,500	0	47,000	50,500	28%
BIGHORN CANYON NRA	MGMT PARK AREA		4,161	20,000	20,000	44,161	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		1,019			1,019	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		3,696	16,000		19,696	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		3,477		20,000	23,477	
	MAINTENANCE		13,270	264,000	284,000	561,270	
	RESOURCE MGMT		3,477		40,000	43,477	
	TOTAL	1,439,900	29,100	300,000	364,000	693,100	48%

APRIL 26, 1990

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

PARK	BUDGET SUBACTIVITY	FY 90 POST SEQSTR	FY 91 BASE ADJ	FY 91 PRGRM INC	FY 91 ADDN REQ	TOTAL INCREASE	PERCENT INCREASE
BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON NM	MGMT PARK AREA		1,636		9,000	10,636	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		582		12,000	12,582	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		791		29,000	29,791	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		1,203		29,000	30,203	
	MAINTENANCE		3,085		48,000	51,085	
	RESOURCE MGMT		1,203		18,000	19,203	
	TOTAL	392,300	8,500	0	145,000	153,500	39%
BRYCE CANYON NP	MGMT PARK AREA		6,243			6,243	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		1,614			1,614	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		2,706	75,000		77,706	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		3,619		20,000	23,619	
	MAINTENANCE		14,800		560,000	571,800	
	RESOURCE MGMT		3,618			3,618	
	TOTAL	1,481,000	32,600	75,000	580,000	687,600	46%
CANYONLANDS NP	MGMT PARK AREA		9,310		57,000	66,310	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		2,367		3,000	5,367	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		5,313		201,000	206,313	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		7,680		105,000	112,680	
	MAINTENANCE		20,250		687,000	707,250	
	RESOURCE MGMT		7,680		243,000	250,680	
	TOTAL	2,482,900	52,600	0	1,296,000	1,348,600	54%
CAPITOL REEF NP	MGMT PARK AREA		3,200		23,000	26,200	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		1,220			1,220	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		2,424		10,000	12,424	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		2,359		8,000	10,359	
	MAINTENANCE		6,938		35,000	41,938	
	RESOURCE MGMT		2,359		42,000	44,359	
	TOTAL	865,600	18,500	0	118,000	136,500	16%
CEDAR BREAKS NM	MGMT PARK AREA		830			830	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		830			830	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		980		25,000	25,980	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		188			188	
	MAINTENANCE		984		45,000	45,984	
	RESOURCE MGMT		188			188	
	TOTAL	200,100	4,000	0	70,000	74,000	37%

APRIL 26, 1990

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

PARK	BUDGET SUBACTIVITY	FY 90 POST SEQSTR	FY 91 BASE ADJ	FY 91 PRGRM INC	FY 91 ADDN REQ	TOTAL INCREASE	PERCENT INCREASE
COLORADO NM	MGMT PARK AREA		2,542		10,000	12,542	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		880			880	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		1,448		28,000	29,448	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		1,740		15,000	16,740	
	MAINTENANCE		5,850		52,000	57,850	
	RESOURCE MGMT		1,740		25,000	26,740	
	TOTAL	657,500	14,200	0	130,000	144,200	22%
CURECANTI NRA	MGMT PARK AREA		3,748		37,000	40,748	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		1,281			1,281	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		2,585	45,000	88,000	135,585	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		2,820	44,000	68,000	114,820	
	MAINTENANCE		10,246	236,000	156,000	402,246	
	RESOURCE MGMT		2,820		110,000	112,820	
	TOTAL	1,140,800	23,500	325,000	459,000	807,500	71%
CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NM	MGMT PARK AREA		1,570		50,000	51,570	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		684			684	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		2,253		21,000	23,253	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		318		11,000	11,318	
	MAINTENANCE		3,457	25,000	101,000	129,457	
	RESOURCE MGMT		318		23,000	23,318	
	TOTAL	378,500	8,600	25,000	206,000	239,600	63%
DEVILS TOWER NM	MGMT PARK AREA		1,905		120,000	121,905	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		462			162	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		581			581	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		1,307			1,307	
	MAINTENANCE		3,238		313,000	316,238	
	RESOURCE MGMT		1,307			1,307	
	TOTAL	413,400	8,800	0	433,000	441,800	107%
DINOSAUR NM	MGMT PARK AREA		3,600			3,600	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		1,409			1,109	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		5,478		81,000	86,478	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		4,507		97,000	101,507	
	MAINTENANCE		11,800		26,000	37,800	
	RESOURCE MGMT		4,506		545,000	549,506	
	TOTAL	1,436,700	31,300	0	749,000	780,300	51%

APRIL 26, 1990

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

PARK	BUDGET SUBACTIVITY	FY 90 POST SEQSTR	FY 91 BASE ADJ	FY 91 PRGRM INC	FY 91 ADDN REQ	TOTAL INCREASE	PERCENT INCREASE
FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS NM	MGMT PARK AREA		1,496		11,000	12,496	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		516			516	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		1,721		21,000	22,721	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		103		16,000	16,103	
	MAINTENANCE		1,761		27,000	28,761	
	RESOURCE MGMT		103		61,000	61,103	
	TOTAL	237,600	5,700	0	136,000	141,700	60%
FORT LARAMIE NHS	MGMT PARK AREA		1,655		50,000	51,655	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		1,011			1,011	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		2,567		27,000	29,567	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		1,556			1,556	
	MAINTENANCE		4,055			4,055	
	RESOURCE MGMT		1,556		80,000	81,556	
	TOTAL	552,300	12,400	0	157,000	169,400	31%
FORT UNION TRADING POST NHS	MGMT PARK AREA		823			823	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		822			822	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		1,260		60,000	61,260	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY					0	
	MAINTENANCE		995	35,000	15,000	50,995	
	RESOURCE MGMT			35,000	40,000	75,000	
	TOTAL	156,600	3,900	70,000	115,000	188,900	121%
FOSSIL BUTTE NM	MGMT PARK AREA		1,222	10,000	18,000	29,222	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		494			494	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		766	15,000		15,766	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		173		10,000	10,173	
	MAINTENANCE		73	100,000	10,000	110,073	
	RESOURCE MGMT		172	45,000	22,000	67,172	
	TOTAL	123,400	2,900	170,000	60,000	232,900	189%
GLACIER NP	MGMT PARK AREA		16,111		25,000	41,111	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		4,544			4,544	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		7,574		105,000	112,574	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		19,691		140,000	159,691	
	MAINTENANCE		70,089		1,485,000	1,555,089	
	RESOURCE MGMT		19,691		150,000	169,691	
	TOTAL	6,286,000	137,700	0	1,905,000	2,042,700	32%

APRIL 26, 1990

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

PARK	BUDGET SUBACTIVITY	FY 90 POST SEQSTR	FY 91 BASE ADJ	FY 91 PRGRM INC	FY 91 ADDN REQ	TOTAL INCREASE	PERCENT INCREASE
GLEN CANYON NRA	MGMT PARK AREA		17,561		970,000	987,561	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		5,203			5,203	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		7,696		437,000	444,696	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		11,978		580,000	591,978	
	MAINTENANCE		53,983		1,965,000	2,018,983	
	RESOURCE MGMT		11,979			11,979	
	TOTAL *	5,340,000	108,400	0	3,952,000	4,060,400	76%
GOLDEN SPIKE NHS	MGMT PARK AREA		1,175		35,000	36,175	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		1,175			1,175	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		1,851			1,851	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		85			85	
	MAINTENANCE		5,029			5,029	
	RESOURCE MGMT		85			85	
	TOTAL	458,200	9,400	0	35,000	44,400	10%
GRAND TETON NP	MGMT PARK AREA		14,787		260,000	274,787	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		3,292		37,000	40,292	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		6,270			6,270	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		18,131		525,000	543,131	
	MAINTENANCE		43,890		848,000	891,890	
	RESOURCE MGMT		18,130		200,000	218,130	
	TOTAL	4,989,500	104,500	0	1,870,000	1,974,500	40%
GRANT-KOHRS RANCH NHS	MGMT PARK AREA		1,600		15,000	16,600	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		690			690	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		4,922	14,000	29,000	47,922	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		342			342	
	MAINTENANCE		2,803	65,000	35,000	102,803	
	RESOURCE MGMT		343		20,000	20,343	
	TOTAL	475,400	10,700	79,000	99,000	188,700	40%
GREAT SAND DUNES NM	MGMT PARK AREA		1,588		5,000	6,588	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		562			562	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		1,760		5,000	6,760	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		1,409		20,000	21,409	
	MAINTENANCE		4,061		25,000	29,061	
	RESOURCE MGMT		1,420		45,000	46,420	
	TOTAL	498,900	10,800	0	100,000	110,800	22%

APRIL 26, 1990

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

PARK	BUDGET SUBACTIVITY	FY 90 POST SEQSTR	FY 91 BASE ADJ	FY 91 PRGRM INC	FY 91 ADDN REQ	TOTAL INCREASE	PERCENT INCREASE
HOVENWEEP NM	MGMT PARK AREA					0	
	CONCESSNS MGMT					0	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		626			626	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		358			358	
	MAINTENANCE		258		8,000	8,258	
	RESOURCE MGMT		358		25,000	25,358	
	TOTAL	81,900	1,600	0	33,000	34,600	42%
JEWEL CAVE NM	MGMT PARK AREA		607		2,000	2,607	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		607			607	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		1,598		30,000	31,598	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		904		5,000	5,904	
	MAINTENANCE		2,880		43,000	45,880	
	RESOURCE MGMT		904		47,000	47,904	
	TOTAL	349,800	7,500	0	127,000	134,500	38%
JOHN D ROCKEFELLER MEM PKWY	MGMT PARK AREA					0	
	CONCESSNS MGMT					0	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS					0	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		949			949	
	MAINTENANCE		3,702		50,000	53,702	
	RESOURCE MGMT		949		20,000	20,949	
	TOTAL	242,300	5,600	0	70,000	75,600	31%
KNIFE RIVER INDIAN VILLAGES NHS	MGMT PARK AREA		1,167		24,000	25,167	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		540			540	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		1,216		30,000	31,216	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		19			19	
	MAINTENANCE		840		36,000	36,840	
	RESOURCE MGMT		18		36,000	36,018	
	TOTAL	149,200	3,800	0	126,000	129,800	87%
MESA VERDE NP	MGMT PARK AREA		7,653		50,000	57,653	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		1,542			1,542	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		9,778		65,000	74,778	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		6,024		20,000	26,024	
	MAINTENANCE		27,179		25,000	52,179	
	RESOURCE MGMT		6,024		136,000	142,024	
	TOTAL	2,812,100	58,200	0	296,000	354,200	13%

APRIL 26, 1990

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

PARK	BUDGET SUBACTIVITY	FY 90 POST SEQSTR	FY 91 BASE ADJ	FY 91 PRGRM INC	FY 91 ADDN REQ	TOTAL INCREASE	PERCENT INCREASE
MOUNT RUSHMORE N MEM	MGMT PARK AREA		3,966		25,000	28,966	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		1,399			1,399	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		2,914		70,000	72,914	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		2,027		30,000	32,027	
	MAINTENANCE		6,967		60,000	66,967	
	RESOURCE MGMT		2,027		40,000	42,027	
	TOTAL	889,500	19,300	0	225,000	244,300	27%
NATURAL BRIDGES NM	MGMT PARK AREA		686			686	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		686			686	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		648		30,000	30,648	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		372			372	
	MAINTENANCE		2,035		30,000	32,035	
	RESOURCE MGMT		372			372	
	TOTAL	221,800	4,799	0	60,000	64,799	29%
PIPE SPRING NM	MGMT PARK AREA		805			805	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		805			805	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		1,316		45,000	46,316	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY					0	
	MAINTENANCE		1,474		40,000	41,474	
	RESOURCE MGMT				25,000	25,000	
	TOTAL	196,700	4,400	0	110,000	114,400	58%
RAINBOW BRIDGE NM	MGMT PARK AREA					0	
	CONCESSNS MGMT					0	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		27			27	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		309			309	
	MAINTENANCE		1,056			1,056	
	RESOURCE MGMT		308			308	
	TOTAL	87,500	1,700	0	0	1,700	2%
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	MGMT PARK AREA		15,566		174,000	189,566	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		4,387			4,387	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		10,818		203,000	213,818	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		19,472		228,000	247,472	
	MAINTENANCE		50,484		842,000	892,484	
	RESOURCE MGMT		19,473		285,000	304,473	
	TOTAL	5,769,000	120,200	0	1,732,000	1,852,200	32%

APRIL 26, 1990

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

PARK	BUDGET SUBACTIVITY	FY 90 POST SEQSTR	FY 91 BASE ADJ	FY 91 PRGRM INC	FY 91 ADDN REQ	TOTAL INCREASE	PERCENT INCREASE
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	MGMT PARK AREA		3,904		139,000	142,904	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		1,016			1,016	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		3,280	20,000	43,000	66,280	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		2,576	27,000		29,576	
	MAINTENANCE		9,748	16,000	89,000	114,748	
	RESOURCE MGMT		2,576		148,000	150,576	
	TOTAL	1,095,000	23,100	63,000	419,000	505,100	46%
TIMPANOGOS CAVE NM	MGMT PARK AREA		1,242		16,000	17,242	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		1,242			1,242	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		2,169		36,000	38,169	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		734		22,000	22,734	
	MAINTENANCE		2,880		169,000	171,880	
	RESOURCE MGMT		733			733	
	TOTAL	407,700	9,000	0	243,000	252,000	62%
WIND CAVE NP	MGMT PARK AREA		3,138		12,000	15,138	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		796			796	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		4,243		34,000	38,243	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		2,575			2,575	
	MAINTENANCE		8,774		88,000	96,774	
	RESOURCE MGMT		2,574		112,000	114,574	
	TOTAL	1,009,000	22,100	0	246,000	268,100	27%
YELLOWSTONE NP	MGMT PARK AREA		25,904			25,904	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		6,347			6,347	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		13,038			13,038	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		55,582		1,064,000	1,119,582	
	MAINTENANCE		186,646		5,175,000	5,361,646	
	RESOURCE MGMT		55,583	100,000	68,000	223,583	
	TOTAL	15,817,700	343,100	100,000	6,307,000	6,750,100	43%
YUCCA HOUSE NM	MGMT PARK AREA					0	
	CONCESSNS MGMT					0	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS					0	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY					0	
	MAINTENANCE					0	
	RESOURCE MGMT					0	
	TOTAL	1,100	0	0	0	0	0%

APRIL 26, 1990

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

PARK	BUDGET SUBACTIVITY	FY 90 POST SEQSTR	FY 91 BASE ADJ	FY 91 PRGRM INC	FY 91 ADDN REQ	TOTAL INCREASE	PERCENT INCREASE
ZION NP	MGMT PARK AREA		9,631	20,000	60,000	89,631	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		2,062		45,000	47,062	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS		4,750		210,000	214,750	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY		6,107		660,000	666,107	
	MAINTENANCE		23,542	180,000	655,000	858,542	
	RESOURCE MGMT		6,108			6,108	
	TOTAL	2,392,000	52,200	200,000	1,630,000	1,882,200	79%
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE	MGMT PARK AREA		98,900		5,984,000	6,082,900	
	CONCESSNS MGMT		4,700		51,000	55,700	
	INTRP/VIS SVCS				192,000	192,000	
	VIS PROT/SAFTY				100,000	100,000	
	MAINTENANCE		304,400	1,525,400	22,170,000	23,999,800	
	EXEC DIRECTION				226,000	226,000	
	REGIONAL ADMN		(78,100)	45,700	728,000	695,600	
	AUTO DATA PROC				150,000	150,000	
	PUBLIC AFFAIRS				45,000	45,000	
	RESOURCE MGMT		9,500	313,060	4,350,000	4,672,560	
	TOTAL	18,478,300	339,400	1,884,160	33,996,000	36,219,560	196%
TOTAL REGION		$82,395,800	1,703,199	$3,391,160	$59,352,000	$64,446,359	78%

F36(SWR-ACO)

APR 27 1990

Honorable Sydney R. Yates
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Interior and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This letter and the enclosed budget information for the Southwest Region of the National Park Service is respectfully submitted in response to your request during the House Appropriations Subcommittee Hearings of April 19, 1990.

As mentioned during the Subcommittee's deliberations, I fully support the President's budget for Fiscal Year 1991. It is the first budget request which provides more than $1.0 billion for the National Park Service, and thereby recognizes the urgent need to support enhanced management and resource protection for our parklands in keeping with growing visitation. The President's America the Beautiful initiative, as well as Secretary of the Interior Lujan's "Legacy '99" infrastructure initiative, will help many park units meet their most pressing needs.

In addition to the positive budget requests submitted by the Administration, you have requested supplementary information about what amounts would be needed to move the park units in the Southwest Region from "intensive care" to the "road to recovery." I am pleased to provide you with this information and wholeheartedly support Director Ridenour's desire to foster a candid and forthright dialogue with the Congress about the needs of our National Parks while maintaining a fiscally responsible budget.

The Southwest Region is comprised of predominantly small park units, most with annual budgets under $1.0 million. During the past few years, Region-wide increases in uncontrollable costs, such as utilities, personnel, maintenance, and inflation, have seriously impacted operating budgets and thereby reduced our ability to adequately address visitor needs and resource protection.

Moreover, visitation nationwide continues to increase. During 1989, there were 13.9 million visits to the 36 park areas in six states that comprise the Southwest Region--an increase of 600,000 over the prior year. These conditions cause many park Superintendents to express a sense of operating in, or uncomfortably close to, "intensive care." Unexpected or emergency costs, even of the most modest level, often threaten basic visitor services and routine park operations.

In order to move the Southwest Region's parks onto the road to sound recovery in FY-92, I estimate a budgetary addition of $14.1 million be made to the FY-91 budget of $38.9 million. The attached table indicates the amounts needed for each park unit or park support program.

I greatly appreciate the opportunity to offer testimony to the recent House Subcommittee deliberations and to provide this additional budgetary information

Sincerely,

(SGD.) JOHN E. COOK

John E. Cook
Regional Director
Southwest Region

Enclosure

cc:
Director, National Park Service
  Attention: Chief, Budget Division

bcc:
SWR - DD

JDonoghue/BBelous:vb:dh:04/26/90:x6551

(Page 1 of 4)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SOUTHWEST REGION

PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

PARK UNITS	1990 POST SEQUESTER	1991 REQUEST	OPTIMAL NEED	CHANGE +/-
7100 AMISTAD	1,198,600	1,223,700	1,784,700	561,000
7110 ARKANSAS POST	193,100	212,000	242,000	30,000
7380 AZTEC RUINS	259,300	265,100	614,100	349,000
7120 BANDELIER	1,158,400	1,185,000	1,817,000	632,000
7130 BIG BEND	2,853,800	2,914,700	3,649,700	735,000
7140 BIG THICKET	1,139,200	1,164,600	1,712,600	548,000
7150 BUFFALO	2,396,100	2,445,400	3,058,400	613,000
7390 CANYON DE CHELLY	581,300	719,700	1,010,700	291,000
7160 CAPULIN VOLCANO	296,000	302,300	393,300	91,000
7170 CARLSBAD CAVERNS	2,818,200	2,879,000	3,148,000	269,000
7400 CHACO CULTURE	624,900	663,900	1,143,900	480,000
7210 CHAMIZAL	1,052,400	1,074,200	1,568,200	494,000
7510 CHICASAW	1,418,000	1,447,500	1,997,500	550,000
7240 EL MALPAIS	290,000	351,400	622,400	271,000

(Page 2 of 4)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SOUTHWEST REGION

PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

PARK UNITS	1990 POST SEQUESTER	1991 REQUEST	OPTIMAL NEED	CHANGE +/-
7410 EL MORRO	226,300	256,300	396,300	140,000
7220 FORT DAVIS	415,800	442,100	680,100	238,000
7320 FORT SMITH	281,900	324,500	389,500	65,000
7230 FORT UNION	335,400	377,700	460,700	83,000
7250 GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS	153,300	155,400	182,400	27,000
7180 GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS	1,132,000	1,156,900	1,388,900	232,000
7300 HOT SPRINGS	1,569,800	1,677,100	2,447,100	770,000
7420 HUBBELL TRADING POST	341,800	360,400	435,400	75,000
7530 JEAN LAFITTE	2,217,800	2,264,200	3,029,200	765,000
7540 LAKE MEREDITH	1,132,000	1,155,100	1,354,100	199,000
7350 LYNDON B. JOHNSON	1,711,400	1,747,900	2,342,900	595,000
7360 MASAU TRAIL	75,000	75,500	75,500	--
7430 NAVAJO	318,400	335,700	424,700	89,000
7490 PADRE ISLAND/PALO ALTO	1,456,400	1,486,700	1,801,700	315,000

(Page 3 of 4)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SOUTHWEST REGION

PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

PARK UNITS	1990 POST SEQUESTER	1991 REQUEST	OPTIMAL NEED	CHANGE +/-
7330 PEA RIDGE	336,000	411,300	708,300	297,000
7500 PECOS	286,300	327,700	502,700	175,000
7590 POVERTY POINT		700,000	700,000	--
7260 SALINAS	443,400	553,100	613,100	60,000
7600 SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS	893,600	1,227,700	1,452,700	225,000
7610 SANTA FE TRAIL	74,000	75,500	75,500	--
7810 WHITE SANDS	557,700	594,300	684,300	90,000
7470 WUPATKI/SUNSET CRATER	757,400	774,200	1,514,200	740,000
7860 ZUNI-CIBOLA		250,000	250,000	--
SUB-TOTAL PARKS	30,995,000	33,577,800	44,671,800	11,094,000

*UNIT IS NOT FULLY OPERATIONAL;
BASE AMOUNT SUFFICIENT TO MEET
CURRENT NEEDS.

(Page 4 of 4)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SOUTHWEST REGION

PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

REGIONAL OFFICE PROGRAMS	1990 POST SEQUESTER	1991 REQUEST	OPTIMAL NEED	CHANGE +/-
REGIONWIDE CYCLIC MAINTENANCE	1,501,300	1,702,100	2,202,100	500,000
REGIONWIDE CYCLIC MAINTENANCE FOR HISTORIC PROPERTIES	1,023,400	1,039,100	1,926,100	887,000
REGIONWIDE INCIDENTAL PERSONNEL COSTS (LUMP SUM LEAVE, EMPL. TRANSFERS, INCENTIVE AWARDS, ETC.	614,300	622,800	1,322,800	700,000
REGIONWIDE ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	1,970,700	1,959,100	2,892,100	933,000

COMMENT: EXPANDED OPERATIONAL FUNDING WILL NECESSITATE A SERIES OF PARK FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE THAT CULTURAL, NATURAL AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES ARE FULLY PROTECTED AND VISITORS AS WELL AS VENDORS ARE SERVED IN A TIMELY AND PROFESSIONAL MANNER ($373,000).

FUNDS WILL PROVIDE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A REGIONAL DATABASE SYSTEM AS WELL AS A REGIONWIDE TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK WHICH WILL INCLUDE SEVERAL "HUBS" LOCATED AT LARGER PARKS IN THE SOUTHWEST REGION ($560,000).

SUB-TOTAL REGIONWIDE PROGRAMS	5,109,700	5,323,100	8,343,100	3,020,000
TOTAL SOUTHWEST REGION ONPS	$36,104,700	$38,900,900	$53,014,900	$14,114,000

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WESTERN REGION
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, BOX 36063
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102

IN REPLY REFER TO:

April 27, 1990

Honorable Sidney R. Yates
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Interior and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Yates:

Thank you for the opportunity to bring the Western Region Park Areas operating needs to your attention. The Western Region appreciates the continued support of the Congress in these difficult budget years and those who work in our 45 park areas are particularly grateful for the steady support we receive. As you know, our Region extends 106 degrees longitude around the globe -- from Arizona to Saipan. Our workforce is smaller than the population of Dundee, Illinois, but we are dedicated to the preservation and use of the extraordinary resources and facilities entrusted to our care.

Unfortunately, we find that, although the Congress has been very supportive of National Park funding needs, impacts such as inflation, pay costs and the imposition of new regulations have out paced budgetary increases. As illustrated by units in the Western Region, unmet funding needs are having impacts on the level and quality of service offered by the National Park Service. Examples of these unfunded needs are as follows:

1. **Pay Costs Absorptions:** For the last three fiscal years, National Park Service employees have received pay increases. The increased costs associated with this pay adjustment, however, have not been added to the Park Service's budget. For the Western Region NPS units the effect of this will have been the absorption of over $6,500,000. In accommodating this pay cost expense parks have increased lapses on vacant positions, deferred maintenance, reduced resource management efforts and eliminated training.

2. **Special Pay Rates and Cost of Living Adjustments:** Recognizing the difficulties in recruiting applicants for Park Ranger positions within the Northern California Bay

Area, the Office of Personnel Management, after an indepth study of these problems, adjusted the Park Ranger pay scale. Because of the implementation timing of this new pay rate, parks were required to absorb this additional cost within their available operating bases. These full year pay costs total $277,000 for Bay Area parks in California.

In Hawaii, the COLA categories were adjusted by OPM as a result of a revision on nonforeign area cost-of-living allowance authorized by 5 USC 5941. The full year impact of this adjustment is $57,000 for Hawaiian park areas.

Pay rates for wage system employees in the Northern Mariana Islands are being changed from the Federal minimum wage of $3.35 per hour to rates specified in the Overseas Schedule and in the Guam Schedules. Conversion to these rates will be retroactive, interest on the back pay is owed (about 11% per year, compounded) and payments are to be made to all current and former employees to whom back pay is owed. Potential fiscal impact of this adjustment is in excess of $400,000 in back pay. The impact of this adjustment in FY 1990 for current employees is $45,000, representing a 250% increase in wages for this park area.

Additionally, legislation has been introduced providing for a COLA up to 17% in a number of urban areas across the United States, including the Bay Area and Los Angeles. It is not expected that this particular legislation will take affect prior to 1994. However, the legislation also provides for an interim adjustment of 8% to take effect in 1991. This reportedly has the support of the Administration and OPM. It is not clear whether or not this legislation will affect GS, GM and WG. Without this information it is impossible to make an accurate estimate on the potential impact of this adjustment. However, as an illustration of the deleterious effect this will have on park operating budgets, the calculated impact of an 8% COLA increase on GS employees only for Channel Islands National Park would be $98,000.

4. **Adequate funding for the Federal Employee Retirement System:** Yearly, since the implementation of the new Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS) the funding shortfall has had an impact on Western Region park areas. In 1990, this shortfall is estimated at $1,200,000.

5. **Eroding Park Bases\Operating Base Shortfalls:** In the President's FY 91 budget, some park budgets are proposed to receive operating increases. However, the unmet need for operational increases in all parks is great. During the House Subcommittee Hearings held on April 19, 1990 you asked what it would take, by park area, to insure that our park areas were able to "remove our park areas from the intensive care unit" and put them "on the road to recovery".

Recently submitted increase requests for the Western Region park areas totalled approximately $83,000,000. Of these requests, some are projected at the "optimal" level of operation. Others, however, if funded, could put the Western Region park areas well on the "road to recovery". These are estimated at $27,000,000. Attachment 1 provides a brief synopsis of these needs by park area. Attachment 2 is a chart further detailing this information by park area.

6. Regionwide Maintenance Program Funding: Our current funding level for the Regionwide Repair and Rehabilitation program is able to accommodate only 30% of the identified projects per year. Regular Cyclic Maintenance and Cultural Cyclic Maintenance funding addresses only 25% of the identified need. Deferring cyclic maintenance has a deleterious effect on our capital improvements as well as accelerating the damage occurring to our historic structures.

7. Regional Office Park Support: The current shortfall in this funding category is approximately $600,000. Yearly this shortfall is made up by applying an assessment to park bases. Adequately funding this shortfall would eliminate the detrimental impact this assessment has on park area programs and operations.

8. Employee Relocation Costs: For Western Region park areas, the shortfall in funding available to pay for permanent employees' relocation costs is estimated at $900,000. As with the items listed above, this shortfall is absorbed by parks, negatively affecting their operating programs.

We appreciate the opportunity to outline the needs of the Western Region Park Areas. We do appreciate your continued support and recognize that in allocating scarce financial resources difficult decisions have to be made. We hope that the information provided here will facilitate your decision making process as it relates to appropriations for the National Park Service.

Sincerely,

Stanley T. Albright

Stanley T. Albright
Regional Director, Western Region

Enclosures

ATTACHMENT 1: FUNDING NEEDS

WESTERN REGION NATIONAL PARK AREAS

ARIZONA PARK AREAS

Casa Grande/Hohokam Pima National Monuments

The unfunded increases in personnel services, supplies, materials & utility services have dramatically impacted base funding flexibility. Visitation has risen 26% in four years. Base funding has not kept pace in meeting the increasing interpretive demands.

Chiricahua National Monument and Fort Bowie National Historic Site

During the past 2 years, utility expenses have increased 13%. Telephone expenses alone have increased 30%. Due to inflation, supply costs and equipment repairs have increased 10%. Recently, the county and city have started charging for use of their garbage dumps, a previously unbudgeted expense.

Maintaining the recently restored historic Faraway Ranch complex as well as managing a vast array of complex cultural and natural resource issues at these two park areas require an increase in base operating base.

Coronado National Monument

The Memorial has only 3 permanent positions. One position performs all administrative/clerical functions as well as all visitor services/interpretation. One maintenance position is not sufficient to provide daily janitorial services for the visitor center, 3 restroom facilities and a large picnic area.

Grand Canyon National Park

Increased visitation and budget erosion have impacted the ability of Grand Canyon to adequate provide visitor services and protection of the its resources. During the 5 year period from 1985 to 1989, visitation increased from 2.9 million to 3.9 million. Many of the parks operations are impacted by this increase in visitation. For instances, in 1974 in order to reduce significant impacts by park visitors and to reduce auto congestion, a free shuttlebus system was instituted in the Grand Canyon for the South Rim Village and West Rim Drive. During the ensuing period visitation dramatically increased. Ridership on this shuttle has increased from approximately 500,000 to 2,100,000 in 1989. Corresponding increases for operating this system have not been forthcoming.

In 1989 there were 206,705 user days on the Colorado River, 74,068 user nights in the canyon and approximately 350,000 day hikers in the canyon. The subsequent human waste disposal problem is currently being inadequately addressed with 10 human waste disposal systems in the canyon, in addition to the Corridor developed areas. Funding is needed to service these existing backcountry systems and to develop solutions to deal with the approximately 50 tons of human waste which is generated on the Colorado River annually. In 1989, due to budget erosion all Inner Canyon interpretive programs were cancelled. In addition current funding levels do not provide for the maintenance or operation of the newly acquired, constructed or rehabilitated facilities in the park, including the Kolb Studio, Desert View Contact Station, the new South Entrance station and increased usage of the Santa Fe depot.

Because of the poor condition of the Park quarters, their isolation and low base rental rates, Grand Canyon's quarters do not generate enough funds to maintain these quarters. This deficit between rental income and costs for operating the housing program has adversely impacted other base funded maintenance programs, particularly the routine maintenance and operations of public use buildings. Funds have been diverted from other activities such as seasonal trails and grounds maintenance, custodial operations, roadway striping, etc.

Montezuma Castle/Tuzigoot National Monuments

The visitation for Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot has increased 48% in five years. The increase in visitors has caused fixed costs to rise substantially. The situation is compounded because much of the increase is by foreign visitors who arrive by tour buses. During 1989, 3,738 tour buses visited Montezuma Castle. The additional maintenance required on restrooms, trails, and in janitorial services is substantial. The breadth and complexity of the cultural and natural resource issues at Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot require more intensified attention that has been able to be provided.

In the very near future, other impacts will be affecting this parks' fiscal resources. The National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service and Arizona State Parks Department have agreed to co-locate in facilities near Interstate Highway 17. The facilities will include a visitor center, administrative offices, and maintenance facilities. An Intergovernmental Agreement to support this effort was signed by all three agencies in March 1989.

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

The erosion of the park's budget over the last several years has resulted in the deferral of maintenance and resource management projects. Ground water withdrawal, increases in non-native species, pesticide drift, and air pollution are some of the resource problems presently facing Organ Pipe Cactus.

The Monument's adjacency to Mexico has caused increasing problems of crime in recent years. As Mexico's economy continues to decline and urbanization of the community adjacent to the border continues, the influence of problems related to urban crime continues to escalate within the park.

Petrified Forest National Park

The park water supply is currently threatened by radionuclide contamination. Construction of a new water treatment plant will begin in 1990. The plant uses an advanced form of technology and will require additional staffing and funding for new costs associated with the operation of the plant, including electricity, supplies, telephone, etc.

Erosion of the park's budget has resulted in a reduction of visitor services offered, a reduction in law enforcement staffing, and the continuation of serious maintenance deficiencies.

Saguaro National Monument

In 1933 when Saguaro National Monument was established, the population of Tucson was less than 35,000 and the city limits were 15 miles from the nearest park boundary. Today the population of Tucson exceeds 675,000 and is projected to reach one million by the year 2005. The city limits are within one mile of the park boundary and residential development is taking place immediately adjacent to the monument. This urban proximity accounts for substantial and increasing user demands, threats to the resources and intense public scrutiny of park planning documents. These demands exceed the capabilities of current staffing and funding levels. During the past two years absorbing inflationary impacts has reduced the budget flexibility. These costs have been absorbed through curtailing or totally suspending seasonal maintenance and visitor protection program and substantially reducing supplies, materials and other non-personnel program support.

Southern Arizona Group Office

The Southern Arizona Group Office provides technical support to 11 Arizona parks. Areas of support include administration, interpretation, visitor protection and natural and cultural resources management. Rising operational costs have eroded the offices ability to effectively provide this support. Not having technical expertise at the park level, the Southern Arizona parks depend heavily upon this office to provide adequate technical support.

Tonto National Monument

Permanent staff salaries alone constitute 95% of this park's available operating base. This situation is due to continued inflationary impacts, and absorbed costs. Base funds for operational maintenance are needed to increase flexibility in responding to resource management and environmental issues as well as increasing the efficiency of operations.

Tumacacori National Monument

Funding lost to increases in fixed costs has severely reduced the park's ability to maintain basic operations. Maintenance of historic structures and visitor services have been reduced to meet the increased costs of managing this park area.

Walnut Canyon National Monument

For several years inflation and new requirements have critically eroded the parks operating programs. As these "fixed" expenses have increased, an offsetting reduction in visitor services has occurred. Fewer seasonal employees are hired, directly influencing the quality and safety of visitor experiences. Currently, Walnut Canyon does not have an interpretive position. Interpretation is a collateral duty of the Supervisory Park Ranger.

CALIFORNIA PARK AREAS

Cabrillo National Monument

Rising operations and personnel costs have caused the park to lapse vacant positions in interpretation and maintenance. These vacancies have caused serious deficiencies in grounds and trails maintenance, as well as the curtailment of education programs offered at the park.

Channel Islands National Park

In December 1986 Santa Rosa Island, a 55,000 acre island, was purchased for inclusion in Channel Islands National Park. At that time, no additional funds were included for operation. In the President's FY 91 budget $400,000 has been requested for minimal operation of this island.

Channel Islands has developed a long term natural resource monitoring program and that is composed of nine handbooks for monitoring nine different resources. But the monitoring has not been implemented due to lack of funding.

Death Valley National Monument

Added facilities at Stovepipe Wells, aging facilities Monument wide, a 6.2% increase in annual visitation, with a 20% increase in summer visitation has resulted in Death Valley reallocating limited fiscal and staffing resources. Unfunded needs include restoring back country patrols, eduction programs, bringing sanitation to code and managing critical natural and cultural resources.

Another unfunded need is the curatorial and preservation programs for the 1,700 acre Scotty's Castle area which contains 60,000 historic objects worth $2.5 million and 34 historic structures. Additional maintenance and interpretive staff is needed to accommodate the 110,000+ visitors a year to this site within Death Valley.

Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site

Visitor services, including transportation, are currently provided only five days per week. Additional funding is necessary to expand operations to meet standard.

Fort Point National Historic Site

Visitation at Fort Point is steadily increasing and is currently 1.4 million, up from 1 million only 3 years ago. Present staffing levels are inadequate to provide minimal maintenance needs, visitor services and protection of the cultural resources on a 7 day per week basis. Steadily rising costs for utilities, supplies, service contracts, have eroded the available funds and has had a devastating effect upon the park's ability to maintain public use buildings and provide visitor services at an acceptable level. The Park's regular interpretive programs and services have been reduced by 20%, the environmental living program by 50%, requests for special interpretive services for school groups and disabled visitors are frequently not met and visitor protection patrols have been reduced by up to 50%. Preservation and maintenance of exhibits, artifacts, and historic fabric have been reduced below acceptable standards or simply deferred.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Since 1972, Golden Gate has grown in size, visitation (16.8 million during 1989), and scope of management responsibilities, administrative support, new facilities and programs. These critical needs are not fully covered by existing funding. Increases in fixed costs have been met by diverting funds from other program activities. Continuing budget shortfalls have been met by reducing programs and services, lapsing staff and deferring maintenance, restoration and preservation needs. The cumulative effect of these reductions is that the park is functioning below acceptable levels in all respects. Reductions are reflected in interpretive services, elimination of outreach and off-site education programs, reduced ranger patrols, elimination of some lifeguard services, reduced levels of maintenance, and deferred cultural and natural resource projects.

John Muir National Historic Site

Visitation has increased 29% over the last five years. Reserved tours have been cancelled and the park will be closed two days a week to compensate for salary and fixed cost increases. Also, maintenance of historic structures and visitor services have been reduced at this park to meet the increase costs of managing this park area.

Joshua Tree National Monument

The erosion of the park's budget over the last several years has resulted in a reduced work force. This coupled with the size of the monument (560,000 acres), the miles of roads and trails, the number of visitor facilities, and the increased visitation (1,000,000 annually) have all added to a reduction in services available at this park. For over 10 years only minimal increases have been made for visitor center operations, roads and trails maintenance, law enforcement and administrative functions.

Lava Beds National Monument

Increased visitation, more stringent mandatory requirements, as well as the impacts of a budget reductions due to inflationary pressures have all eroded the staff's ability to meet visitor demands for increased services, restore visitor center operations, provide environmental education programs and properly maintain the park resources.

Natural and cultural resources management at Lava Beds is unable to meet operational needs and legislative requirements due to erosion of base funds. The caves have been significantly impacted by increasing and relative unlimited human use. An active prescribed fire and vegetation management program is necessary to maintain many of the monument's native ecosystems; archeological compliance and impacts mitigation are needed as the park will soon be listed as a National Historic district. Evidence of theft of archeological resources was discovered in 1989 in the richest part of the proposed district.

Lassen Volcanic National Park

Operation of the Manzanita Lake campground returned to the park from the concessioner in 1988. This operation is currently not base funded. Reallocating funds to operate this facility has been at the expense of exiting programs. This 179 site facility is the largest and most popular campground in the park.

Muir Woods National Monument

Visitation at Muir Woods has increased from 1.1 to 1.8 million since 1980 with no increase in the level of staffing. This has caused more staff time to be devoted to managing people in the parking lots at the expense of providing visitor services, maintenance, and management of the natural resources.

Pinnacles National Monument

Increases in fixed costs, salaries and benefits have severely reduce the ability to maintain basic operations at this park. Formal interpretive programs and routine patrol have been largely eliminated. Trails maintenance is limited. Resource monitoring programs have been reduced. Visitation to this park area has increased at a rate of approximately 5% per year. Plans to implement a visitor transportation system have been severely curtailed. Without this interpretive shuttle from 3 outlying parking lots to the main visitor center on weekends and holidays during peak use period, 40,000 visitors wait up to 40 minutes for a parking space or walk up to 1.5 miles to reach the nearest information station or restroom facility.

Point Reyes National Seashore

With the addition of two major visitor facilities, park visitation has increased by 57% since 1983 (1.4 to 2.2 million). Visitation to the main visitor center has increased by 244%. Law enforcement incidents have increased by 31% in addition to the costs associated with these items there has been increased costs associated with higher utility costs, mandated regulatory programs and new facilities. Examples of increases are electrical costs are up 225%, heating costs up 130%, and garbage disposal costs are up 200%. Two historic structures - Pierce Point Ranch and the Lifeboat Station - have recently received major restoration and will be open to the public. When these facilities are open, additional maintenance and support costs will be required to provide janitorial, refuse collection, repairs, routine and preventive maintenance.

Redwood National Park

The Redwood Visitor Information Center, which serves as the primary visitor contact point for this National Park, was never funded for operational costs after construction. The new building has over 6,300 square feet of deck, 70 car parking lot, over a mile of water and sewer lines with lift pumps and a mound disposal system. Funds to minimally operate this facility has impacted the parks ability to provide interpretive services and adequate maintenance of other facilities parkwide.

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

Eight major activity sites (Franklin Canyon, Circle X, Diamond X, Las Vergines Valley, Chesebro Canyon, Paramount Ranch, Rocky Oaks, Rancho Sierra Vista and Peter Strauss) are now managed by the NPS within the Santa Monica Mountains. Public demand for protection, interpretive and education programs, recreational activities and cultural events continue to grow while NPS has only a minimal ability to respond. Additional personnel/support are essential to provide a minimal level of service and maintenance for public use.

Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks

Celebrating its Centennial year, Sequoia Kings Canyon has been seriously impacted by reduced base funding over the last several years. With little or no flexibility in base operations, seasonal operations have been cut, operational maintenance deferred, maintenance to the 700 miles of trails deferred, and service to the visiting public scaled down. With visitation to these parks increasing, mandated standards of operation have risen and new facilities have been constructed.

Also, funding is critically needed to bring the following natural/cultural resources management programs to minimum acceptable standards: hazard tree removal/surveillance, bear management, air quality monitoring, water quality monitoring, revegetation programs. Funding is needed for wildlife monitoring, protection of archeological features and basic administration of these programs.

Whiskeytown National Recreation Area

This area has an environmental camp used during the school year to provide 125 5th/6th grade students with one week of personal experience of their impact on natural resources. Due to budget erosion, personnel service and related costs for this activity can no longer be provided.

Another operational impact is the increase in law enforcement incidents. Logged incidents have increased from approximately 7,000 in the early 1980's to some 22,000 in 1988. Arrest rates have risen from approximately 20 in 1979 to 285 in 1988. After hours call outs by sheriff's office are increasing annually due to close proximity of metropolitan area, high rate of vandalism, poaching, illegal wood/tree removal, illicit drug activities, etc.

Yosemite National Park

Yosemite is one of the oldest jewels in the Park Service Crown. In this, its Centennial year, Yosemite exemplifies the type of erosional impacts all park areas are experiencing. For instance, visitor protection operations have been reduced in the last five years. Visitation has increased by 32% within that same time period. Without the benefit of inflationary increase, real dollars available to the park have decreased by 20%, with trends showing increased year round use attendant increase in visitor protection incidents (medical, search/rescue, law enforcement, fire). Higher standards and certifications are now required to meet guidelines and mandatory regulations.

Interpretive services in Yosemite have been reduced by 20% during the last five years, and yet, during this same time period, visitation to the park has increased by 32%. Interpretive services in Yosemite could contact an additional 1.5 million visitors annually. Programs are needed to promote safety (major hazards), resource protection and appropriate visitor use; interpret critical resource issues (fire, biodiversity, threats, impacts, cultural resources); build public support for park policies.

As another example, from the GAO report on maintenance, approximately 70% or 495 of the 700 miles of trails in Yosemite are deteriorated and require rehabilitation. A majority of the trail bridges are deteriorated and required replacement. Recognizing the serious condition of the trails in Yosemite, the President,s FY 90 budget includes a proposed increase of $250,000 for trails maintenance.

NEVADA PARK AREAS

Great Basin National Park

When Great Basin was established in 1986, increases were received based on projections/estimates made prior to establishment. Now that the Park is over 3 years old, experience has shown where the initial projections fell short. An increase would relieve serious shortages in administrative staffing, meet existing demands for interpretive services, provide a more satisfactory level of resource management and enhance the maintenance capabilities. Many facilities, capital improvements were inherited from the U.S. Forest Service and are in need of improvements.

Lake Mead National Recreation Area

The pressure of tremendously increasing visitation and regional population growth have caused serious management challenges for Lake Mead National Recreation Area in attempting to provide adequate protection and services for visitors and resources. The deficiencies in staffing and funding for both the visitor protection and visitor services programs have become acute. Visitors come to the area 24 hours a day, year around. Visitation has increased 43% since 1983. With the alarming increase in law enforcement and emergency medical service incidents, it is becoming increasingly difficult to provide a park setting where visitors feel safe and can enjoy themselves. In addition, increased staffing and resources are need to provide basic information to the 9 million visitors who visit and recreate at Lake Mead National Recreation Area each year. In 1989 less than 5% of the total visitation was actually contacted at a visitor center, contact station, formal interpretive program or informal contact.

The explosion in visitation has had a dramatic impact on the litter and sanitation problems facing the park. Increases are needed to maintain and operate the park at an acceptable level.

PACIFIC PARK AREAS

American Memorial Park

This developing park area is in need of additional staffing and funding to accomplish basic operations. Lack of funding increases has resulted in the deferral of historic ruins maintenance as well as the curtailment of basic maintenance activities.

Haleakala National Park

Since 1976, 46 miles of feral animal control fence has been constructed; this has created 11 resource management zones and 9 research enclosures. The fences protect 27,500 acres and have cost over $5,000,000. With the completion of 96% of the boundary fences and some selective feral animal removal effort, the alien plant problem has increased significantly with certain aggressive species infesting hundreds of acres. Current base funding is not sufficient to maintain the fences, remove feral animals, remove alien plant species and provide protection for the seven endangered bird species at Haleakala.

Additionally, increased visitation (doubling since 1981) and inflationary pressures have resulted in an erosion of the park maintenance's ability to adequately maintain facilities. Trails and structures receive only minimum attention. Commercial tourism has greatly increased visitation, expanding daily hours visitors impact park resources.

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

Hawaii Volcanoes has designated 19 Special Ecological Areas (SEAs) composed of 29,000 acres. These areas represent the most intact native, biologically rich and diverse ecosystems at this park. Funding is needed to systematically eradicate feral pigs in these areas and monitor pig activity and vegetation transects. Alien plant species have overwhelmed many areas of the park. However these SEAs have been delineated for control treatments. These areas are biologically diverse and ecologically representative, where control is still feasible and which have interpretive value. Four endangered birds occur in this park area, as well as the endangered Hawksbill and sea turtles.

Due to budget erosion, the park's maintenance operations has had to take a reactive role top problems instead of providing preventive measures. Buildings and utilities are deteriorating. In addition the park has had to absorb the high cost of hauling water to Wahula due to the destruction of the county water line by the lava flow.

Kalaupapa National Historic Park

This park operates 20 buildings including 7 quarters. None of these receives routine maintenance. Because of the poor condition of the quarters, their isolation and low base rental rates, the quarters operation and maintenance account does not generate enough funds for maintaining the quarters. 195 of the Park's 400 structures are on the Service's List of Classified Structures. All are integral to the Park's historic significance. Without routine and maintenance, including fumigating for termites, roofing and exterior painting, most will be seriously compromised. The park contains thousands of graves (historic & prehistoric) and many archeological sites. Their maintenance is critical to historic preservation and the park's interpretive mission. The park has 21 miles of roads, streets and fire lanes which are essential for resident and visitor travel and fire protection. All are in poor condition; some are already impassable and none receive routine maintenance.

Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park

Kaloko-Honokohau is a new park in a rapidly developing urban area in one of the premier resort destinations in the world. The park in open and visitation is increasing rapidly. With the increase in visitation comes the need to provide basic visitor facilities and to maintain them to an acceptable standard. There is also a need to keep the park clean, safe and to protect its rich cultural resources.

National Park of American Samoa

This new park is located on three separate islands with native tropical rainforest from sea level to cloud forest levels. There is yet no resource basic inventories which are need to understand, interpret and manage these forests. Minimum maintenance of park trails and grounds facilities need to be initiated.

Pacific Area Office

During the past few years the number of parks supported by the Pacific Area Office has increased from 8 to 10. During this same time period, due to inflation, the increased legally mandated cost increases for home leave, COLA increases and pay costs the office has been reduced in staffing. The present staff is insufficient to provide support to these Pacific park areas.

Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park

Funding lost to increases in fixed costs, salaries, and benefits has severely reduced this park's ability to maintain basic operations. Maintenance of historic structures, visitor services and administration have all been reduced to meet the increased costs of managing this park area.

Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site

Fixed costs and permanent salaries account for 96% of this park's base. All seasonal staffing and operations have been curtailed. Funding is needed to alleviate the impacts associated with inflationary rises and greater visitor demands for usage of the park

USS Arizona Memorial

The USS Arizona Memorial is a relatively new and non-traditional NPS area. The issues surrounding the park resources, for which there is little management precedent, are complex and require sensitivity and cooperation with the U.S. Navy. As many as 5,000 visitors a day visit the Memorial, seriously impacting operational maintenance activities. Lawn areas are frequently crowded with visitors while waiting 1 to 3 hours for tours. The existing maintenance staff is insufficient to provide necessary maintenance levels. Cost of operating in the state of Hawaii is unique with increases in costs due to inflation exceeding that on the mainland. Utility costs continue to increases at 10% annually since 1985. In the past 5 years visitation has increased 50% to 1.5 million visitors annually. The budget has failed to increase in line with the actual costs of operating.

War in the Pacific National Historic Park

War in the Pacific is a developing park area. Its needs include additional resources to keep pace with the maintenance of the facilities, the preservation of the park collection, as well as the 120 historic structures and the continual increase of park visitors.

ATTACHMENT #2 - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WESTERN REGION PARK AREA FUNDING NEEDS

PARK NAME	FY 1990 POST-SEQUESTER	BUDGET ESTIMATE 1991	INCREASES PROPOSED FY91 BUDGET	ADDITIONAL CRITICAL INCREMENT NEEDED	ADDITIONAL OPTIMAL INCREMENT NEEDED	CRITICAL NEED AS % OF BASE
AMERICAN MEMORIAL PARK	90,300	92,500	0	50,000	158,000	54.1%
CABRILLO	713,500	728,700	0	140,000	90,000	19.2%
CASA GRANDE/HOHOKAM PIMA	289,300	295,700	0	92,000	0	31.1%
CHANNEL ISLANDS	1,561,100	1,993,100	400,000	578,000	2,716,000	29.0%
CHIRICAHUA & FORT BOWIE	610,500	624,300	0	206,000	61,000	33.0%
CORONADO	179,500	218,200	35,000	59,000	0	27.0%
DEATH VALLEY	2,913,500	3,175,200	200,000	1,783,000	1,301,000	56.2%
DEVILS POSTPILE	68,700	70,100	0		0	0.0%
EUGENE O'NEILL	194,900	198,300	0	0	80,000	0.0%
FORT POINT	220,100	225,000	0	75,000	77,000	33.3%
GOLDEN GATE	8,626,100	8,794,100	0	2,971,000	2,384,000	33.8%
GRAND CANYON	9,480,100	9,676,500	0	2,032,000	3,133,000	21.0%
GREAT BASIN	1,124,200	1,148,200	0	435,000	209,000	37.9%
HALEAKALA	1,399,900	1,443,500	'5,000	920,000	406,000	63.7%
HAWAII VOLCANOES	2,197,100	2,345,400	100,000	866,000	1,216,000	36.9%
JOHN MUIR	266,700	272,300	0	132,000	7,000	48.5%
JOSHUA TREE	1,606,900	1,842,900	200,000	1,059,000	165,000	57.5%
KALAUPAPA	259,600	350,100	85,000	387,000	1,179,000	110.5%
KALOKO-HONOKOHAU	255,100	259,800	0	189,000	303,000	72.7%
LAKE MEAD	6,666,300	6,996,400	200,000	2,886,000	3,217,000	41.2%
LASSEN VOLCANIC	2,169,600	2,215,300	0	58,000	440,000	2.6%
LAVA BEDS	618,900	633,300	0	181,000	216,000	28.6%
MONTEZUMA CASTLE/TUZIGOOT	655,100	669,000	0	100,000	90,000	14.9%
MUIR WOODS	155,000	158,600	0	100,000	173,000	63.0%
NATIONAL PARK OF AMERICAN SAMOA	83,000	85,500	0	95,000	640,000	111.1%
ORGAN PIPE CACTUS	743,600	809,100	50,000	278,000	578,000	34.4%

PARK NAME	FY 1990 POST SEQUESTER	BUDGET ESTIMATE 1991	INCREASES PROPOSED FY91 BUDGET	ADDITIONAL CRITICAL INCREMENT NEEDED	ADDITIONAL OPTIMAL INCREMENT NEEDED	CRITICAL NEED AS % OF BASE
PETRIFIED FOREST	1,560,200	1,593,200	0	393,000	448,000	24.7%
PINNACLES	920,000	939,500	0	277,000	463,000	29.5%
POINT REYES	2,230,100	2,277,000	0	650,000	483,000	28.5%
PRESIDIO	315,600	701,500	380,000	1,431,000	0	204.0%
PU'UHONUA O HONAUNAU	567,400	579,600	0	34,000	0	5.9%
PUUKOHOLA HEIAU	178,500	182,300	0	32,000	189,000	17.6%
REDWOOD	4,929,400	5,024,800	0	235,000	1,311,000	4.7%
SAGUARO	1,071,300	1,095,000	0	170,000	109,000	15.5%
SAN FRANCISCO MARITIME	1,456,200	2,479,100	996,000	379,000	1,007,000	15.3%
SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS	2,055,300	2,100,700	0	388,000	3,876,000	18.5%
SEQUOIA/KINGS CANYON	7,660,100	7,927,400	100,000	1,507,000	0	19.0%
TONTO	198,500	262,800	60,000	96,000	0	36.5%
TUMACACORI	231,300	285,800	50,000	52,000	0	18.2%
USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL	1,193,900	1,217,700	0	546,000	178,000	44.8%
WALNUT CANYON	259,700	265,500	0	107,000	0	40.3%
WAR IN THE PACIFIC	242,300	422,900	175,000	144,000	805,000	34.1%
WHISKEYTOWN	1,482,200	1,513,000	0	320,000	1,169,000	21.1%
YOSEMITE	13,695,300	14,243,500	250,000	3,410,000	6,933,000	23.9%
TOTALS:	83,396,700	88,433,400	3,276,000	25,843,000	35,810,000	29.2%

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Pacific Northwest Region
83 South King Street, Suite 212
Seattle, Washington 98104

IN REPLY REFER TO
F30 (PNR-AB)

APR 30 1990

Honorable Sidney R. Yates
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Interior and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Yates:

This memorandum is in response to your request during the recent hearing before the House Appropriations Subcommittee for the Department of the Interior and Related Committees for a statement from each Regional Director of the National Park Service on the needs of each park. We appreciate this opportunity to provide you with additional information on the funding levels required to properly protect the resource of the parks and provide for their leisure time enjoyment by the American public.

Over the past several years the budget for the Pacific Northwest Region has increased in absolute terms as a direct result of the support received from your Subcommittee. Total appropriations increased from $28.2 million in FY 1987 to $31.1 million in FY 1990, an increase of 10.5 percent. In 1990 the Subcommittee added sufficient funds to the budget request of the National Park Service to ensure that every park in the system received at least a 5 percent increase in its operating base budget. Parks in the Pacific Northwest Region received a total of $1.1 million as a result of this action. The fiscal year 1991 budget request includes $1.0 million to further increase the operating budgets of parks in this region and restores the funds lost in fiscal year 1990 through the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequestration. What, then, is the problem?

Although the Subcommittee has consistently added funds to the Service's budget request, we believe that a focus only on the increases in appropriations provides a misleading impression of robust fiscal health. There are several reasons for this.

First, the increases mentioned are offset by the continued adverse impact of inflation on park budgets. While the current 5 percent inflation rate is low compared to the late 1970's, it nevertheless has an impact on the cost of operating parks. For example, from 1986 to 1990, Mount Rainier National Park has experienced a rise in utility costs of 55 percent for electricity and 100 percent for solid waste collection. The cost of maintenance supplies and materials at North Cascades National Park has increased nearly

25 percent over the last five years. General inflation has increased the cost of supplies and materials at San Juan Island National Historical Park at a time when less money is available for their acquisition. In 1985, the Park programmed $36,100 for services and supplies/materials; in 1990 only $27,600 is available, a 24% decrease.

Second, we are incurring higher costs for personnel services primarily as a result of the annual Federal pay increases and the increased cost of benefits under the Federal Employee's Retirement System (FERS). The National Park Service, along with other Federal agencies absorbed the full cost of both the January 1989 and the January 1990 Federal pay raise. The specific cost to the Pacific Northwest Region was $750,000 for the 1989 increase of 4.1 percent and $700,000 and for the 1990 increase of 3.6 percent. The fiscal year 1991 request assumes that 60 percent of the projected 3.5 percent pay raise, effective January 1991, will be absorbed. If this budget is enacted as proposed the Region will absorb an additional $400,000 just to cover its payroll.

Benefits costs increase every time we hire a new employee under FERS. Under the Civil Service Retirement system the cost to the Agency averages 15 percent of base salary. Under FERS this percentage increases to 30 percent. Although additional funds have been appropriated to meet this requirement, they are not sufficient to cover actual costs. Higher personnel services costs invariably result in fewer seasonal employees. This is particularly true for smaller parks. In 1985 San Juan Island National Historical Park hired four seasonal rangers. By 1988, their budget only allowed for three and in 1988 and 1989, only one. There has been no seasonal maintenance staff for the last three years. Over this same period, personnel costs have risen from 78.3% of operating dollars to 88.9%.

Third, these higher costs affect Regional Office park support and administrative functions as well as the parks. And yet, no additional funds have been requested or appropriated for these activities in more than a decade. Regional office park support and administrative functions are critical to effective park operations, particularly for the smaller sites. Without adequate funds to meet minimum needs, we have reprogrammed funds from park operations to avoid reducing required services. In addition the Region's budget has been reduced through reprogramming to cover unanticipated needs such as the Department of the Interior's Drug Free Workplace program or the payment to the District of Columbia for water and sewer services to National Capital Region parks.

Fourth, a number of our parks have never been funded adequately to fully carry out our legislative mandate to both protect park resources and provide for their leisure time enjoyment by the public. During the decade between 1980 and 1990 concerns for the budget deficit held appropriation requests to a minimum. As a result we have not been able to achieve an operating budget for many areas that permits progress beyond a "caretaker" level of operation. As an example of a basic unmet need, Olympic National Park is one of the premier natural park areas in the system, an International Biosphere Reserve, and a World Heritage Site. Yet, the park lacks basic resource information and has no Geographic Information System to systematically record and analyze base data.

The net result of these factors has been a steady erosion, in real dollar terms, of our operating budgets. Regardless of the size of the park, most of the additional funds provided in 1990 and the increase requests for FY 1991 will be used to offset the higher cost of operation. Instead of improving, or even maintaining, our level of service to the public, we are struggling to stay even. Those increases that were earmarked for improved maintenance activities or interpretive services, have instead been used to cover higher salary costs, utility increases, and other uncontrollable costs.

Our challenge as professional park managers has been to minimize the impact of this erosion on the visiting public while preserving park resources. To an extent we have succeeded. No areas in this region have been closed and our resources are being preserved. However, we have reduced the quality and quantity of visitor services. For example, Coulee Dam National Recreation Area has had to reduce or defer activities such as noxious weed control, lake debris and litter pickup, and lifeguard coverage of heavily used beach areas. Mount Rainier National Park has reduced their roving interpretive and campfire programs, ranger patrols and resource management monitoring. Our smaller parks have cut services across the board, including custodial upkeep, grounds maintenance, interpretive programs and, in some cases, have reduced hours of operation. We are concerned that such short-term reductions will in the long run compromise the quality of the visitor's experience and the long term viability of park facilities and resources.

Attachment 1 shows in summary form our best current estimate of the additional funding needed in bring all programs in this region up to a full, professional level of operation. The figures include funds to restore programs and services lost as a result of the erosion of base budgets noted above as well as funds to enhance operations to better carry out our mandated responsibilities. In several cases, park totals include operating and maintenance costs for new capital development. We have also included additional amounts for regionwide maintenance and preservation programs and for park support and administrative functions. As is the case with any budget estimates these figures are based on the best professional judgement of our superintendents as well as current knowledge of workload. They are, therefore, subject, to revision as our knowledge and conditions change.

We would like to highlight several components of these figures.

Park Operating Base

Of the total additional requirement of $9.2 million for park areas, $2.2 million would be used to restore programs that have been eliminated or reduced as a result of inflationary increases, absorption of pay increases, and other uncontrollable costs. For example, Craters of the Moon National Monument has lost six seasonal positions, which has forced them to eliminate their educational outreach program, reduce number of ranger patrols and defer or eliminate resource monitoring activities. Crater Lake National Park has reduced the number of guided walks and other formal interpretive programs, reduced by 75% the hours of operation of the Sinnott Overlook Museum, eliminated the peregrine monitoring program, reduced Lake research studies and curtailed maintenance activities such as litter pickup and custodial services. This portion of funding would allow the parks to restore these important activities.

The remaining $7.0 million would be used primarily to strengthen resource management and maintenance programs and to upgrade visitor services. For example, Olympic National Park would implement an inventory and monitoring system for such critical issues as global climate change, anadromous fish population distributions and effect of atmospheric deposition on park flora and fauna. Fort Clatsop National Memorial would expand their highly successful "Ranger on the Road" program and provide interpretation for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. In addition, this figure includes funding for North Cascades National Park to provide basic interpretive and maintenance services at the Henry M. Jackson Memorial Visitor Center which is scheduled for completion in mid-1992.

Regionwide Programs

Inflation has also impacted our ability to adequately fund regionally managed programs that directly support the parks: Incidental Employee Needs, Equipment Replacement and Repair-Rehabilitation/Cyclic Maintenance.

Incidental Employee Costs - These funds pay for the transfer, incentive award and lump sum leave costs for all permanent park employees. Our most serious funding deficiency involves employee transfers. Since 1986, with the advent of the Guaranteed Home Sale benefit, in which the government contracts to purchase the transferring employee's former residence, costs have increased dramatically. The average cost of a transfer, without a home sale, is between $15,000 and $20,000; with the Guaranteed Home Sale, the cost goes up to $45,000 to $60,000. As a result, to cover transfers, we have either been forced to reprogram funds from park operating bases or impose the cost of transfers on the benefitting park, once regional funds have been depleted (usually mid-year). Costs for awards and lump sum leave also are experiencing the normal effects of salary increases, and we are able to cover fewer awards or lump sum leave payments.

Equipment Replacement - There are currently over 1,000 items of major equipment on the Region's inventory that are eligible for replacement based on age and condition. To cover the highest priority needs an increase of $200,000 over the amount requested in the FY 1991 budget would be required.

Repair-Rehabilitation/Cyclic Maintenance - Current overall facility conditions continue to decline due to combined forces of weather, age, and visitor use loads. Our ability to revitalize facilities to "like new" condition to keep up with changing health and life safety codes, visitor use patterns and needs, environmental laws, and cultural resource mandates is declining at current funding levels. We have identified through the Maintenance Management System a backlog of projects that would require an additional $2,700,000 over the amount requested in the 1991 budget to bring park facilities to an acceptable condition in a timely manner.

Finally, the attached table includes the additional funds needs to bring park support and administrative functions up to a level commensurate with the growing workload in this area.

We recognize that funding for the National Park Service is a small component of the total Federal budget, and that we are not the only agency of the Federal government affected by inflation, pay increases, and increasing workload. But as stewards of our nations natural and cultural heritage we believe deeply in our mission and devote a great deal of professional pride toward its accomplishment. Funds invested now in the preservation of our National Parks will pay dividends well into the future.

We appreciate the cooperation and support shown by your Subcommittee for the National Park Service and, in particular, this opportunity to provide additional information on the fiscal state of the Pacific Northwest Region.

Sincerely,

Charles H. Odegaard
Regional Director

Enclosure

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
SUMMARY OF OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

Park/ Function	FY 1991 Post-Sequester	1991 Request	Optimal Need	Change (+/-)
Park Areas				
City of Rocks	148,000	200,700	200,700	0
Coulee Dam	1,812,000	1,905,900	3,109,900	+1,204,000
Crater Lake	2,045,900	2,164,000	4,138,000	+1,974,000
Craters of the Moon	379,100	404,200	579,200	+175,000
Ebey's Landing	128,700	130,700	130,700	0
Fort Clatsop	309,500	376,500	474,500	+98,000
Fort Vancouver	535,500	579,000	717,000	+138,000
Hagerman Fossil Beds	148,000	151,500	151,500	0
John Day Fossil Beds	441,500	521,000	571,000	+50,000
Klondike GR, Seattle	203,800	227,300	276,300	+49,000
Mount Rainier	5,816,600	6,144,600	7,725,600	+1,581,000
Nez Perce	506,100	554,000	658,000	+104,000
North Cascades	2,669,300	2,824,800	4,290,800	+1,466,000
Olympic	5,688,100	6,011,700	8,091,700	+2,080,000
Oregon Caves	230,600	263,000	356,000	+93,000
Oregon National Trail	14,100	14,300	14,300	0
San Juan Island	245,700	289,000	412,000	+123,000
Whitman Mission	282,300	298,600	336,600	+38,000
	21,584,800	23,060,800	32,233,800	9,173,000
Park Area Support				
Incidental Employee	600,300	608,600	808,600	+200,000
Equipment Replacement	510,700	517,800	717,800	+200,000
Natural Science	696,700	688,200	1,098,200	+410,000
Planning/Compliance	68,500	70,000	100,000	+30,000
Project Funding	3,640,900	3,981,000	6,681,000	+2,700,000
Park Support:				
Natural Resources	208,400	211,300	616,300	+405,000
Cultural Resources	207,500	210,400	275,400	+65,000
Maintenance	395,600	401,100	451,100	+50,000
Park Prof Services	885,800	907,700	1,093,700	+186,000
Park Admin Support	1,660,300	1,660,400	2,275,400	+615,000
	8,874,000	9,256,500	14,117,500	+4,861,000

United States Department of the Interior

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE
2525 Gambell Street, Room 107
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-2892

IN REPLY REFER TO
F30(ARO-ABF)

27 APR 1990

The Honorable Sidney Yates
Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations for
Department of Interior and Related Agencies
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Congressman Yates:

The accompanying information regarding operational funding needs for the national parklands in Alaska is in response to your request for information detailing how parks could move from "intensive care" to the "road to recovery".

Recently, the Alaska Region reassessed its operating needs and determined that the amount required to provide an adequate level of attention to our visitors, and manage the resources entrusted to us, totals about $45 million--or twice our current budget. The Alaska parklands encompass an estimated 68% of the total acreage of the national park system, but less than 3% of the total, Servicewide operating budget (1990 figures) is devoted to their management. This equates to an average of 45 cents an acre to manage the Alaska parklands, versus an average of 42 dollars an acre for NPS areas outside Alaska.

Although visitation to the national parklands in Alaska is low, the areas are by no means devoid of activity. There are facilities in extreme climatic environments to be maintained, the largest per capita number of commercial and local resident resource consumer use activities to be monitored in the national park system (which are not reflected as "visitation"), and some of the greatest concentrations of wildlife populations to be managed in the world. Current funding levels do not allow us to insure these resources will not be degraded; indeed, in many areas baseline information is so lacking we cannot yet assess the significance of changes, let alone monitor them over time.

Visitor numbers and the support services they represent are important measures of park needs, but so are the acreages encompassed and the diversity and magnitude of resources therein. For Alaska, the challenge has yet to be fulfilled--to commit the financial resources proportionate to the vast and unique natural and cultural resources these parklands represent, today and for the future.

Sincerely,

Boyd Evison
Regional Director
Alaska

Enclosures

04/26/90

ALASKA REGION - TABLE OF ADDITIONAL FUNDING NEEDS
(All Figures In Thousands)

PARK/ OFFICE	1990 POST SEQUESTER	1991 REQUESTED INCREASE	OPTIMAL NEEDED INCREASE	CHANGE FROM 91 REQUEST	EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCE FROM '91 REQUEST (i.e. NEED(S))
Parks					
BELA	282.6	5.4	474.4	469.0	Provide Appropriate Base & Est. Interp & Maint. Programs
DENA	5,289.1	236.1	1,656.1	1,420.0	Establish Trail Maint. Prog., Restore Maint. & Operatn'l Shortfalls, Implement Res. Mgt. Recommendat'ns, & Improve Reservation System
GAAR	735.5	13.2	854.2	841.0	Establish Maint. & Interp. Progs. & Staff Developed Areas
GLBA	1,190.6	22.7	1,030.7	1,008.0	Restore Base Operations & Improve Monitoring of Outer Coast
KEFJ	347.4	148.2	723.2	575.0	Provide Appropriate Vessel & Ops. Funds For Coastal Management
KLGO	823.9	265.5	466.5	201.0	Provide Appropriate Mgt. of Chilkoot National Trail & Hire Historical Architect
LACL	684.2	11.6	435.6	424.0	Establish Interp Program & Presence In Two Park Districts
SITK	516.9	108.0	312.0	204.0	Restore Appropriate Ops. Level
WRST	982.3	17.9	1,315.9	1,298.0	Establish Maint. & Interp. Progs., Appropriately Fund Res. Mgt. & Consumptive Use Monitoring Programs
YUCH	280.8	5.6	460.6	455.0	Establish Maint. & Interp. Progs. & Restore Existing Base.
Jointly Administered Parks					
CAKR +	146.2	67.5	317.1	249.6	Establish Maintenance Program For 3 Parks, Establish Program To Monitor Commercial Use Operations & Monitor Red Dog Mine Operations
KOVA +	349.2	71.3	164.0	92.7	
NOAT =	222.3	74.1	246.8	172.7	
NWAK	717.7	212.9	727.9	515.0	
ANIA +	103.9	2.1	112.1	110.0	Establish Interpretive & Coastal Mgt Progs, & Restore Operating Levels At 2 Parks.
KATM =	715.8	89.0	1,373.0	1,284.0	
KATM/ANIA	819.7	91.1	1,485.1	1,394.0	
SUBTOTAL PARKS	12,670.7	1,138.2	9,942.2	8,804.0	

04/26/90

ALASKA REGION - TABLE OF ADDITIONAL FUNDING NEEDS
(All Figures In Thousands)

PARK/ OFFICE	1990 POST SEQUESTER	1991 REQUESTED INCREASE	OPTIMAL NEEDED INCREASE	CHANGE FROM 91 REQUEST	EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCE FROM '91 REQUEST (i.e. NEED(S))
Park Support Programs					
Alaska Resource Management Program	739.8	13.8	7,474.0	7,460.2	Full Funding - Alaska Science Init.
Anchorage Interagency Visitor Center	99.9	12.3	37.3	25.0	Provide Educational Outreach
Fairbanks Interagency Visitor Center	96.9	12.6	37.6	25.0	Provide Educational Outreach
Regional Programs					
Cyclic Maintenance	234.6	108.0	808.0	700.0	Appropriate Recurring Funding Level
Cyclic Maintenance For Historic Properties	74.2	1.0	387.0	386.0	Appropriate Recurring Funding Level
Repair and Rehabilitation	674.4	142.2	742.2	600.0	Appropriate Recurring Funding Level
Park Professional Services & Park Support Ops.	7,348.7	29.2	2,356.2	2,327.0	Provide Adequate Regional Support Services For Growing Park Ops.
Planning and Compliance Activities	144.0	2.5	166.5	164.0	Establish Hazardous Waste Support & Provide Appropriate Park Support
Property Replacement	387.1	5.4	613.4	608.0	Appropriate Recurring Funding Level
Geographic Information Systems	234.0	0.0	1,092.0	1,092.0	Reorganize GIS Capability To Meet Growing Needs
Alaska Oil Spill Response	0.0	0.0	1,066.0	1,066.0	Provide On-Going Oil Spill Response
Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)	64.4	0.0	780.0	780.0	Meet Increasing Archeo Threats
Mining and Minerals	3.1	(0.3)	0.5	0.8	Begin Implementation of Court-Ordered Mining EIS Decision
TOTAL ALL NEEDS	22,771.8	1,464.9	25,502.9	24,038.0	

Mr. YATES. You'll favor that, won't you? You'll like that?

Mr. RIDENOUR. One of the points that I would like to make is that there's a well-known GAO——

Mr. YATES. The only thing that makes me pause for a moment is that you guys have so much work at best. Will this be an insufferable burden for you? [Laughter.]

Mr. COOK. No, sir.

Mr. YATES. All right. Then we understand each other?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes. One thing I do want to point out is that, especially in Secretary Lujan's 1991 program, that program is designed to get at many of these backlogs, which will be part of the kinds of things John and others will say, and it's geared to eliminate many of those if not all of those, backlogs by 1999.

That is a program that will obviously take time and take a lot of money, and we recognize that, with the beginning this year and hopefully a much stronger pitch next year.

Mr. YATES. Isn't what we're really asking the kind of information that you've already given to OMB and which OMB just kind of cut things out?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Well, we——

Mr. YATES. Or you've given it—excuse me—to Interior above you——

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES [continuing]. And they have given it to OMB, and OMB has cut these things out. We want to know what they are.

Mr. RIDENOUR. It's a built-up process from the ground up from the superintendent to the Regional Director, who makes his priorities within the system, and then to the Director, and up to the Department. Some people are conservative in their estimates of what they need to do and other people are extravagant in their estimates, and someone has to do the balancing, and that's why they hire John Cook to do that kind of thing.

Mr. YATES. All right. We understand each other then, as far as the Regional Directors. That's fine.

Mr. SHEAFFER. Mr. Chairman, as a matter of course, we'll be formulating the 1982 budget and they'll be sending us their list of needs——

Mr. YATES. 1992 budget.

Mr. SHEAFFER [continuing]. The 1992 budget—excuse me. They'll be sending us their list of needs at that time.

SIZE OF PARK SERVICE

Mr. YATES. Let me ask one question: do you have too much to do as part of the Park Service now because you have so many units? Should we, for example, be thinking of taking away monuments from the National Park Service and letting you take care of parks rather than monuments?

Congress keeps giving you additional things to do. Should you be absorbing what you have before you take on additional things?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Well, that's a good question. I tend to believe that the monuments and the parks are a pretty good fit together. I'm not so sure that I would feel comfortable that either might stand alone as well as they stand together. So I guess my feeling is that I'd just as soon see them stay together.

GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH

Mr. YATES. Okay. Now you want $3 million for global change research. How come you're in that, global change research?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Well, we're definitely a part of the globe. [Laughter.]

Mr. YATES. A lot of people are.

Mr. RIDENOUR. There are a number of reasons we do want to be involved. Number one, we think that by being involved that we can gain a great deal of information about that information base and monitoring base that I talked about earlier that's so important to us. We think we'll get a lot of extra benefits as the National Park Service by being a part of this program, by being a monitoring station for the global change initiative. So we think we have a heck of a lot to gain just as a system in terms of information by being included in that program.

The other thing is we think, because of the relatively—"relatively," I use that word—pristine conditions that we have in the park units by the nature of our Organic Act charge, that we're probably among the best places in the world to monitor global change. So we think we're well suited to be involved, and we think we'll gain a lot from the information that comes from it.

I learned the other day—one of our parks informed me that it can pick up by satellite the differentiation between 149 species of vegetation on the ground from the information they're getting from that satellite technology. That's just absolutely amazing to me. I knew you could pick out maple trees against walnut trees, but they're talking about 149 species of vegetation that they can differentiate on the ground. So that will add a great deal to our science base.

FUNDING FOR THE PROJECT

Mr. YATES. Of the $3 million, you want to transfer $800,000 to some unit in the Park Service? To the Department?

Mr. RIDENOUR. That's a part of the——

Mr. YATES. The contribution you're making?

Mr. SHEAFFER. To the overall management, coordination, and data collection activity. That's the way the Department set the program up, yes.

Mr. YATES. That's a lot of money for that activity. What do they give you for that?

Mr. SHEAFFER. Maybe Dr. Hester can go into some detail.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Itteilag, do you know anything about that? [Laughter.]

Dr. HESTER. Some of those will be Departmentwide studies across several bureaus in the Department. I think there are probably five or six bureaus.

Mr. YATES. $800,000 is a lot of money.

Dr. HESTER. It is a lot of money. Everyone else is also giving. There is a component of each bureau's budget that goes for Departmentwide studies.

Mr. **Yates**. Well, who's in charge of this? Who's in charge of the Departmentwide studies?

Dr. **Hester**. Dr. Harlan Watson and———

Mr. **Yates**. What his job?

Dr. **Hester**. He's the overall science advisor to the Secretary. The Policy, Management and Budget Office is managing it.

Mr. **Yates**. In other words, you're being taxed in order to prepare a budget for Mr. Watson? What's his name, Watson?

Mr. **Ridenour**. Harlan Watson.

Mr. **Yates**. Harlan Watson?

Mr. **Ridenour**. Yes.

Mr. **Yates**. All the Departments, all the agencies, all the Departments within the Department or all the components are being taxed to make up a budget for Dr. Watson?

Dr. **Hester**. We wouldn't use the word "tax," but some of the money in here will be used for that purpose.

INTENDED USE OF FUNDS

Mr. **Yates**. Well, how much is he getting?

Mr. **Itteilag**. I don't know the answer to that, Mr. Chairman. I think we ought to put something in the record that indicates———

Mr. **Yates**. I think you should, too.

Mr. **Itteilag** [continuing]. Indicates what portion of each bureau's request is intended for the Departmentwide studies or management, or whatever it is that we're going to call it, and why that's necessary. I'm sure the people, the technical people———

Mr. **Yates**. Why shouldn't Mr. Watson come in and tell us what he wants to do? Dr. Watson, if he's going to be in charge of this very important work, he's—is he in hiding? [Laughter.]

Mr. **Itteilag**. No, no, not at all, Mr. Chairman. He's———

Mr. **Yates**. Well, why didn't he come in?

Mr. **Itteilag**. I don't know the answer to that. I'm sure he would be happy to discuss this with you or with committee staff.

Mr. **Yates**. Does anybody know how much money he's getting?

Mr. **Itteilag**. I don't know, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Yates**. Who would know?

Mr. **Itteilag**. Probably Dr. Watson—[Laughter.]

Mr. **Yates**. Oh, I don't think it's Watson as much as Sherlock Holmes. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Itteilag**. Mr. Chairman, we have that information back at the Department. I just don't have it at my fingertips. I did not realize it was as significant as this.

Mr. **Yates**. Oh, indeed, the Park Service is being taxed $800,000 right off the bat.

Mr. **Itteilag**. I don't know if———

Mr. **Yates**. How many other agencies are being taxed?

Mr. **Itteilag**. Well, I suspect what's going on is that some portion of each bureau's request is intended for this purpose.

Mr. **Ridenour**. I would be quick to point out that our science people for each of the bureaus get together and talk over these kinds of things, and we very well may be just talking about economy in scale in terms of where the research can best be produced because the results will be of equal value to all of us.

Is that accurate, Gene?

Dr. HESTER. I think that's correct.

Mr. YATES. I would doubt that. [Laughter.]

I would doubt that.

Mr. RIDENOUR. I made a nice try, Mr. Chairman. [Laughter.]

Mr. YATES. I would doubt that. We do know that Dr. Watson's budget isn't in the justification.

Mr. ITTEILAG. Well, Mr. Chairman, I think it would be—it would not be a correct characterization to refer to it as "Dr. Watson's budget." He is the science advisor to the Secretary. He was the one in charge of putting together the Department's total estimates for global climate change, and he was assisted principally in that role by Dallas Peck, the Director of the Geological Survey. It was these folks who decided how the money would be parceled out to the various bureaus and what it would be used for.

Mr. YATES. Well, why Dr. Watson instead of Dallas Peck?

Mr. ITTEILAG. Both of them together.

Mr. YATES. Does the money go to Dr. Watson or does it go to Dallas Peck?

Mr. ITTEILAG. No, Dallas will get whatever money goes to the Geological Survey. There will be this corpus of money——

Mr. YATES. Yes, but Dallas will probably—I mean the Geological Survey is probably taxed in order to get money for Dr. Watson, isn't it?

Mr. ITTEILAG. I don't know, Mr. Chairman. That's part of what we're going to put in the record.

Mr. YATES. I would think so. I would think you would let us know what happened here.

Mr. ITTEILAG. Yes, we will do that in some detail.

Mr. YATES. We may want to bring Dr. Watson in here.

Mr. ITTEILAG. We'd be happy to have him.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

[The information follows:]

DEPARTMENTAL STUDIES

The Department is designing several projects that involve participation by BLM, FWS, NPS, MMS and BOR. Each of the bureaus has requested funding in their budgets for an amount commensurate with their anticipated level of effort. The following table shows the amounts requested:

Bureau:	*Thousands*
Bureau of Land Management	$300
Fish and Wildlife Service	730
National Park Service	770
Minerals Management Service	500
Bureau of Reclamation	100
Total	2,400

The purpose of the projects are to develop: methods to estimate the socioeconomic impact of global change on the Department's natural resources; a better understanding of the tradeoffs between social, environmental and economic goals and the effect on Interior programs; and ecosystem models to forecast future conditions on the Department's broad responsibilities.

This work will draw upon research done for the Department of Energy, the Department of Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency. It is expected that a substantial portion of this work will be done within the five Interior Bureaus. Where appropriate, the Department also intends to draw upon the expertise of the academic community, other Federal agencies, and private sector research organizations.

Mr. **Yates**. Yes, bring him in with the Secretary so that he can advise the Secretary.

Mr. **Itteilag**. Yes, sir, I'm sure he'll be happy to do that.

Mr. **Yates**. And vice versa. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lowery?

Mr. **Lowery**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This is a fascinating hearing. [Laughter.]

FISCAL 1992 BUDGET PROCESS

I'm curious, what base line—you mentioned that we're going to have the 1992 requests before us shortly. What base line do the superintendents of the various parks use in preparing their requests? Is it against some particular standard?

Mr. **Sheaffer**. Because of the timing of the call, the only base that we can give them is the President's request for fiscal 1991. The budget request that you have before you now is to be used in the formulation of 1992.

Mr. **Lowery**. They formulate it, each individual park, and it comes up through the chain of command, the Park Service, through Interior, through OMB——

Mr. **Yates**. Mr. Lowery, would you yield for just one moment—he has to go back to chair another meeting. Would you yield to permit him to ask questions and then come back to you?

Mr. **Lowery**. Sure.

Mr. **Yates**. All right.

Mr. **Dicks**. If I could ask this——

Mr. **Yates**. He said one question, but usually goes more than that. I apologize for that.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

Mr. **Dicks**. What is the general status of construction and renovation needs for facilities at Mount Rainier National Park, and do you have a dollar estimate for what it would take to complete renovations and expansion? As I understand it, there are two or three crucial items up there. Could you explain that for the record here?

Mr. **Odegaard**. Yes, Mr. Dicks. Mount Rainier is one of the old grand parks, and it's got a lot of things that it needs, as many of the parks do. Its visitation last year was about a million and a third.

The three big items there include the rehabilitation of the Paradise ski dorm. That's probably number one. That's about $3.5 million. The Paradise sewage and water treatment plant is in the schedule, and that's the second one. That's about $3 million, and the Sunrise Lodge is about $4.7 million. Those things are scheduled to go through the normal funding and development process. Those probably are the three biggest items at Mount Rainier: the ski dorm for $3.5 million, the sewage and water treatment for $3 million, and the Sunrise Lodge for $4.7 million.

Mr. **Dicks**. I appreciate very much, though, the job you've done out there. You've worked very closely with our office.

I have some other questions I'd like to ask for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. That may be done.

Mr. DICKS. Thank you.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Lowery?

Mr. LOWERY. Thank you.

BUDGET PROCESS

The standard, the base line that you use in preparation—I understand the process, but what is used, and what the chairman wants to get at, what do we have to do not just to make the properties barely adequate but truly functional in all aspects?

Mr. SHEAFFER. We don't provide that. We don't give them any limitations on what they can ask for. We advise them as to what is likely to be entertained. But, for example, in the preparation of this budget, they came in with nearly $400 million worth of increase requests.

Clearly, that ranges from the low end, just making due, with some greater enhancements as you get to the high end. It's very difficult to answer the question. It's a very open-ended question that we've asked here in the course of this hearing.

Mr. LOWERY. So, depending upon who formulates the budget, bringing the human element in, whether they want to reach for the stars or whether they want to barely get by, there's no real consistency, is there, in those requests? It's very subjective depending upon who's making it?

Mr. SHEAFFER. Parks are at different stages of development as well, and their needs are obviously quite different. So, yes, some clearly would be more aggressive, in hopes of getting a doubling of their budget, and others less, but you need a process, and we have to have a process, and this is the one allowing them to come forth from the bottom up, seeing what their needs are.

Mr. LOWERY. But there's no objective standard or criteria that the Washington headquarters puts out to measure the various parks against?

Mr. SHEAFFER. Well, we give them some general guidance of the kinds of areas that we have documented in the past as being problems; yes, the kinds of priorities the Director would like to see reflected, but we have no specific across-the-board standard to apply.

Mr. LOWERY. Is there any kind of an inventory or survey to kind of shape——

Mr. SHEAFFER. Oh, there are varieties of inventories. Yes, sir. We have other backlogs of maintenance projects that are needed, of resource management plan requirements, of cyclic maintenance requirements. There are any numbers of lists of things that need doing.

Mr. LOWERY. Do they catalog their parks based upon those standards?

Mr. SHEAFFER. Those really did not establish standards so much as——

Mr. LOWERY. Or needs?

Mr. SHEAFFER [continuing]. Or needs, and we have, in fact, provided this committee with numbers that were outputs of those documents in the past. About two years ago, I believe, we submitted a paper that was called "Optimum Budget," which attempted to get at what are the total needs of the National Park System, based on a whole variety of data, GAO studies, and maintenance, and the like.

Mr. RIDENOUR. And, further, to try to see that we are being somewhat across the System, we have what we call an Operations Evaluation Program. We evaluate each Regional Office and we draw the evaluators from other Regional Offices. We get that cross-fertilization of whether we're being consistent across the 10 Regions by pulling people from all the Regions who evaluate each Regional Office.

It is clearly part of the priority-setting exercise at the Region, and ultimately at the Washington level, to see that there is some equity, to see that the parks are operated and maintained on some equitable basis.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY

Mr. LOWERY. Let me get into a specific area, the Capital Region and the parkway. I'm not sure who's best prepared to address this. Where are we on the construction? It's my understanding that the GW Parkway, particularly the stretch around the Wilson Bridge—excuse me, the Roosevelt Bridge in Spout Run is one of the most congested in the entire system. How are we doing on the upgrades and the construction? It's four-phased and we funded the first two?

Mr. STANTON. That is correct. For the record, I'm Bob Stanton, Regional Director, National Capital Region.

Mr. Lowery, yes, the Spout Run project, as we refer to it, has been approved through the EIS process and a general plan. We first received an appropriation of $2.5 million in 1987; subsequently, $5 million in 1989 and $8 million in 1990. Those funding levels have allowed us to move toward phase 2. Phases 3 and 4 are in design stage by the Federal Highway Administration who is administering the project on behalf of the National Park Service.

Mr. LOWERY. When will it be complete?

Mr. STANTON. We anticipate the decking of the alternate bridge that will allow us to reconstruct the Spout Run Bridge by the end of this fiscal year. Six percent of the plans for phase 3 have been completed, and we'll be using the $8 million toward that.

It will depend on the availability of appropriations in subsequent years to complete it on a phased basis. The phasing will allow us to provide for continuing use by the motoring public during the reconstruction of the Spout Run connections.

Mr. LOWERY. Well, what do you need to move it along and not have fiscal delay?

Mr. STANTON. The total estimate for the project, Mr. Lowery, is $33 million. To date, $15.4 million has been appropriated. The balance is estimated at $18 million. That could be over phased periods for 3 and 4.

Mr. LOWERY. My understanding is correct that you're going to do some widening in both directions, Spout Run and——

Mr. STANTON. Yes. The parkway is roughly 40 years old. At the time that it was originally designed, we did not envision the volume of traffic that is experienced today.

Mr. LOWERY. Is it correct that it's the heaviest volume in the entire system?

Mr. STANTON. Yes, the annual traffic in that particular area is about 23 million cars annually; for the total parkway, about 70 million. Our statistics shows its the heaviest traveled parkway within the park system.

Mr. LOWERY. And I assume that there are, with that kind of overload, statistics on accidents and the like that correspondingly need attention?

Mr. STANTON. Yes. Most of the accidents occur in the morning and the evening, if you will, during the rush hour. Because of the design that was put in place roughly 40 years ago, it does not allow for the appropriate acceleration and de-acceleration lanes. Consequently, you do have a number of fender-benders, on various parts of the parkway.

I might add, further, Mr. Lowery, as Director Ridenour indicated, within the President's request for 1991 is $4.3 million for other improvements relative to safety in the similar area of the parkway.

I might add that over the past 10 years there's substantial improvement in how to address some of those safety issues that you just outlined.

Mr. LOWERY. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

OIL SPILL IN ALASKA

Mr. YATES. Right. Let's turn to oil spills in Alaska for a moment. What about the Valdez oil spill and park resources in Alaska? Have you any followups?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes, sir. I have Boyd Evison coming to the table. Before he makes his remarks, Mr. Chairman, I want to say that the people in the National Park Service in Alaska, and not only in Alaska but those who took their time and left their posts to go to Alaska, and even a lot of our retired people who got back into harness and went to Alaska to work, did an outstanding job up there under very difficult circumstances. I certainly appreciate the opportunity to say that publicly on the record.

We've had to deal with hurricanes this year. We've had to deal with the oil spills, and we've had to deal with earthquakes. So, we've attacked a number of situations.

Adding to the initiative that I talked about a little earlier, about the critical nature of creating a database, having a base line from which to judge where there's a change, which is very important in my agenda, is something that is so important to Alaska. We had situations where we didn't have adequate data on the land, on the facilities, or on our properties to know and to accurately judge how much change had occurred as a result of the oil spills.

That's why I feel it's so important that we do have these scientific works. I think Boyd certainly has been one of those who has pushed most heavily for this kind of activity.

With that, I'd like to congratulate Boyd and have him speak to this.

Mr. YATES. All right, Boyd.

Mr. EVISON. Thank you.

As a matter of fact, last year I did make the point that we have a significant need for developing a basic science program for the Region for just this kind of eventuality, among others. We had no idea, of course, that this was about to happen to us, but it did illustrate to us in a pretty terrible way that that shortage of information puts us at a tremendous disadvantage.

One of the things that we concentrated our efforts earliest on when we were aware that the oil probably would be hitting park coastline, was gathering in an admittedly hasty and unnecessarily expensive—because it had to be hasty—way, some of that base line information.

We did obligate last year $6.2 million in dealing with the oil spill. An anount of $1.2 million was received by the National Park Service from a supplemental that Congress passed. The remaining $5 million was reprogrammed using the section 102 authority that was given us. We have made a $2.6 million claim under section 311(k) of the Clean Water Act through the Coast Guard, which handles that, and which we expect an answer on in the next month or so.

The immediate loss suffered by the impact of that oil on those coastlines—and it did hit three parks and one monument—sorry, two parks and one monument. Kenai Fjords National Park, Katmai National Park and Preserve, and Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve were hit by the oil, but the immediate loss was in the ecosystem's integrity. We'll probably never fully understand the extent to which that loss has affected those ecosystems because we didn't have really good base line information in advance.

The oil this year is less abundantly in evidence than it was last year, but there is still quite a lot of oil in those ecosystems on the coastlines. We expect our share of the cost of dealing with that this year to be about $2.1 million. This includes work in joint planning with other bureaus for restoration work, efforts at protecting the archeological resources now widely known by many people, not really recognized before the work was done along those coasts in connection with the oil spill, and now at serious risk, and beginning a basic long-term coastal resources management program for the Region.

In 1991 and beyond, we expect the cost to run in the range of $1.1, or thereabouts, $1.1 million just to maintain the continued monitoring and response to——

Mr. YATES. Do you expect that the oil will ever be cleaned up?

IMPACT OF OIL SPILL

Mr. EVISON. The oil continues in one way or another to physically move because storms move it from one point along the coast to another or to move internally through the ecosystem in ways that we probably won't understand for many years, and we do have to keep tabs on that. We need to be devoting real effort to seeing how that goes on, and it could last for generations.

Mr. YATES. If it's not mobile, there's no way you can contain it, is there, unless you dispose of it——

Mr. EVISON. Not totally. No, no way that it can be totally contained.

Mr. YATES. There's no way of containing it at all?

Mr. EVISON. There actually is a possibility of reducing its impacts, at least to some extent, by continued cleanup. There will be continued cleanup effort this year. We'll be participating in that. Exactly the level at which we'll have to——

Mr. YATES. Who will be cleaning it up?

Mr. EVISON. The National Park Service, working through the Coast Guard. Exxon is going to be devoting quite a bit in the way of resources to that, and certainly other bureaus along with us.

But we will not get it entirely cleaned up. We'll try to deal with the worst of it, and it certainly is less obvious and less deep literally in most places than it was last year. But even the smallest impact or arrival of oil in those ecosystems has dramatically changed what's basically most important about those parks, and that is ecosystems' integrity.

OIL SPILL AT OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

Mr. YATES. Have any of the other parks been hit by oil spills? Any off the California coast, for example?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes, sir, we had a significant spill up in Washington at Olympic National Park—a year ago?

Mr. ODEGAARD. Almost two now.

Mr. RIDENOUR. Almost two years ago.

Mr. YATES. Has that been cleaned up?

Mr. ODEGAARD. Primarily. There's still some work going on. That took place just before the Alaska oil spill. The actual gallons up there were 250,000 gallons.

Mr. YATES. Well, is it still visible? Is still——

Mr. ODEGAARD. No.

Mr. YATES. No problem? No problem now?

Mr. ODEGAARD. It's the same problem from a continuation point that Mr. Evison was talking about as to what damage its done to the marine life——

Mr. YATES. Ecosystem?

Mr. ODEGAARD. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Is that being monitored?

Mr. ODEGAARD. Yes.

Mr. YATES. How often do you report on that?

Mr. ODEGAARD. The park keeps the records all the time, and they submit them to the Regional Office when they feel there's a change or something we need to know about. Otherwise, they keep track of that.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Regula?

Mr. REGULA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have about 80 questions for the record, and I'll put most of them in the record in deference to everybody's time.

WILLIAMSPORT PRESERVATION TRAINING CENTER

I do want to talk, Mr. Director, on the Williamsport Preservation and Training Center. I don't know how familiar you are with that. It was an issue last year.

We had some differing ideas between the House and the Senate as to how we should approach that. There seems to be a general agreement that it should be relocated since it's within a flood plain. We reached an agreement in conference to direct the Park Service to report to the committees "on the advisability of consolidating the Williamsport Training Center activities with other related activities of the Service, on the need to enhance or expand the activities, and to incorporate new initiative, and on a suitable location or locations for these activities near Williamsport or elsewhere."

Well, that was fine except that Senator Byrd's office had a copy long before we did, and then the report, which was a conference committee directive, is directed to the Senate Appropriations. It says, "1990 Senate Appropriations Directive."

I was under the impression that it was the conference committee directive and as a result of the conference committee report. I think that you should take a look at that. I note the "mistake" is repeated throughout the draft, even though this is strictly a conference committee decision.

I'm interested, frankly, because I think Cuyahoga Valley offers an ideal location for this. No one from Cuyahoga Valley was on this group that made the report. It's hard to ascertain from the facts related in the report exactly what they concluded, but if you're not familiar with it, I think you ought to take a good look at it and perhaps re-evaluate it to the point of establishing a little more credibility and objectivity.

I don't know if you want to comment on it or not.

Mr. YATES. We can have another study done.

Mr. REGULA. We may have to do that.

Mr. RIDENOUR. I'd like to have Dave Wright comment, if he would, please.

Mr. REGULA. Okay.

Mr. WRIGHT. For the record, I'm David Wright, Manager of the Harpers Ferry Center. The Williamsport Preservation Training Center comes under the Harpers Ferry Center.

Mr. REGULA. Right, presently.

Mr. WRIGHT. Right. [Laughter.]

What you're looking at is a draft there. There is a revised report which has been submitted to the Director which is going through the process of being cleared through the Department to be sent to you.

Cuyahoga Valley is one of the areas that was looked at.

Mr. REGULA. Did you visit Cuyahoga?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir, I have, and I've been to the area that was talked about. I visited with the superintendent about that area. It was last year sometime, even before we started to take a look at this report. I'm familiar with the area that they're talking about.

Mr. REGULA. Well, it's my understanding, from the people in Cuyahoga Valley, that there's been no discussion with them. Are you saying that you were there and talked to the superintendent?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir. I had talked to him prior to starting this report. I was up there over a year ago, and I was looking at areas that could be considered for the Williamsport Preservation Training Center. I can't remember the name—it's the area where there's a small community.

Mr. REGULA. Hale Village?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes.

Mr. REGULA. Everett?

Mr. WRIGHT. Everett.

Mr. REGULA. Okay.

Mr. WRIGHT. Near where the folks from the Williamsport Preservation Training Center did the covered bridge up there.

Mr. REGULA. And you say there is a revised draft on the way?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir, there's a revised draft.

Mr. REGULA. When will that be released?

Mr. WRIGHT. As soon as it clears the Department.

Mr. REGULA. It will, I assume, come to both houses this time?

Mr. WRIGHT. That's one of the things that I caught when I was working on this, the fact that it was not addressed to the conference committee. That's why it was revised.

Mr. REGULA. Okay. Well, I think, Mr. Chairman, we'll wait until we get that.

Thank you for your comments. I have a number of questions about Cuyahoga Valley, but those can be handled in the record. I think it's a common problem of all the parks. The budget has gone up very little. In the meantime, visitation is up substantially. Acreage is up substantially. A lot of problems.

FEE COLLECTION

One thing I'd like to ask, to pursue for a minute, Mr. Director, is the matter of fees. I see it as a problem as far as the eye can see, that we've heard today repeatedly of the inadequacy of the revenues, and I agree. I've been out there. I've seen the housing problem in the Grand Canyon. I've seen the problem of law enforcement and managing in Santa Monica. You're right next to an urban area. You're in an urban area, and the Angeles Forest it's the same thing—gangs even staking out areas, turf. The law enforcement is going to be a severe problem, and yet the pressures from the law-abiding citizens who use these resources will grow in quantum leaps, in my judgment, in an area like in greater LA where they expect probably a 30 or 40 percent increase in population. Future pressures on these open spaces will be enormous, and yet we have budget constraints.

How do you feel about fees? I come from two points of view. One is raising the entrance fees where it's feasible, and I think places like——

Mr. YATES. You're going to make it more feasible.

Mr. REGULA [continuing]. Like Lake Mead ought to have an entrance fee and they ought to pay. When I see them pulling in there with $80,000 boat/trailer/RV combinations and not paying a dime to use that facility, it makes no sense, absolutely no sense.

We have to—I'd like to put upfront money in so you could build the facilities to collect fees.

The second idea I think might work, and I don't know that you might want to answer today, would be to issue something like a hunting license. In most States, if you're going to go out and hunt on private land, public land, or whatever, you've got to have a license. It's a control mechanism. Why shouldn't anyone that's going into the Cuyahoga Valley to use that park system have something like a license, so that they're paying, even not a fee at the entrance—it's impossible to put entrances into many of these parks, but at least they would know that they have to have that in the event they get stopped, with the caveat that those fees go back into the system. I understand the problem of displacement. The temptation will be here, if we were to do that, to pull out of the general fund money that we use and say, well, you're getting fees.

But, on the other hand, if we could guarantee that this would enhance the budgets, it seems to me it's something we need to look at. When I talk to superintendents where they put in fees, there's no complaint. In fact, if they have one of these boxes you throw money in, sometimes they get even more money than they get in fees.

I believe it was Rocky Mountain, or one of them, said their contributions box went up after they had fees. People have a certain sense of responsibility if they pay a little something. I'm not talking big numbers, but they'll pay a little something. That's one dimension. You may want to comment for the record.

[The information follows:]

Recreation Fee Program

The Service continues to fully support the recreation fee program. The concept of fee collection in parks is not new and even predates the establishment of the National Park Service. The Service received appropriations from the special fee account in both fiscal years 1989 and 1990 and this provisions is again included in the fiscal year 1991 budget request of the Service. Public support for the program has been generally favorable and admission to a National Park or Monument remains one of the best bargains around.

While it is true that there are some parks units where it is not feasible to charge entrance fees for a variety of reasons, the Service does not believe that a "park license" would be the best answer. This approach would require costly layers of administrative and enforcement procedures that would not prove to be cost effective. Instead, the Service would, at the least, prefer to look into the possibility of raising the rate charged at a few selected parks or, should that prove not feasible, institute new charges at areas such as Lake Mead and Glen Canyon National Recreation Areas. In the cases of Lake Mead and Glen Canyon, though extensive capital investment would be initially required, the return to the Federal government and the Park Service is estimated at $8 million annually.

REVENUES FOR THE PARKS

Mr. Regula. I think if movie companies use our facilities, they ought to pay and pay well. Charging a movie company, a couple of thousand bucks to use Santa Monica makes no sense to me when, if that were private land, they'd probably pay $50,000 for the same privilege.

Likewise, if groups use these for corporate picnics, or whatever, I think it ought to be more than just cost. It ought to be a realistic amount, because now I think, as I understand it, we're really just recovering the actual day-to-day security cost without any recognition of capital value of this land, and so on.

I'm concerned, as I've seen facilities around the Nation, that we have a real problem because of degradation of buildings, roads, sewage treatment, and all those things. It sort of compounds itself if you let it go. If the roof leaks and you don't fix it, it just doesn't get 5 percent worse; it gets maybe 10 percent, and then 20. The decline is the same with any capital structures, highways, et cetera, in a park system.

I guess what I am looking for is ways that we can address this. I frankly don't see us having in this committee substantially increased amounts to meet the needs that are very real out there, because of the competition from every other area of interest we have: the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the forests, the BLM, the cultural activities, et cetera. Yet, people love the parks—

Mr. YATES. These are national commitments.

Mr. REGULA. They're treasures. They're commitments and they're treasures. But, as you know, Mr. Chairman, when they allocate the 302(b), you're not going to get a big hunk of new money; I don't think so.

Mr. YATES. No, they're trying to take it.

Mr. REGULA. I know. Well, good luck. In the meantime, I just think we're going to have real problems down the road in meeting the financial needs, the real needs.

Mr. YATES. We'll eliminate 302(b).

Mr. REGULA. Yes.

INDIANA FEE SYSTEM

Mr. RIDENOUR. Can I speak just for a moment about fees? I come from a State that has a long history of park service. In fact, the Indiana park system is the same age as the National Park System, 75 years. In 1991, it will be our 75th anniversary for the National Park Service. I certainly wanted to get that pitch in. I'll lay that logo out there just to remind you.

But, I want to say something about these. In Indiana we had the fee program, and the fee program did a lot of things, I thought, for us, not all of which was money, but certainly some of which was money. We varied. I think the low, while I was the director, was in the 60 percent figure, and the high approached 80 percent in terms of our operating expenses for the State park system.

In all the years that I was there, eight years, I can probably remember getting maybe two or three letters total on fee increase concerns. If I could be so bold to make this observation: I think one of the best things Indiana ever did was take its fee system decision-making out of the legislative body, and they assigned that to a citizen group. It happened to be the Natural Resources Commission. There could be some other group.

But, anyhow, that group every year would make a decision based on what the entrance fees would be, the campground fees would be, so forth and so on. You got away from the situation where one legislator might get a complaint from someone and bring that up and clog up the entire system.

We rarely, if ever, had complaints about our fee system. What we tried to do, we tried to do it this way: we did not want to make our parks exclusive to the point that someone really felt like they couldn't afford to go to the parks. But once people got inside the park, if they were pulling that $80,000 trailer and they had two air conditioners and a microwave, and all those kinds of things, needed a sewer hookup and all those things, we charged them for it. I mean we charged the money it would take if they were to be outside in the private campgrounds. In fact, the campground, the private campground owners were constantly on us to make sure that we did do that.

But, at the same time, we always made sure that we had a fee for that person that was maybe laid off from General Motors, had three kids, and they wanted to get into the park and camp. We always had situations, where fees were kept extremely low.

Mr. REGULA. You had an entrance fee, though?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes, sir.

Mr. REGULA. Did you have limited entrances so you could do that? I mean, that's part of the problem in our parks, like Cuyahoga has 26 or maybe more roads, and——

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes.

Mr. REGULA [continuing]. It costs more to man a gate——

Mr. RIDENOUR. We had that problem. Most all of our locations were gated. The only situation that I can think of that is kind of like you're describing was our fish and wildlife systems. All of those didn't have entrance gates.

Mr. REGULA. Right.

Mr. RIDENOUR. And we found that a very high percentage of the users of the fish and wildlife system weren't people who were there either hunting or fishing, but were bird watching, berry picking, mushroom hunting, all the kinds of things that you might do. We were trying to figure out some way we could help support the fish and wildlife system by getting some income from all of those people. When I left, the decision was that they were going to try to proceed forward with some sort of gate or parking pass, so people would have to pay to use the parking lots. They still hadn't settled it.

But, we had a very, very positive experience with fees in Indiana and a long history, and one that I think has served well.

FEES AT NATIONAL PARKS

We agree with you that at Lake Mead National Recreation area, for example, we think the initial investment there could be recouped in about a three-year turnover. We think that Glen Canyon National Recreation area is part of the same situation.

I really find it hard to understand—maybe it's the perspective I'm coming from—why fees are a significant problem if they're depoliticized, so to speak.

DEPOLITICIZING FEES

Mr. REGULA. Well, that's an interesting approach. Did you have any problem as you perceived it with the Indiana legislature saying, "Well, now you're getting this much money, so we, therefore, can reduce your general fund budget?"

Mr. **Ridenour**. I guess some people would argue that, but it had been in place so long that it was just kind of taken for granted. So, it was never brought up as an issue. I would say, no, that we didn't have that problem.

You might have if you started it immediately, if it were fresh. You might have that kind of a concern.

Mr. **Regula**. Do you think that—do you foresee that perhaps people had a little greater sense of responsibility in terms of using the facility since they had paid a modest amount to do so?

Mr. **Ridenour**. I guess since my early years in college in the park and recreation field all the way until now, I have always been taught, and I have always believed, that people, even if they were paying a dime to come in, felt a greater sense of responsibility, a greater sense of "this belongs to me," a greater sense of being not only careful about what they do, but a little bit irritated by what other people do in terms of taking care of the facility.

So, I definitely would agree with that.

Mr. **Regula**. One last thought on this: just having visited Channel Island, Santa Monica, Angeles, and Los Padres, I don't think the public really always makes a distinction. To them, open space is open space. Here in an urban setting, particularly that would be true.

What I was thinking, and I throw this out for whatever anyone might want to comment on, would be to have this so-called parking pass; maybe it is an individual license, if you will, to use the "open space." Your pass, your parking sticker, or your individual license would be good—or you'd get qualified, whether it was a national park or a national forest or BLM facility. So that it would be kind of an open space access license to utilize it, because it's hard, I believe, for the public to make that distinction where you have the facilities in close proximity.

Mr. **Ridenour**. Yes, sir. I think that's probably going to become increasingly true.

LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATION

Mr. **Regula**. And then allocate back to the systems, perhaps based on their visitation days or some kind of a formula.

Do you, for example, coordinate law enforcement? Let's take Angeles National Forest and Santa Monica. They obviously have to have concomitant problems there because of the proximity. Is there coordination between the law enforcement people and the two facilities?

Mr. **Ridenour**. I'd like to call on Stan for that. I believe I could answer it, but I'd rather have Stan specifically tell you. Stan Albright.

Mr. **Albright**. Yes, sir. Yes, we do have that coordination. I think it's been very good there. Particularly those areas, there's coordination in which our people meet not only with Forest Service people, but the sheriffs' departments and a lot of others. So, we've had a good relationship, and that continues to get stronger as we have our presence known a little bit better. But there are these meetings of everybody. We share information and also assistance back and forth with the State park system.

Mr. **Regula**. That's great because I can see the problems spill over. I think the thing that troubled me was to see some of the vandalism that was quite apparent, particularly in Angeles—gangs carving out turf, and so on. I think the very act of having to go in and get a permit or a license, or whatever mechanism, would give them some pause because they would be an identifiable individual at that point as opposed to when they just come in and wantonly destroy, hit and leave. So I think there's some value to the licensing system in giving people a certain sense of responsibility toward the facility they're going to use.

I believe it's something they're going to have to explore simply because we hear the stories. I quite convinced from personal observation they're all valid on what we need to be doing.

Mr. **Ridenour**. Well, whenever you can get a gated situation where you funnel people by a gate, that's a big help. I know we had a crime in one of our facilities where, by having to come back through the front gate and having the ability to have rapid radio transmission, by the time the crime had been committed, which happened unfortunately to be a rape on one of the trails, we apprehended the people at the gate, and they were on their way to jail. We can't have that in all situations, as you point out.

Some places we also might look to—for example, and I haven't had the opportunity to visit Cuyahoga Valley as of yet, but if there are numerous boat launch—

Mr. **Regula**. We'll provide that.

BOAT LAUNCH PERMITS

Mr. **Ridenour**. If there are numerous boat launch areas, for example——

Mr. **Regula**. It's not in my district, by the way.

Mr. **Ridenour**. I know; it's close by. If there are numerous——

Mr. **Regula**. Thirty miles. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Ridenour** [continuing]. Numerous boat launches, one of the other ways we covered the reservoir systems was by boat launch permit. So, if you had a boat launch permit in your windshield, why, you automatically launched at no additional charge, but if you didn't, you got a one-day boat launch permit, and that kind of thing.

If there are a lot of rivers and lakes, and things like that involved, you can cover boat launch sometimes.

Mr. **Regula**. Well, I think it's something we need to explore prospectively because we have a duty to the law-abiding citizens, too, to provide them a safe environment in terms of health as well as personal security.

Mr. Chairman, I ask consent to put the rest of the questions in the record.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay, that may be done.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Let me ask you, finally, about the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. You and I are on that board. We know that we face a lot of expenditures if that Center is to continue to operate in a reasonable manner and provide the kind of service that was intended when Congress created it.

Have you any idea as to what the total cost of the Kennedy Center garage repairs is likely to be?

Mr. RIDENOUR. The number they're talking about now, sir, and the latest estimates are around $16 million.

Mr. YATES. For the whole garage?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes, sir. That includes $4 million already appropriated.

Mr. YATES. What other costs—what's the sum of the other costs that are likely to occur with Kennedy's rehabilitation needs?

Mr. RIDENOUR. We're talking about a need in the area of $12,068,000 on structural repairs; and on mechanical repairs, that's the air conditioning system and all of those kinds of things, $2,644,000. There's a cyclic maintenance backlog of about $1,840,000 and we need to get into compliance with the handicapped access to the tune of about $1 million. When you add that together with garage repairs, you're looking at a number approaching $30 million. We have $29,182,000 actually as what we've put down.

Mr. YATES. Now does that include the terraces?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes, sir. There's one other figure that I want to get into the record, sir, and that's as we repair these things and get them back into better shape, there are a number of things that come up that we haven't paid as much attention as we should on the operating side. For example, janitorial service has gone up dramatically for us, and then we have the problem associated with the water and sewage bill, which has kind of gotten confused over the last year or so. But we estimate about $1,632,000 should be added to the operating budget because we don't want to fix it up and then not keep it up.

Mr. YATES. What's the general condition of the operating equipment such as elevators?

Mr. RIDENOUR. I might call on Bob for that specifically, Bob Stanton.

Mr. YATES. With all the repairs we've had on the Kennedy Center over the last few years, we could have built a new building, couldn't we, with all the expenses that are coming out?

Mr. RIDENOUR. The garage repairs have certainly been expensive, although I happen to live in a building that's the same approximate age. It's just across the river in Virginia, and I notice that in our garage—they're doing all the same things in our garage that they're doing in the Kennedy garage.

Mr. STANTON. The elevators, Mr. Chairman, basically are in good mechanical shape. However, as the Director pointed out, we need additional base dollars to assure that we have the preventative maintenance and the periodic inspection of the elevators to assure that there's no major mechanical breakdown that's unforeseen.

Mr. YATES. What about theater capital improvements? Do you have to worry about that?

Mr. RIDENOUR. No, sir, we don't, and there's nothing included in our figures for that.

Mr. YATES. Well, that's going to cost about $10 million a year for five years, isn't it?

Mr. RIDENOUR. That was my understanding in some of the discussions——

Mr. YATES. Fifty million dollars. Structural capital improvements are what, about $30 million?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes, $29,182,000 I think is the figure that I have.

Mr. YATES. And there's a deficit of $15 million?

Mr. RIDENOUR. Yes, sir.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS AT THE CENTER

Mr. YATES. What about long-term capital improvements? Is there a cost associated with that?

Mr. RIDENOUR. We have a figure—Bob, correct me if I am wrong—we're saying that, once things are fixed up, if we keep them fixed up, we talk about a mechanical system number of about $3 million per year for five years every fifteen years. Wait a minute.

Mr. STANTON. Three million dollars each year for five years over the next 15 years; that's correct, for the mechanical system and, if I may, Mr. Director, on the parking garage, in the neighborhood of $3 million every 15 years. For the roof, $5 million for every 15 to 20 years.

I might add that these projects evolved out of a professional study, the first one being commissioned by the Kennedy Center board of trustees with Cushman-Wakefield, a highly-noted A&E firm. These estimates have also been reviewed by the National Park Service engineers and architects.

Mr. YATES. Well, now we're told the Kennedy Center also wants the Federal Government to assume the cost of fixed asset acquisitions: theater furnishings, backstage machinery, equipment, mechanical systems, and other related items. That would be a first, wouldn't it? We don't do that now?

Mr. RIDENOUR. No. No, we've not done that in the past, and that's not been endorsed by the Administration.

Mr. YATES. Okay. Anything else you want to tell us, Mr. Ridenour, before we say this hearing is closed?

CLOSING REMARKS

Mr. RIDENOUR. I'd like to thank you for the opportunity, sir.

Mr. YATES. Well, we're glad to give you the opportunity. We're glad to have all the Regional Directors here, and we look forward to receiving their reports. We hope that their reports will enable us to provide the kind of additional help that will let your parks breath again.

Mr. RIDENOUR. I do want to say, if I could, sir, I've been very pleased, as I've come to this job, to find the quality of people who are actively involved in the National Park Service not only as full-paid employees, but as volunteers all across this country. They are people who are dedicated to their jobs and doing a fine job. They've learned to tighten their belts at times and do without as much help as they might. We hope we're getting back on the right track. With your help, we hope that will be the future for us.

Mr. YATES. Thank you. Thank you very much. At this time I would like to insert into the record a statement by our committee member, Mr. Murtha, who regrets that he could not be here today followed by questions and answers for the record.

Statement offered by Congressman John P. Murtha D - Pennsylvania
for the National Park Service record.

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I wanted to take this opportunity to express what a wonderful year we had last year in Johnstown, Pennsylvania and the surrounding communities. Last year we commemorated the 100th anniversary of the Johnstown Flood which killed 2,209 individuals including 98 entire families. This was the biggest event of this time. We celebrated the spirit and comradery of the Johnstown people and their ability to rebuild after numerous natural disasters.

Last year we received 380,000 visitors at the Johnstown Flood National Memorial, a 353% increase from the previous year. Over Labor Day week-end alone we received approximately 20,000 visitors to our area. We showed the world how to mark and market our anniversary. A sense of community pride has developed. We have started the ball rolling and are enthusiastically looking to the future.

The National Park Service did an outstanding job over the past few years in our region. Through America's Industrial Heritage Project we are developing, enhancing, and interpreting the iron and steel, coal, and transportation themes within our nine-county region in southwestern Pennsylvania. We are promoting and protecting our area's scenic, natural, and cultural environment, preserving our historic resources, and encouraging additional recreational opportunities.

Most importantly our Project is about people. Those who died in one of the three major floods since 1889, those who worked in the mines and mills, those who farmed the valleys, and those that gave our region such a rich ethnic heritage.

This year and for the following two years over the Labor Day week-end Johnstown, Pennsylvania will be the host of the National Folk Festival. This Festival is an outgrowth of our highly successful Centennial celebrations. Having the festival in Johnstown for the next three years will enhance the scope and augment the fundamental message of southwestern Pennsylvania's prominence as the seat of ethnic cultural preservation.

I would like to recognize all those individuals, businesses, and organizations who worked so dilligently and conscientiously on our dream of developing our economic and cultural growth. I would also like to invite you to visit our area in the near future. We are looking forward to music, parades, street dances, art from across the country, food, exhibits, and crafts of America's ethnic heritage. I know you will be pleasantly surprised to see our wealth of history and the enthusiasm of our people.

Statement by Congressman John P. Murtha D - Pennsylvania

National Park Service - April 19, 1990

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I am thrilled "The Johnstown Flood" produced and directed by Charles Guggenheim won the distinguished Academy Award for Documentary - Short Subject during this year's 62nd annual awards show.

The extremely talented and humble Charles Guggenheim in his acceptance speech indicated with great emotion his thanks to the "wonderful people of Johnstown." I too would like to take this opportunity to commend the wonderful people of Johnstown who have suffered through great tragedy, natural disasters, and economic dislocations, yet always manage to bounce back with great pride and enthusiasm.

The twenty-six minute film which is shown at the Johnstown Flood Museum hourly has already been viewed by more than 100,000 people. The focus of the film is on the city's rebirth - the people of Johnstown - and their courage and tenacity. The energy of Johnstown's people in re-establishing themselves was remarkable.

The terrible tragedy which occurred on May 31, 1889 overwhelms the imagination. Twenty million tons of water roaring down the valley was responsible for killing 2,209 men, women, and children, nearly three times the toll of the great 1906 San Francisco earthquake. Another flood in 1936 hit and more recently the 1977 Flood in Johnstown, Pennsylvania claimed eighty-eight more lives.

Not too long ago the unemployment rate in Johnstown was twenty-six percent, the highest in the entire country. Now it is under ten percent. The former thriving coal and steel town continues to successfully fight adverse situations with grace and dignity.

I want to invite you to visit our community, see our award winning documentary, and meet the wonderful people of Johnstown. This Labor Day week-end we will be hosting the National Folk Festival in Johnstown and I welcome you to this event.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

1. Question: If you were given more money for natural resource problems, on what types of projects would you place highest priority?

Answer: If more funding were available to address natural resource management problems in the National Park System, our priorities would be as follows:

Increased resource management capability at the Regional level to assist parks. The current Regional funding is primarily targeted at research and study needs. This leaves significant gaps in the program, especially in resource management, preservation and restoration project funding as well as for inventory and monitoring work. The resource management funding would have the highest priority since the project backlog is very large and it would greatly enhance the capabilities of existing personnel.

Improve resource information and management. Lack of basic resource information is one of the largest unfunded needs facing the Service in natural resource management. Upgrading information must be done in concert with resource information management capabilities, including Geographic Information Systems.

Design and pilot test resource monitoring programs in parks. Monitoring key ecosystems is essential to guide management and understanding ecosystem health. Because of the scope of the problem and the unknowns involved, pilot testing and a limited increase in staff expertise in inventory and monitoring are the most pragmatic ways to approach the problem.

Infrastructure to support research and resource management. There are small but serious shortages of laboratory space, office space, dormitories, and housing that hamper existing staff and prevent the Service from taking advantage of outside researchers who would like to work in the parks. Priority would be those parks involved in a pilot inventory and monitoring program.

Special Science Program Needs. Increased support is needed for the water rights program, congressionally mandated geothermal monitoring, research on the biological effects of air pollution, and to improve the National Natural Landmarks Program.

Resource protection for wildlife and for wilderness and back-country areas. The capability of the Service to protect wildlife from poaching activities, especially animals considered as world class trophies, is very limited in the face of major poaching activities. The Service also needs to significantly improve its capabilities and program leadership to address its wilderness and back-country management responsibilities.

Improve park resource management staff capabilities. Existing resource management specialists and scientists are less than 2 percent of the permanent workforce. A concerted, multiyear effort is needed to upgrade professional skills in the national parks. This is related to all the foregoing science and resource management priorities.

2. Question: Of those park units with significant natural resources, how many of them have staff with masters or higher degrees working on natural resource problems?

Answer: There are permanent staff with advanced natural science and natural resources management-related degrees in approximately 75 parks. Within these parks, there are approximately 40 staff with natural science PHD's and approximately 175 with natural science Masters Degrees. Additional Washington and Regional personnel with these types of post-graduate education assist parks directly. About 225 of our park units could be described as having significant natural resources, if one defined significant natural resources to include those Park System areas that have issues that require a natural resources management plan.

3. Question: Olympic National Park includes northern spotted owl habitat. What in-park or other National Park Service expertise have you had available to study the owls and their needs?

Answer: The park has one Ph.D. research scientist, specializing in ungulate ecology, who is a member of the staff of the Regional Chief Scientist, but who is duty stationed in the park. In fiscal year 1990 this scientist has participated in the work of the interagency spotted owl scientific committee as the National Park Service's official observer. The park also has a wildlife biologist who, among other duties, has supervised the spotted owl surveys conducted each summer using summer seasonal employees. Surveys in 1987-89 were part of a $35,000, 3 year study of birds in the park, including bald eagles and peregrine falcons, funded from the Servicewide Natural Resources Preservation Program.

4. Question: How does the 1991 budget request address the problems identified by GAO?

Answer: The General Accounting Office report concludes that the current Clean Air Act programs to protect park and wilderness areas have deficiencies in structure and implementation. Although General Accounting Office commented favorably on the National Park Services's program to gather the information required to meet its Clean Air Act obligations, it noted the need for more information. Funding for the National Park Service Air Quality Program in the 1991 budget request remains essentially the same as prior appropriations. This level of funding will enable the Service to continue to gather information needed for its Clean Air Act responsibilities, and continue to address its most pressing air quality information needs in priority order. In the current clean air deliberations, several Members of Congress are considering measures to expand the park and wilderness protection provisions of the Clean Air Act. Any changes in National Park Service's responsibilities resulting from the revised Clean Air Act will be considered in developing future budget requests.

5. What would it take in dollars and staff to enable you to comment on permit requests?

Answer: The Park Service has an active permit review program that has examined about 40 permit applications each year. Since the General Accounting Office gathered its information on permit review, the workload has increased significantly both in number of permit applications and complexity of the issues. The Park Service is striving to maintain the quality of the permit reviews within current levels of resources. However, in order to respond to the criticisms in the General Accounting Office report, the program would require an additional 14 positions and $3.5 million.

Any changes in Park Service responsibilities for permit reviews resulting from revised clean air legislation may require additional funding and staff, especially if class II areas are included.

6. Question: In terms of the total research effort of the Service, what portion is short-term?

Answer: If "short-term" research is defined as being 3-5 years or less, then most of the Service's research program would be classified as short-term. The Service does support some long-term ecological monitoring. Examples of such long-term efforts include studies of the wolf-moose system at Isle Royale National Park, watersheds in several parks, the limnology of Crater Lake, and marine/terrestrial systems at Channel Islands National Park.

7. Question: To what extent does park research focus on ecosystem energetics, nutrient cycling and community dynamics?

Answer: While the makeup of the Service's research program changes each year, as projects are completed and new projects initiated, approximately 5-10 percent of each year's research touches on these areas in some way.

8. Question: Will the increases in the Park Service science program allow more long-term research and attention to whole ecosystems instead of specific within an individual park?

Answer: It is anticipated that the increase to the Regional Science Program will be used primarily to address the backlog of short-term research needs. However, the increase for global climate change research will primarily provide for long-term research on ecosystems. In addition, the increase in geographic information system funding will be used to develop spatial information that will be developed primarily at the ecosystem and landscape level and will facilitate ecosystem-level considerations in resource management.

GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH

9. Question: The justification indicates that there will be an integrated inventory and monitoring program focused on seven or eight parks, mostly biosphere reserves, within the twelve representative biogeographical areas comprising Park Service lands. Why are you limiting studies to seven or eight areas when you have twelve representative biogeographical areas?

Answer: Our budget request of $3.0 million includes funds that are sufficient to implement park-based research programs in only seven or eight areas. The Service anticipates integrated inventory and monitoring programs to be set up which will ultimately address all biogeographical areas.

10. Question: On what basis have you chosen which biogeographical areas will be studied?

Answer: Biogeographical areas to be studied will be selected on the basis of the potential contributions of the parks they contain to the Global Change Research Program. The selection criteria are: potential resource sensitivity to global change; availability of relevant basic data; scope of the existing science program; support capability; the existence of scientific, management, and educational linkages with other organizations; and the relevance of the proposed scope of work to the United States Global Change Research Program and the National Park Service mission. In May 1990, we will be holding a workshop to recommend which biogeographical areas will be studied. The purpose of the workshop is to assess the capabilities and research interests of parks interested in participating in the fiscal year 1991 global change program for particular biogeographical areas.

11. Question: What goes undone or uncovered as a result of studying only 7 or 8 areas?

Answer: If only the seven or eight areas were studied, the development of the basic understanding of processes and trends necessary to predict the potential effects of global change on park ecosystems and to plan effective management responses would be weakened correspondingly. However, it is anticipated that the Service will fund the studies in the other biogeographical areas in future years.

12. Question: Are the studies contemplated as part of global change research designed to be long term in nature?

Answer: Yes. There is presently much uncertainty with regard to the nature and timing of potential global change effects on park ecosystems. Many ecological cycles operate on timeframes of years, decades, or longer. Adequate characterization of long-term trends, therefore, will require many years of coordinated observations. Long-term, and potentially very complex, studies will be needed to distinguish natural variability in park ecosystems from the effects of global change. Additional long-term research will be required to distinguish the effects of global change from other human-generated influences, such as regional pollution and land use conversions. Although the global change programs for particular biogeographical areas will include many related short-term components, the programs themselves will have to be very long term, on the order of decades or longer, to provide the scientific perspective needed for flexible responses to global change.

13. Question: What are the additional natural resource needs at Fossil Butte National Monument, Wyoming?

Answer: In fiscal year 1991, the Service has requested funding to establish paleontological support activities to meet requirements due to the construction of a new visitor center at Fossil Butte National Monument. Other unfunded natural resource management requirements include the long-term incremental reclamation of 4,000 acres of eroded riparian habitat and the monitoring of 10 springs and water courses to ensure water flow outside the park boundary.

14. Question: What are the additional natural resource needs at Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska?

Answer: Kenai Fjords National Park, along with other national parklands in Alaska, represents vast portions of largely pristine ecosystems. To manage these natural resources--with their extensive historical and archeological sties and widespread use for subsistence purposes--requires both comprehensive baseline information and ongoing inventory and monitoring efforts. At Kenai Fjords, the greatest need is for a coastal resources management program. This would require one time acquisition of a seagoing vessel for coastal monitoring and development of study teams, and recurring funding for operation and maintenance of the vessel and specialized research studies. Similar needs exist for both Katmai National Park and Aniakchak National Monument--the coastlines of which were also impacted by the oil spill.

15. Question: What are the natural resource needs at Poverty Point National Monument, Louisiana?

Answer: The Service needs to inventory the natural resources of Poverty Point National Monument and determine a resources management program for the new unit. At the very least, the area adjacent to the visitor center along Bayou Mason has experienced bank erosion, and bank stabilization will be required. A total of $180,000 has been requested in the fiscal year 1991 budget to begin to address the resource management needs of the park.

16a. Question: What is the purpose of the ongoing National Academy of Sciences study of the Park Service's natural resource-related programs?

Answer: The study is in response to a request from Congress and from our own desire to address the National Park Service research needs of the future. The House Interior Committee Report for the fiscal year 1988 Appropriations Hearings included the following language: "The research program of the National Park Service gives the appearance of being developed in a haphazard fashion in response to specific problems and absent any general framework. The Committee recommends an increase of $100,000 for a study of the current Park System research program and for recommendations on the direction the research program should take in the future."

16b. Question: When will you have the results of the study?

Answer: The final study report will be completed by April 1991.

16c. Question: What is you commitment to implementing the results?

Answer: We expect the study will provide the National Park Service with realistic and achievable options for structuring a research program to address future needs. The National Park Service is committed, within fiscal constraints, to implement the anticipated recommendations of the report which will include:

A strategy for identifying and verifying suspected dangers to natural resources;

A proper balance in the type of projects needed between natural and social science and between immediate and long-range goals;

A research administrative framework that would effectively implement the research programs at Washington, Regional, and park levels; and

A mechanism for implementation of results through an effective relationship between science and technology and resource management.

17a. Question: What benefit might there be from having a separate career ladder for natural resource managers?

Answer: A career ladder for natural resource managers would allow individuals in staff positions to move into line management positions rather than be dead-ended in a staff position or having to move into another career category before being promoted to higher park management positions. A career ladder fully integrated into park management would allow the Park Service to increase the level of competency in natural resource management and more fully integrate resource management into park management as a whole. Such a career path would allow resource managers to concentrate on expanding their resource management experience, rather than being forced to gain experience in other areas to be promoted to higher park management positions.

17b. Question: Will the budget proposal to hire people at a grade lower than you are currently, hurt your ability to bring on competent people in the natural resource management area?

Answer: This proposal, designed to address budget deficit concerns, could affect the Service's ability to hire well-qualified personnel in natural resource management. Researchers have already indicated a problem in competing for graduate students for seasonal work in carrying out inventories and studies because of the low salary offered in comparison to the private sector.

17c. Question: What in-house training programs do you have related to natural resource management?

Answer: In 1983, the Service initiated the Natural Resources Trainee Program. The program was designed to increase the number of qualified natural resource managers in the Park Service. In its first year, FTE's were provided for personnel in the program so that there was a net increase in the number of resource specialists. The Park Service decided to continue the program using existing positions and has initiated its fifth class of trainees in the developmental program. The program consists of approximately 15 courses, lasting from 1-2 days to 3 weeks each, spread over 18 months. Classes include vegetation and wildlife management, fire management, water resources, integrated pest management, Geographic Information System, mining and minerals, fisheries, and skills such as microcomputer use, budgeting, and programming administration.

In addition, natural resource management courses are among those offered through the Employee Development Program. In both fiscal years 1987 and 1988, approximately 15 such courses were held; in fiscal year 1989, eight were held.

17d. Question: How many people participate in a given year?

Answer: We are in the process of an in-depth analysis of Natural Resources training history and needs. The following figures are, therefore, preliminary. Not all training covered represents intensive training of resource management personnel; however, more general training of staff tangentially involved in resources management is needed.

In fiscal year 1989, 513 persons received training in natural resource management-related areas (including Team Resources training that includes cultural and natural resource management). In fiscal year 1988, 1,275 were trained, while in fiscal year 1986 and 1987, about 380 were trained each year. These figures exclude

the Natural Resource Management Trainee Program. To date, 96 persons have been through the Natural Resource Management Trainee Program and a new class of 22 trainees was recently initiated.

17e. Question: What costs are related to natural resources training?

Answer: In fiscal year 1989, natural resource management-related courses were funded at $238,000. The Trainee program costs approximately $400,000 per year.

WOLF TRAP

The National Park Service recently signed a new cooperative agreement with the Wolf Trap Foundation.

18a. Question: Why was a new cooperative agreement necessary?

Answer: A new agreement was necessary to clarify issues that had arisen over time and update items existing in the 10-year-old agreement. Though the September 1980 agreement was to expire on September 30, 1983, the 1982 legislation authorizing reconstruction of the Filene Center extended the cooperative agreement until a new agreement could be negotiated.

18b. Question: What does the National Park Service gain from this new agreement?

Answer: The National Park Service gains:

A planning session early in the year in order to better assess the upcoming needs for the summer season.

Clarification on the responsibility of the Foundation's telephone use.

The Foundation must now obtain permits for activities outside the routine season attractions.

Insurance coverage by the Foundation will be brought up to levels reflecting the increases in costs of replacement and increased costs of liability.

The new laws such as Lobbying and Fair Labor Standards are in the latest agreement.

The new agreement requires a study to determine the maximum number of lawn seats the Foundation may sell. This study is to take place over the next year.

18c. Question: What does the Foundation gain from this agreement?

Answer: The Foundation gains:

A planning session early in the year to better inform the National Park Service of the upcoming season's events.

An established turnaround time for response from the National Park Service.

Ability to enter into third-party usage of the facilities acting as an agent between the National Park Service and third parties. The park will receive reimbursement for costs incurred in support of events that are beyond the agreed upon performance season. The Foundation may accept any donations offered above the Park Service assessments for the event.

Right to review, comment on, and make suggestions for structural and preventive maintenance changes to the center.

Foundation may distribute informational pamphlets concerning its programs/activities performed in the park and the center.

18d. Question: Is it true that under the agreement the Foundation now has unlimited access to all areas of the park and can schedule any kind of event?

Answer: It is not true that the Foundation has unlimited access to all areas of the park. They cannot schedule any kind of event without obtaining and complying with the conditions set forth in a permit from the National Park Service which is required for each event held outside the traditional Filene Center season.

18e. Question: What costs to the taxpayer result from this new agreement?

Answer: The costs to the taxpayer are the same under the new agreement as under the previous one. The Federal grant for stagehands as well as the Service's operational costs remains unaffected.

18f. Question: Does the Federal Government receive any financial return as in other parks? If not, why not?

Answer: The Federal Government recovers costs incurred through third party usage of the facilities. The Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts has not been designated as a fee park as have some parks within the System. As a result, no entrance fees are generated.

19. Question: Under the agreement is it possible for the Foundation to rent the Filene Center and park grounds to a third party and receive a fee?

Answer: The Foundation has the authority to enter into third party usage of the facilities acting as an agent between the National Park Service and third parties. The park is reimbursed for the costs incurred in support of the event. The Foundation may accept any donations offered above the Service assessments for the event.

20a. Question: Under the agreement, the Park Service receives title to the building. Is the Filene Center complete? If not, what else is needed to complete the building?

Answer: The agreement covers operational matters and does not itself affect a transfer of title. The United States has always had legal title to the Filene Center. The Foundation and its contractors, however, are responsible for the construction of the Filene Center and upon completion of the contract work the National Park Service will accept full responsibility for the building. As of this date, the Foundation has not submitted any notification or request to officially end its construction obligations. There are some construction items which remain to be resolved and the following list identifies these items.

WOLF TRAP FARM PARK - FILENE CENTER - TURNOVER REQUIREMENTS AS OF MARCH 23, 1990

PHASE/ PRIORITY	ITEM	DESIGN COST (UP TO 25%) 06-PRELIMINARY 07-CONSTR DOCS	NET CONSTRUCTION (ESTIMATE)	31% FACTOR (15% CONST SUPV) (16% CONTING)	TOTALS
PHASE I 1	Rent/setup/dismantle scaffolding(*=scaffolding needed)				$ 250,000 (165,000 interio 85,000 exterior
1 A	*Repair fire alarm (Fins 13 & 14)	2,200	11,000		
	Rewire according to design (code) requirements for Fire Marshall approval - to meet local codes.				
	SUBTOTAL-PRIORITY 1A	$ 2,200	11,000	$ 3,410	$ 16,610
2 A	House curtain operating platform		6,000		
B	Rope lock/house curtain		1,400		
C	Modify four orch. shell dollies		4,000		
D)	Fore stg. docking&ladder(access)	55,000 (D,E,F ,G)	230,000 (D,E,F,G)		
E)	Fly gallery platform suspension				
F)	T-Bar wall & pulleys				
G)	Fore stage canopy catwalk (decking)				
H	Cathodic protection/Pit (orchestra)		(1,100) (completed)		
I	Orch. shell maintenance manual	(8,500)(completed)			
J	Grid repair	10,000	50,000		
K	Take-up reels/speakers		6,000		
L	Roof repairs	17,600	88,000		
M	Siding (nails)	5,000	1,200,000 *		
N	Repair column crack (garage)		1,000		
	SUBTOTAL-PRIORITIES 2A-N	87,600	1,586,400	$ 491,784	$2,165,784
	TOTALS FOR FY 91 - PHASE I (Inflation for FY 91 included)	89,800	1,597,400	495,194	2,182,394

Gross Construction $ 2,092,594

* - $1.50 per sq. ft. for 800,000 sq. ft. (includes scaffolding). Estimate provided by Fred Kuntz of Maitland & Kuntz, Architects

PHASE/ PRIORITY	ITEM	DESIGN COST (UP TO 25%) 06-PRELIMINARY 07-CONSTR DOCS	NET CONSTRUCTION (ESTIMATE)	31% FACTOR (15% CONST SUPV) (16% CONTING)	TOTALS
PHASE II		27,148 (A,B,C,D,E,G,H,I)			
3 A	Waterproof balcony & loge		25,000		
B	*Paint steel		85,000		
C	Various drainage problems		14,000		
D	*Patching holes in girders		5,000		
E	Repair tile floors		3,800		
F	Update as-built drawings	50,000			
G	Install manlift switch		750		
H	Floor seal coating		750		
I	Repair roll up doors		1,440		
	SUBTOTAL-PRIORITIES 3A-I	77,148	135,740	42,079	254,967
		9,300			
4 A	Power surge control		18,000		
B	Follow spot booth A/C		(11,000)(completed 1988)		
C	Ventilation B/C & Lighting Booths		14,000		
D	Crew Room ventilation		6,500		
E	Evaluate entire HVAC	30,000			
F	Portable A/C Sound Room		8,000		
	SUBTOTAL-PRIORITIES 4A-F	39,300	46,500	14,416	100,216
5 A	Security System		44,000		
B	Site Grading, etc., House Right	19,200	13,000		
C	House Left walk		16,000		
D	Site work outside Green Room		17,000		
E	*Bird proofing speakers		4,000		
F	Bird proofing booth		1,500		
G	Bird proofing loge		1,600		
	SUBTOTAL-PRIORITIES 5A-G	19,200	96,000	29,760	144,960
	TOTALS - PRIORITIES 3,4 & 5	135,648	278,240	86,254	500,142
			Gross Construction $	364,494	
	PLUS 5% INFLATION FOR 1992	6,782	13,912	4,313	25,007
	TOTALS FOR FY 92 - PHASE II	142,430	292,152	90,567	525,149
			Gross Construction $	382,719	
	GRAND TOTAL PHASES I AND II				2,707,543

20b. Question: How much would it cost? Who is responsible?

Answer: It is estimated that the cost to repair the items will be approximately $2,707,000. Representatives of the National Park Service and the Wolf Trap Foundation are expected to meet to review the items. The discussions will also address the issue of responsibility for paying for any agreed upon items. It must be recognized that various warranties connected to the construction work and the equipment may already have lapsed. It is the joint responsibility of the Wolf Trap Foundation and the National Park Service to ensure that all work related to the reconstruction of the Filene Center is completed satisfactorily.

HURRICANE/EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE

21a. Question: What was the extent of hurricane and earthquake damage to park areas?

Answer: Nine National Park Service areas were damaged by Hurricane Hugo, with a total damage cost estimate of approximately $6.9 million. Two National Park Service areas were damaged by the Loma Prieta Earthquake for a total damage cost estimate of approximately $5.8 million.

21b. Question: How much has the Park Service received through the emergency appropriation?

Answer: The National Park Service has received $10,700,000 in emergency aid funds (PL 101-130) for the costs associated with Hurricane Hugo and the Loma Prieta Earthquake. Additionally, $798,000 was provided from the Highway Trust Fund (Emergency Relief) for costs associated with Hurricane Hugo.

21c. Question: What remains to be done?

Answer: Only damage at Golden Gate National Recreation Area resulting from the earthquake remains to be fully assessed. The unfunded work consists of potential repairs to the Alcatraz Dock, Muni Pier and the Fort Point Pier.

21d. Question: What are the cost estimates for what remains?

Answer: The repairs to the dock at Alcatraz, the Muni Pier and the Fort Point Pier could be approximately $1.9 million. These or any other needs resulting from the earthquake could be handled as requests for transfer of "Construction" appropriation funds using, with the approval of the Secretary, section 101 authority contained in the fiscal year 1990 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.

FEES

The estimate for collection for FY 1989 was $55,500,000. The actual collections turned out to be $51,254,000 or 7.6% below the estimate.

22a. Question: Please explain why the revenues fell short of the estimated receipts.

Answer: While the Service did not reach its overall projection, it was a case of some parks exceeding projected levels, others coming close to their individual projection, and others falling far short. The reasons for this are as varied as the parks themselves. Some specific reasons may be cited, however. The cessation of collections at Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks for the first 3 months of the fiscal year because of the fires during the summer and fall of 1988 was a contributor to the variance. In addition, the events at Yellowstone affected visitation at other nearby parks. Other natural occurrences were also factors in the amount of collections. An abnormally, rainy spring, particularly in the East, discouraged visitation and limited revenue potential. A tornado destroyed the entrance station facility at Gulf Islands National Seashore, interrupting collections for 1 month during the peak, summer visitation season. A busy campground was closed at Shenandoah National Park because of gypsy moth infestation. While events of this nature can be expected each year, it seemed that 1989 was especially severe in the number of similar occurrences. These reasons do not tell the whole story, however. The most significant factor to falling short of the fee projection was that the Service's estimate was probably optimistic. Fiscal year 1989 was only the third year of collection under the expanded authority. At the time the projection was made, the Service had not gained enough experience in the expanded fee program to definitively project the revenues. The Service has revised the fiscal year 1990 revenue projection downward to $52 million. This amount is reflected in the fiscal year 1991 budget justifications.

22b. Question: How much was spent to collect the $51,254,000?

Answer: The Service estimates a base of $9.7 million to accommodate fee collection activities.

22c. Question: On what basis do you estimate a 9.6% increase in daily entrance fees from 1990 to 1991?

Answer: The increased projection for fiscal year 1991 is based on the anticipation of raising the daily entrance fee at Grand Canyon National Park from $5 per vehicle to $10 per vehicle, as authorized by the permanent fee legislation. The Service would initiate this increase beginning on October 1, 1990.

22d. Question: What do collection initiation costs cover?

Answer: Parks which are new to the fee program require funding to purchase equipment such as office safes, pipesafes, cash registers, signs, and supplies and materials. Often entrance kiosks need to be constructed or existing counter space modified. Utility and staffing costs often need to be provided as an adjustment to the park base. The Service was provided additional funding of $4.5 million in 1987 and 1988 to significantly expand its recreation fee program. Of this amount, $4.159 million was distributed to fee collecting parks and became part of the annual, park operating base. A small amount, totaling $341,000, was held back to accommodate nonrecurring costs as parks were added to the fee program or as currently collecting parks could demonstrate a requirement for additional funding for fee collection.

22e. Question: Why do you need $341,000 for collection initiation costs in 1991? (NPS-60)

Answer: The $341,000 will be used for the purchase of equipment necessary for fee collection, minor rehabilitation of fee collection facilities, and, if necessary, to provide an operating base for fee collection in any park that may expand its collection activities or be added to the recreation fee program in

1991. At present, the Service does not anticipate any additions to the entrance fee program. However, it is possible that user fee programs could be initiated or expanded in some parks. With the exception of providing for personnel or utility costs, expenditures from this funding source are nonrecurring and would thus be available for use at a different park area the following year. The Service believes this is the most efficient means of addressing small, nonrecurring costs in the recreation fee program. In 1990, for example, funds from this source were used to build or rehabilitate 11 entrance kiosks and purchase equipment at 29 separate park areas. It should be noted that the amount held in Washington in 1989 was greater than $341,000, with funding distributed as a base adjustment to provide personnel for initial collections at Great Falls Park in Maryland and for enhanced regional training programs to provide greater internal controls and security of fee receipts.

SPECIAL USE PERMITS

Appropriation language includes a provision allowing the Park Service to recover unbudgeted costs of providing necessary services associated with special use permits.

23a. Question: What costs have you recovered to date under this provision?

Answer: This authority was first granted in the Continuing Resolution for fiscal year 1987. The following table reflects the unbudgeted costs recovered by fiscal year:

Fiscal Year 1987		$223,727
Fiscal Year 1988		755,605
Fiscal Year 1989		835,553
Fiscal Year 1990	(through March)	108,516
Total		1,923,401

23b. Question: How much do you expect to recover in 1990? In 1991?

Answer: We project that the total unbudgeted cost recovery in fiscal year 1990 and fiscal year 1991 to be approximately $850,000 in each year.

24a. Question: How much are you now collecting to recover the costs of reviewing and monitoring the operation plans for privately-owned oil and gas drilling in park units?

Answer: At the present time the National Park Service does not have a regulatory cost reimbursement program in place for expenses it incurs associated with reviewing and monitoring non-Federal oil and gas development inside park boundaries. However, the National Park Service currently has an in-house working draft of proposed revisions to its regulations contained in 36 CFR Part 9, Subpart B governing non-Federal oil and gas development in park units that would implement such a program.

The Service has gained extensive experience in applying the existing regulations for the past 11 years and has determined that revisions are necessary to update the regulations to improve their clarity, workability and comprehensiveness. Based on available data, 82 percent of the 529 non-Federal oil and gas operations occurring within the boundaries of the affected park units are not covered by the requirements of the existing regulations. The Service also needs to revise the regulations to make them consistent with existing laws, policies and practice.

24b. Question: How extensive is oil and gas drilling in park units?

Answer: At the present time 529 non-Federal oil and gas operations exist in eleven parks. These parks are located in the States of Texas, New Mexico, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, and Florida.

24c. Question: What problems, if any, are you experiencing with oil and gas drilling in park units?

Answer: The most common problems encountered are as follows:

Contaminated Pits - These pits contain substances, which when caused to overflow during periods of rain or leaching through porous soil, result in the contamination of surface water and soil.

Lack of reclamation of operation facilities - Many operators fail to reclaim access roads and operation pads following the end of the production phase. They also fail to remove barrels, storage tanks, heater treaters, and trash. Unreclaimed pads and roads easily erode adding sediment to streams and rivers. The erosion also impairs natural revegetation of the sites.

Spills and leaks - These incidents result in vegetation kill zones and water contamination around operations pads.

Unplugged wells - Unplugged wells result in hydrocarbons and brine water contaminating groundwater and surface water. Hydrocarbons which rise to the surface may also explode or catch fire if exposed to an ignition source.

Unfenced operations - Drilling and production operations involve the use of heavy machinery with moving parts and high temperature heater treaters and separators. Public access to this equipment could result in serious injury or death.

Many of the problems that the parks are experiencing result from the fact that 82 percent of the 529 operations occurring within the boundaries of the affected parks are not regulated by the Service's existing regulations contained in 36 CFR Part 9, Subpart B. The existing regulations exempt from control the following two classes of operations: operators who can access their non-Federal oil and gas without crossing Federal lands, and operators who were conducting operations on or before January 8, 1979, the date the present regulations became effective. The Service intends to initiate regulation of these exempted operations through its soon-to-be-published rulemaking.

24d. Question: For which areas, if any, is there active consideration for oil and gas drilling?

Answer: Each year the National Park Service reviews 15-20 proposed plans of operations. The 11 park units which currently have active oil and gas operations include the following:

Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument
Aztec Ruins National Monument
Big Cypress National Preserve
Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area
Big Thicket National Preserve
Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area
Gulf Islands National Seashore
Jean Lafitte National Historic Park and Preserve
Lake Meredith National Recreation Area
Obed Wild and Scenic River
Padre Island National Seashore

There are an additional 40 parks with non-Federal oil and gas rights, increasing the potential for active operations. The magnitude of increased activity at these and other parks is very difficult to predict due to the dynamic economic environment in which the oil and gas industry operates.

BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE

25a. Question: What progress have you made in completing your Environmental Impact Statement for seismic exploration at the Big Cypress National Preserve in Florida?

Answer: The draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement was on public review through March 1, 1990. The National Park Service is evaluating public comments to determine appropriate changes. Approval of a final Environmental Impact Statement could occur late in 1990. Once approved, this document would satisfy the requirement for a programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on seismic activity within the original boundaries of the Preserve. It would not meet the requirements for the Big Cypress addition.

25b. Question: What does the General Management Plan allow in relation to oil and gas exploration? (part 10, p. 125)

Answer: The draft General Management Plan proposed action for minerals management would allow the following:

Permit surface occupancy for exploratory drilling and production outside of vegetation communities and cultural sites identified as important resource areas.

Permit exploratory drilling and production of oil and gas only from existing roads and pads in the Bear Island Unit.

Review plans of operations for oil and gas activities on a case-by-case basis per 36 CFR 9B regulations.

Allow regulated geophysical exploration in all units.

Allow no more than 10 percent of the surface area of the Preserve to be influenced by oil and gas activities at any one time.

CLOSURE OF PUBLIC-USE FACILITIES

26. Question: By Region list all parks that had all public-use facilities closed one day or more in fiscal year 1989 and this year to date. Give the day of the week the facilities were closed and an explanation why the closures took place.

Answer: Although not indicated by all Regions, most parks are closed on Christmas Day, New Year's Day, and Thanksgiving Day. Though there is no specific policy for closing parks on these holidays, it is left to the discretion of the individual park, based on visitation or other factors. The individual responses, by Region, are as follows:

MID ATLANTIC REGION

Park	Date(s) Closed	Explanation
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	11/24/88	Thanksgiving
	12/25/88	Christmas Day
	01/01/90	New Year's Day
	11/23/89	Thanksgiving
	12/25/89	Christmas Day
	01/01/90	New Year's Day
Appomattox Court House NHP	11/11/88	Thanksgiving
	11/24/88	Conserve funds-low visitation day
	12/25/88	Christmas Day
	01/01/89	New Year's Day
	01/16/89	Conserve funds-low visitation day
	02/20/89	Conserve funds-low visitation day
	11/11/89	Conserve funds-low visitation day
	11/23/89	Thanksgiving
	12/25/89	Christmas Day
	01/01/90	New Year's Day
	01/15/90	Conserve funds-low visitation day
	01/19/90	Conserve funds-low visitation day
Booker T. Washington NM	11/24/88	Thanksgiving
	12/24/88	Conserve funds-low visitation day
	12/25/88	Christmas Day
	12/26/88	Federal Holiday
	12/31/88	Conserve funds-low visitation day
	01/01/89	New Year's Day
	01/02/89	Federal Holiday
	01/16/89	Conserve funds-low visitation day
	02/20/89	Conserve funds-low visitation day
	02/24/89	Power failure
	09/22/89	Hurricane
	11/23/89	Thanksgiving
	12/09/89	Snowstorm
	12/13/89	Snowstorm
	12/23/89	Conserve funds-low visitation day
	12/24/89	Conserve funds-low visitation day
	12/25/89	Christmas Day

	12/30/89	Conserve funds-low visitation day
	12/31/89	Conserve funds-low visitation day
	01/01/90	New Year's Day
Colonial NHP	12/25/88	Christmas Day
	12/25/89	Christmas Day
Edgar Allen Poe NHS	11/24/88	Thanksgiving
	12/25/88	Christmas Day
	01/01/89	New Year's Day
	01/15/89	Martin Luther King's Birthday
	11/23/89	Thanksgiving
	12/25/89	Christmas Day
	01/01/90	New Year's Day
	01/15/90	Martin Luther King's Birthday
Eisenhower NHS	11/07/88-12/31/88	Monday & Tuesday-conserve funds
	01/01/89-01/31/89	Conserve funds
	02/01/89-04/03/89	Monday & Tuesday-conserve funds
	11/05/89-12/31/89	Conserve funds
	01/01/90-04/09/90	Conserve funds
Fort McHenry NM & HS	12/25/88	Christmas Day
	01/01/89	New Year's Day
	03/07/89	Ice Storm
	11/23/89	Snowstorm
	12/25/89	Christmas Day
	01/01/90	New Year's Day
Fort Necessity NB	11/24/88	Thanksgiving
	12/25/88	Christmas Day
	01/01/89	New Year's Day
	11/23/89	Thanksgiving
	12/25/89	Christmas Day
	01/01/90	New Year's Day
Friendship Hill NHS	10/01/88-5/26/89	Weekdays
	09/05/89-5/27/90	Weekdays
George Washington's Birthplace NM	12/25/88	Christmas Day
	01/01/89	New Year's Day

	12/25/89	Christmas Day
	01/01/90	New Year's Day
Gettysburg NMP	11/24/88	Thanksgiving
	12/25/88	Christmas Day
	01/01/89	New Year's Day
	11/23/89	Thanksgiving
	12/25/89	Christmas Day
	01/01/90	New Year's Day
Hampton NHS	11/24/88	Thanksgiving
	12/25/88	Christmas Day
	01/01/89	New Year's Day
	03/07/89	Ice Storm
	11/23/89	Thanksgiving
	12/25/89	Christmas Day
	01/01/90	New Year's Day
Hopewell Furnace NHS	12/25/88	Christmas Day
	01/01/89	New Year's Day
	12/25/89	Christmas Day
	01/01/90	New Year's Day
New River Gorge NR	12/25/88	Christmas Day
	01/01/89	New Year's Day
	12/25/89	Christmas Day
	01/01/90	New Year's Day
Petersburg NB	12/25/88	Christmas Day
	01/01/89	New Year's Day
	12/09/89	Weather
	12/10/89	Weather
	12/25/89	Christmas Day
	01/01/90	New Year's Day
Richmond NBP	12/25/88	Christmas Day
	01/01/89	New Year's Day
	12/08/89	Snowstorm
	12/25/89	Christmas Day
	01/01/90	New Year's Day
Steamtown NHS	11/24/89	Thanksgiving
	12/25/88	Christmas Day
	01/01/90	New Year's Day
	11/23/89	Thanksgiving
	12/25/89	Christmas Day
	01/01/90	New Year's Day
Shenandoah NP	12/09/89	Weather
	12/12/89	Weather
	12/13/89	Weather
	01/11/90	Weather
	01/12/90	Weather
Thaddeus		

Kosciuszko NMem	11/24/88	Thanksgiving
	12/25/88	Christmas Day
	11/23/89	Thanksgiving
	12/25/89	Christmas Day
	1/1-2/28/89	Conserve funding
	1/1-3/31/90	Conserve funding
Valley Forge NHP	12/25/88	Christmas Day
	12/25/89	Christmas Day

SOUTHEAST REGION

PARK	DATE(S) CLOSED	EXPLANATION
Cape Hatteras NS	9/21-23/89	Hurricane Hugo threat
Cape Lookout NS	9/21/89	Hurricane Hugo threat
Congaree Swamp NM	9/22-28/89	Hurricane Hugo damage
Cumberland Island NS	9/21-9/22/89	Hurricane Hugo threat
Ft Caroline NM	12/23-24/89	Ice Storm, roads closed
Ft Frederica NM	9/21-22/89	Hurricane Hugo threat
	12/24/89	6" Snow, Causeway closed
Ft Pulaski NM	9/21-22/89	Hurricane Hugo threat
	12/24/89	Severe Snow Storm
Ft. Sumter NM	9/20-10/14/89	Hurricane Hugo Damage
Guilford Courthouse NMP	2/24/89	Snow Storm
San Juan NHS	9/18-20/89	Hurricane Hugo
Virgin Islands NP	9/18-23/89	Hurricane Hugo
Christiansted NHS	9/18-12/15/89	Hurricane Hugo
Buck Island Reef NM	9/18-12/15/89	Hurricane Hugo

MIDWEST REGION

There were no instances where all public use facilities were closed in any of the parks of the Midwest Region during the time period listed. We did have facilities with reduced hours of operation and facilities which have never been opened due to lack of funds.

NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

Park	Date(s) Closed		Explanation
Adams NHS	Sun-Sat:	11/11/89-04/18/90	Conserve funds
Dorchester Heights NHS (Boston NHP)	Sun-Sat:	09/02/89-06/17/90	Conserve funds
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	Mon-Fri:	11/01/89-12/31/89	Conserve funds
	Sun-Sat:	01/01/90-02/28/90	Conserve funds
	Mon-Fri:	03/01/90-04/30/90	Conserve funds
Federal Hall NMem	Sat-Sun:	10/01/89-09/30/90	Conserve funds
Fort Stanwix NM	Sun-Sat	01/01/90-03/31/90	Seasonal closure
Fredrick Law Olmsted NHS	Mon-Thurs:	10/01/89-09/30/90	Conserve funds
General Grant NMem	Mon-Tues:	10/01/89-09/30/90	Conserve funds
Hamilton Grange NMem	Mon-Tues:	10/01/89-09/30/90	Conserve funds
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS	Tues-Wed:	11/01/89-03/31/90	Conserve funds
Martin Van Buren NHS	Mon-Tues:	10/01/89-12/05/89	Conserve funds
	Sun-Sat:	12/06/89-04/20/90	Conserve funds
Roger Williams NMem	Sat-Sun:	10/01/89-04/30/90	Conserve funds
Sagamore Hill NHS	Mon-Tues:	01/02/90-06/30/90	Conserve funds
St. Paul's Church NHS	Sun-Mon:	10/01/89-09/30/90	Conserve funds
Saint-Gaudens NHS	Sun-Sat:	11/01/89-05/25/90	Conserve funds
Saugus Iron Works NHS	Mon-Tues:	03/01/90-09/30/90	Conserve funds
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	Mon-Tues:	10/01/89-09/30/90	Conserve funds
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	Tues-Wed:	11/01/89-03/31/90	Conserve funds

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

None of the Rocky Mountain Region's parks experienced complete closures. We have, however, experienced partial closures of campgrounds, ranger/contact stations, district contact stations and visitor centers, a park road and reductions in hours of operations and/or season due to a lack of funds. Many other park operations have remained open due principally to the use of volunteers and other similar no cost programs. Our response does not include normal seasonal or holiday closures.

SOUTHWEST REGION

PARK	DATES CLOSED		EXPLANATION
Arkansas Post NM	FY 89	Feb. 1989 (2 days)	Winter Storm
	FY 90	Dec. 1989 (1 day)	Winter Storm
Big Thicket NPreserve	FY 89	June 18, 1989	Tropical Storm Allison
		Aug. 1, 1989	Hurricane Chatel
	FY 90	Dec. 22, 1989	Ice/Snow Storm
Capulin Volcano NM	FY 89	Nov. 15, 1988	Winter Storm
		July 30-Aug. 2, 1989	Heavy Rainstorms - Flooding
		Sept. 15-30, 1989	Road Repairs
	FY 90	Oct. 1-2, 1989	Road Repairs
		Feb. 20-22, 1990	Winter Storms
Fort Smith NHS	FY 89	March 5, 1989	Ice Storm
Padre Island NS	FY 89	Dec. 1988 (1 day)	Ice Storm
		Jan. 1989 (1 day)	Ice Storm
Pea Ridge NMP	FY 89	Feb. 3, 1989	Ice Storm
		March 4-5, 1989	Ice Storm
	FY 90	Dec. 17, 1989	Ice Storm

All areas are closed December 25 and January 1 - Holidays

WESTERN REGION

With three exceptions noted below, none of the Western Region parks experienced complete closures of all facilities during the periods requested. We have, however, experienced partial closures of campgrounds, ranger/contact stations, district contact stations and visitor centers, and reductions in hours of operations and/or season due to a lack of available resources.

Park	Date(s) Closed	Explanation
Fort Point NHS	10/18/89	Closed due to earthquake
Puukohola Heiau NHS	2/7 and 2/8/90	Wind storm, gusts to 100 mph
San Francisco Maritime NHP	10/18 - 10/20/89	Closed due to earthquake

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

The Pacific Northwest Region submits a negative reply.

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

The National Capital Region submits a negative reply.

ALASKA REGION

The Alaska Region submits a negative rely.

PERMANENT FULL-TIME POSITIONS

27. Question: List the permanent full-time positions that have been staffed in the past but are now vacant due to lack of funds in Washington and the Regional offices. Provide the dates when each position was last vacated. Provide the same information for all park areas.

Answer: The following is a list of full-time permanent positions that have been staffed but are now vacant due:

WASHINGTON OFFICE
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, OPERATIONS

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Lands Resources Division	Program Analayst (GS-12)	11/30/87
	Realty Specialist (GS-13)	11/30/80
	Appraiser (GS-12)	11/30/80
	Environmental Protection Specialist (GS-12)	10/15/89
	Geologist (GS-5,7,9,11,12)	03/31/89
	Environmental Protection Specialist (GS-13)	02/01/87
Concessions Division	Accountant	11/86
	Supervisory Concessions Specialist	7/81
Engineering and Safety Division	Engineer (Sanitary)	11/20/80
	Engineer (Electrical)	11/20/80
	Engineer (Electrical)	11/20/80
	Engineer (Structural)	11/20/80
	Architect	10/85
	Engineer (Electrical)	10/89
	Clerk-Typist	10/89
Special Programs and Populations Branch	Program Analyst	Summer, 1983

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, CULTURAL RESOURCES

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Anthropology Division	Cultural Anthropologist, GS-12	1985
	Senior Archeologist, GM-13	1985
Curatorial Services Division	Programmer/Analyst, GS-11	4/90
	Clerk-Typist, GS-4	2/90
Preservation Assistance Division	Architect, GS-11	1988
	Grants Operations Specialist (Audit), GS-11	1989

WASHINGTON OFFICE
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, NATURAL RESOURCES

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Associate Director, Natural Resources/Senior Scientist	Secretary	7/89
Wildlife and Vegetation Division	Program Assistant	10/89
	Integrated Pest Management Coordinator	12/89
	Biologist	12/89

OFFICE OF EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Equal Opportunity Program	Deputy Equal Opportunity Manager, GM-14	5/86
	Equal Opportunity Manager, GM-13	5/89

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
National Recreation Programs	Outdoor Recreation Planner	1/28/89
	Outdoor Recreation Planner	12/15/88
	Outdoor Recreation Planner	7/1/89
	Outdoor Recreation Planner	9/30/89
	Editorial Clerk (Typing)	3/1/87
	Management Assistant	6/30/88
	Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Planner	1/28/89
Planning and Park Protection Division	Division Chief	5/21/89

NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Adams NHS	Clerk-Typist GS-4	04/89
	Supervisory Park Ranger GS-7	10/89
	Carpenter WG-9	02/90
	Gardener WG-6	05/90
Boston NHP	Clerk-Typist GS-04	09/88
	Park Ranger GS-05	09/89
	Park Ranger GS-05	09/89
	Park Ranger GS-05	10/89
	Park Ranger GS-05	10/89
	Park Ranger GS-05	10/89
	Park Ranger GS-05	12/89
	Park Ranger GS-05	02/90
	Park Ranger GS-05	02/90
	Historian GS-05	03/90
Cape Cod NS	Personnel Mgt Specialist GS-09	09/86
	Park Ranger GS-07	06/87
	Museum Curator GS-09	01/90
Castle Clinton NM	Park Ranger GS-07	05/89
	Park Ranger GS-05	07/89
	Park Ranger (LE) GS-05	01/90
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	Gardener WG-06	03/80
Federal Hall NMem	Laborer Leader WL-02	04/88
	Park Ranger GS-05	06/88
Gateway NRA (Headquarters)	Sanitarian GS-09	01/88
	Park Ranger GS-11	09/88
	Clerk-Typist GS-04	09/88
	Park Ranger GS-13	02/89
	Draftsperson GS-06	10/89
	Computer Specialist GS-11	03/90
	Clerk-Typist GS-04	04/90
	Business Management Specialist	06/87
(Staten Island)	Maintenance Mechanic WG-10	01/89
	Heavy Mobile Mechanic WG-10	01/90
(Breezy Point/Jamaica Bay)	Maintenance Mechanic WG-05	12/87
	Welding Worker WG-08	12/87
	Park Ranger GS-04	12/87
	Maintenance Mechanic WG-05	12/88
	Auto Mechanic Foreman WS-09	02/89
	Facility Mgt Specialist GS-09	03/89
	Maintenance Mechanic WG-05	03/89
	Park Ranger GS-09	08/89
	Park Ranger GS-05	01/90

NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
(Breezy Point/Jamaica Bay)	Pipefitter WG-10	01/90
	Electrician WG-10	03/90
	Carpenter WG-09	03/90
	Park Ranger GS-05	03/90
(Sandy Hook)	Clerk-Typist	12/87
	Maintenance Mechanic WG-10	12/87
	Maintenance Mechanic WG-05	12/87
	Park Ranger (Dispatch) GS 04	12/87
	Park Ranger (Dispatch) GS 04	12/87
	Park Ranger (Dispatch) GS 04	12/87
	Park Ranger (Dispatch) GS 04	03/88
	Safety Specialist GS-09	05/89
	Supply Clerk GS-05	07/89
	Park Ranger GS-07	09/89
Home of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	Horticulturist GS-09	12/84
Lowell NHP	Electrical Worker WG-08	08/88
	Research Historian GS-09	04/89
	Audio-Visual Tech GS-09	05/89
	Supervisory Park Ranger GS-09	05/89
	Gardener WG-06	07/89
	Administrative Clerk GS-04	12/89
	Chief, Professional Svcs GS-12	01/90
	Park Ranger (LE) GS-07	02/90
Manhattan Sites (Headquarters)	Maintenance Mgt Tech GS-05	07/87
	Carpenter WG-09	08/87
	Exhibit Specialist GS-09	10/87
	Personnel Clerk GS-05	11/89
Minute Man NHP	Gardener WG-06	08/89
	Procurement Clerk GS-05	01/90
Morristown NHP	Maintenance Mechanic Leader WG-10	09/88
	Librarian GS-07	10/88
	Park Ranger (LE) GS-05	04/89
	Maintenance Worker WG-05	04/89
	Painter WG-09	07/89
	Park Ranger (Res Mgt) GS-09	08/89
	Park Ranger GS-07	11/89
Sagamore Hill NHS	Maintenance Worker WG-04	03/86
	Park Ranger GS-05	06/86
	Admin Clerk (Typing) GS-04/05	06/88
Saugus Iron Works NHS	Park Ranger GS-05	11/88
	Wheelwright WG-05	11/88

NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Statue of Liberty NM	Concessions Management Specialist, GS-11	01/90
	Concessions Specialist	12/89
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	Historian GS-09	08/85
	Chief Ranger GS-11	10/86
	Maintenance Mechanic WG-09	08/87

REGIONAL OFFICE DIVISIONS

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Environmental Compliance	Environmental Protect Spec GS-12	10/87
	Environmental Protect Asst GS-06	10/87
Contracting & Prop Mgt	Secretary GS-05	10/86
Planning & Design	Landscape Architect GS-12	01/88
	Landscape Architect GS-12	10/88
Public Affairs	Secretary GS-05	01/82
	Public Affairs Assistant GS-09	01/84
	Media Relations Officer GS-12	01/89
Interpretation	Park Ranger GS-12	04/87

MID-ATLANTIC REGION

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Appomattox Court House NHP	Maintenance Worker	04/81
Booker T. Washington NM	Park Ranger Interpreter	
Colonial NHP	Maintenance Worker	1985
	Maintenance Worker	1985
	Motor Vehicle Operator	06/86
	Maintenance Worker	04/87
	Maintenance Worker	08/86
	Motor Vehicle Operator	07/87
	Park Ranger (PAO)	1988
	Maintenance Worker	04/88
	Park Ranger	1989
	Park Ranger	07/89
	Park Ranger Interpreter	1990
	Park Ranger	01/90
	Personnel Clerk	02/90
Fort McHenry NM & HS	Maintenance Mechanic	06/86
	Park Ranger	03/83
	Gardener	06/82
	Maintenance Worker	03/87
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP	Park Ranger Interpreter	11/80
	Park Ranger Resource Management	02/87
	Park Ranger Law Enforcement	12/88
	Tool and Parts Attendant	06/89
George Washington Birthplace NM	Park Ranger	12/89
Gettysburg NMP	Museum Technician	02/90
	Mason	03/90
	Engineer Equipment Operator	10/89
Hopewell Furnance NHS	Park Ranger	05/89
	Park Ranger	05/90
Independence NHP	Cash Clerk	10/90
	Secretary	03/90
	Lead Park Ranger	12/87
	Park Ranger	05/89
	Park Ranger	11/89
	Supervisory Park Ranger	02/90
	Park Ranger	10/86
	Park Ranger	11/86
	Park Ranger	05/89
	Park Ranger	04/89
	Park Ranger	01/90
	Park Ranger	

MID-ATLANTIC REGION

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Independence NHP	Park Ranger	10/89
	Park Ranger	07/89
	Park Ranger	10/89
	Park Ranger	12/89
	Park Ranger	
	Park Ranger	03/90
	Park Ranger	02/90
	Park Ranger	04/90
	Park Ranger	04/90
	General Foreman	12/88
	Maintenance Data Clerk	04/89
	Woodcrafter	10/88
	Airconditioner Equipment Mechanic	07/88
	Gardener	06/89
	Plumbing Worker	06/89
	Pipefitter	12/89
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office	Visitor Services Management Specialist	09/89
	General Engineer	03/89
	Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Planner	12/89
	Outdoor Recreation Planner	06/88
	Outdoor Recreation Planner	05/88
	Conveyance Examiner, GS-6	10/10/89
	Supervisory Realty Specialist, GS-13	12/31/89
Richmond NBP	Park Ranger	01/89
	Maintenance Mechanic	03/87
Shenandoah NP	Maintenance Mechanic Foreman	09/89
	Tractor Operator	11/89
	Supervisory Park Ranger	05/89
	Computer Specialist	
	Tree Worker	05/82
	Motor Vehicle Operator	12/89
	Motor Vehicle Operator	09/85
	Sewage Disposal Operator	08/88
	Supervisory Park Ranger	09/88
	Supervisory Park Ranger	04/89
	Park Ranger	
	Civil Engineer Technician	10/87
	Supervisory Park Ranger	01/89
Valley Forge NHP	Park Ranger Interpreter	01/90
	Historian	04/90
	Engineer Draftsman	10/88
	Civil Engineer	08/88
	Carpenter	04/90

SOUTHEAST REGION

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS	Park Ranger	11/85
Andrew Johnson NHS	Park Ranger, GS-5	04/89
Biscayne NP	Park Ranger, GS-7	01/89
	Park Ranger, GS-7	06/89
Blue Ridge Parkway	Park Ranger	06/89
	Maintenance Worker	10/89
	Maintenance Worker	11/89
	Painter Helper	07/88
Buck Island Reef NM	Protection Ranger	12/89
	Protection Ranger	05/89
Cape Lookout NS	Maintenance Worker	10/89
Chickamauga-Chattanooga NMP	Park Ranger	10/88
Christiansted NHS	Lead Interpreter	10/87
Congaree Swamp NM	Maintenance Worker	04/88
Cowpens NB	Park Ranger, GS-5	06/88
Cumberland Gap NHP	Park Ranger, GS-9	04/89
Everglades NP	Clerk-Typist, GS-4	04/88
	Park Ranger, GS-7	08/87
	Park Ranger, GS-7	12/86
	Engineering Technician, GS-7	03/86
	Auto Mechanic, WG-10	07/89
	Maintenance Worker, WG-7	04/89
	Maintenance Mechanic Helper, WG-5	08/89
	Engineer Equipment Operator, WS-6	09/88
	Engineer Equipment Operator Foreman, WS-6	03/88
	Research Ecologist, GS-11	10/89
	Hydrologist, GS-11	06/89
Fort Caroline NMEM	Park Ranger, GS-5	03/87
Fort Sumter NM	Park Ranger, GS-5	01/89
Great Smoky Mountains NP	Wildlife Biologist	10/88
	Management Analyst	09/89
	Engineer Technician	01/90
	Engineer Equipment Operator	03/90
	Civil Engineer Trainee	10/89

SOUTHEAST REGION

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Mammoth Cave NP	Park Ranger	10/89
	Park Ranger	07/89
	Maintenance Mechanic Foreman	06/89
	Maintenance Worker	07/89
Martin Luther King, Jr NHS	Clerk-Typist, GS-4	10/84
Natchez Trace Parkway	Maintenance Mechanic Foreman	04/89
	Maintenance Mechanic Foreman	12/87
	Maintenance Mechanic	02/89
	Maintenance Worker	09/89
	Park Ranger	03/89
	Park Ranger	03/89
	Park Ranger	12/88
	Park Ranger	12/89
San Juan NHS	Maintenance Worker	09/87
	Park Ranger	02/89
	Park Ranger	02/89
	Mason	02/89
	Park Ranger	04/89
	Museum Specialist	05/89
Vicksburg NMP	Staff Ranger	09/89
	Park Ranger	08/88
	Facility Manager	03/89
	Tractor Operator	12/88
Virgin Islands NP	Park Ranger	02/89
	Park Ranger	11/88
	Park Ranger	10/89
	Park Ranger	09/89
	Recreational Aid	10/88
	Administrative Clerk	10/89
	Engineering Eq Operator	10/87
	Maintenance Worker	10/87
	Maintenance Worker	10/88
	Laborer	10/87

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE

Management and Information Systems	Computer Systems Analyst	02/90
	Cartographic Technician, GS-7	10/1/88

MIDWEST REGION

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Herbert Hoover	Park Ranger, GS-05	7/85
	Maintenance Worker, WG-06	7/86
	Park Ranger, GS-05	1/87
Jefferson NEM	Maintenance Worker, WG-05	1/83
	Grounds Laborer, WG-03	1/83
	Maintenance Mechanic, WG-10	1/84
	Maintenance Mechanic, WG-07	5/85
	Park Ranger, GS-05	1/86
	Park Ranger, GS-05	1/86
	Exhibits Specialist, GS-09	7/86
	Tool and Parts Attendant, WG-05	2/87
	Secretary, GS-06	1/88
	Motion Picture Projectionist, WG-06	4/90
Lincoln Boyhood	Maintenance Worker, WG-06	8/85
Lincoln Home	Administrative Clerk, GS-03	11/89
Pipestone	Park Ranger, GS-05	8/85
	Secretary, GS-05	5/89
Saint Croix	Landscape Architect, GS-12	1/86
	Computer Programmer/Budget Assistant, GS-09	1/86
Voyageurs	Park Ranger, GS-05	1/90
	Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-12	2/90
Wilson's Creek	Park Ranger, GS-04	1/85
Midwest Regional Office	Mechanical Engineer, GS-12	1/86
	Data Transcriber, GS-03	10/86
	Computer Programmer, GS-09	2/87
	Restoration Specialist, GS-09	12/88
	Outdoor Recreation Planner, GS-12	1/90
	Appraisal Clerk, GS-5	7/1/87
	Cartographic Technician, GS-9	11/1/88

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Bighorn Canyon	Maintenance Worker	1983
	Maintenance Worker	1983

The park averages 5 lapses in permanent positions per year to fund seasonals.

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Bryce Canyon	Clerk Typist	10/31/89
	Supervisory Park Ranger	10/22/89

In addition, Bryce Canyon allowed certain positions to lapse for inordinate amounts of time in FY89 in order to utilize the savings to fund normal operations. These positions were:

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
	Chief Ranger	3/26/89- 10/22/89
	Maintenance Foreman	2/26/89-
10/8/89		
	Interpretive Specialist	10/9/88-
5/21/89		
Canyonlands	Park Ranger	2/11/90
Curecanti	Heavy Mobile Equipment Mechanic	11/19/89
	Maintenance Worker	6/23/88
	Engineering Equipment Operator	8/14/87
	Park Ranger	7/20/88
	Program Clerk	2/26/87
	Maintenance Mechanic	4/10/87
	Park Technician	1/10/86
	Park Ranger	1/10/86
	Clerk-Typist	11/5/86
Dinosaur 4/7/90	Administrative Officer	12/31/89-
	Supervisory River Ranger	12/17/89- 2/10/90
Fort Laramie	Exhibit Specialist	6/89-3/90

Extended lapse for budgeting purposes.

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Glacier	Supervisory Park Ranger	1/89
	Maintenance Mechanic	12/89
Glen Canyon	Procurement Clerk	5/6/88
	Clerk-Typist	10/18/89
	Park Ranger (fire/loss control)	10/8/89
	Clerk-Typist	12/17/89
	Park Ranger (trainee)	11/4/89
	Park Ranger (HC)	10/22/89
	Maintenance Mechanic	11/5/89

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Glen Canyon	Motor Vehicle Operator	12/20/89
	Maintenance Worker Leader	7/15/89
	Concessions Specialist	2/90
	Concessions Specialist	3/90
Grand Teton	PA Officer	6/2/84
	Resource Management Specialist	11/4/89
Grant-Kohrs	Park Ranger	6/89
Mount Rushmore	Maintenance Worker	2/89
Rocky Mountain	Electronic Mechanic	5/6/89
	Engineering Equipment Operator	4/21/90
	Maintenance Worker	7/30/89
	Maintenance Worker	11/19/89
Theodore Roosevelt	Park Ranger-Interpretation	2/10/90
Timpanogos Cave	Chief Ranger	4/23/89
	Maintenance Worker	8/26/89
Zion	Maintenance Worker	3/89
	Maintenance Worker	1/83
	Tractor Operator	1/87
	Engineering Technician	3/85
Rocky Mountain Regional Office	Realty Specialist, GS-12	12/31/89
	Concessions Specialist	3/89

SOUTHWEST REGION

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Amistad NRA	Park Ranger, GS-07	08/23/88
	Maintenance	04/12/87
Bandelier NM	Park Ranger, GS-11	12/30/89
	Maintenance Mechanic, WG-09	03/24/89
	Maintenance Worker, WG-07	03/26/88
	Engineer Equipment Operator, WG-09	05/3/88
Big Bend NP	Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-07	07/1/89
	Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-11	10/21/89
	General Communications Operator, GS-04	02/24/89
	Heavy Mobile Equip. Repairer, WG-08	05/6/89
	Maintenance Worker, WG-06	06/1/87
Big Thicket NPRE	Clerk, GS-03	11/89
	Park Ranger, GS-03	04/88
	Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-07	07/88
Buffalo NR	Maintenance Worker, WG-07	10/86
Canyon de Chelly NM	Park Ranger, GS-05	04/7/90
	Park Ranger, GS-09	08/89
Capulin Volcano NM	Park Ranger, GS-05	09/24/88
Carlsbad Caverns NP	Park Ranger, GS-05	11/89
	Park Ranger, GS-06	02/90
Chamizal NMEM	Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-05	06/88
	Clerk-Typist, GS-04	10/89
Chickasaw NRA	Park Ranger, GS-05	09/82
	Park Ranger, GS-07	03/81
	Maintenance Mechanic, WG-10	03/85
	Masonry Worker, WG-09	01/86
	Automotive Worker, GS-08	12/89
Fort Davis NHS	Park Ranger GS-05	12/89
Hot Springs NP	Park Ranger, GS-07	03/11/90
	Maintenance Worker, WG-09	08/26/89
	Maintenance Worker Foreman, WG-05	01/18/88
Jean Lafitte NHP & PRE	Park Ranger, GS-05	12/17/88
	Maintenance Worker, WG-05	07/89
	Park Ranger, GS-05	11/6/88
	Park Ranger, GS-05	02/11/89
	Park Ranger, GS-05	11/17/89
	Park Ranger, GS-05	05/8/88

SOUTHWEST REGION

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Lake Meredith RA	Personnel Assistant, GS-05	05/26/89
	Mail and File Clerk, GS-03	03/14/86
	Park Ranger, GS-05	01/1/89
	Clerk-Typist, GS-03	09/1/89
	Engineer Equipment Operator, WG-10	02/26/89
Lyndon B. Johnson NHP	Clerk-Typist, GS-02	10/21/89
	Clerk-Typist, GS-02	08/13/89
	Park Ranger, GS-05	06/389
	Park Ranger, GS-05	08/15/89
	Park Ranger, GS-05	02/25/89
	Maintenance Worker, WG-05	06/16/86
	Maintenance Worker, WG-05	05/12/89
	Maintenance Worker, WG-07	09/1/89
	Lead Park Ranger, GS-06	05/8/88
Navajo NM	Park Ranger, GS-04	1986
Padre Island NS	Park Ranger, GS-05	08/88
	Park Ranger, GS-03	10/87
	Maintenance Mechanic, WG-10	04/89
	Maintenance Worker, GS-06	04/87
	Motor Vehicle Operator, WG-04	04/86
	Laborer, WG-03	04/87
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	Archeologist, GS-11	02/2/86
	Park Ranger, GS-05	09/87
San Antonio Missions NHP	Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-09	11/4/89
	Park Ranger, GS-05	12/1/89
	Museum Technician, GS-05	12/3/88
	Management Assistant, GS-07	03/22/88
	Maintenance Worker, WG-05	06/6/89
	SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE	
Division of Equal Opportunity	EEO Specialist, GS-11	10/88
Division of Information Management	Computer Programmer Analyst, GS-11	12/86
Division of Personnel	Supervisory Personnel Management Specialist, GS-12	03/31/89
Assistant Regional Director, Planning	Landscape Architect, GS-11	01/90
Office of American Indian Programs	Anthropologist/Ethnologist, GS-11	03/90
	Engineering Technician, GS-04	01/90
Division of Ranger Activities	Clerk-Typist, GS-04	01/88

SOUTHWEST REGION

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Division of Engineering and Facility Management	Landscape Architect, GS-12	12/1/89
	Secretary (Typing), GS-05	09/29/89
	Student Trainee, GS-04	10/9/88

SOUTHWEST CULTURAL RESOURCE CENTER

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Division of Conservation	Supervisory Historical Architect, GS-12	01/89
	Exhibit Specialist, Gs-09	01/86
	Architect, GS-11	07/87
Division of Anthropology	Archeologist, GS-11	09/29/85
	Archeologist, GS-11	03/26/88

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Crater Lake NP	Motor Vehicle Operator	01/16/88
	Laborer	11/19/88
North Cascades NP	Facilities Assistant	11/04/89
	Park Ranger	03/10/90
Olympic NP	Facility Manager	07/16/89
Whitman Mission NHS	Park Ranger	07/29/89

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Antietam	Park Ranger	08/88
	Park Ranger	04/87
	Park Ranger	11/87
	Maintenance Worker	06/87
	Carpenter	03/86
Catoctin Mountain Park	Maintenance Worker	03/90
	Facility Management Specialist	07/89
	Park Ranger	08/88
	Custodial Worker	12/87
	Administrative Clerk	11/84
	Painter	10/84
C&O Canal	Secretary	07/89
	Park Ranger	05/89
	Park Ranger	10/85
	Park Aid	10/86
	Agricultural Equipment Mechanic	10/85
	Maintenance Worker	10/85
	Maintenance Worker	10/85
	Maintenance Mechanic Foreman	09/89
	Maintenance Work Leader	10/85
	Maintenance Worker	10/86
	Maintenance Worker	10/85
	Maintenance Worker	10/87
	Maintenance Mechanic Leader	10/84
	Mason	10/84
	Maintenance Worker	10/84
	Maintenance Worker	10/85
	Maintenance Worker	10/85
	Maintenance Worker	10/85
	Maintenance Worker	10/85
	Mason	10/85
	Maintenance Worker	10/85
	Maintenance Worker	10/85
	Maintenance Worker	10/84
	Maintenance Worker	10/84
	Maintenance Worker	10/84
	Maintenance Worker	10/84
	Mason	10/84
	Maintenance Worker	10/84
	Maintenance Worker	10/84
	Maintenance Worker	10/84
	Mason	10/84
	Maintenance Worker	10/87
	Maintenance Worker	10/85
	Maintenance Worker	10/85
	Maintenance Worker	10/86

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
George Washington Memorial Parkway	Maintenance Worker	09/88
	Exhibit Specialist	09/88
	Exhibit Specialist	09/88
	Clerk Typist	07/88
	Gardener	09/88
	Gardener	12/89
	Gardener	03/89
	Maintenance Worker	01/90
	Automotive Worker	02/90
	Maintenance Worker	08/89
	Motor Vehicle Operator	03/87
	Motor Vehicle Operator	03/90
	Tractor Operator	07/89
	Tractor Operator	08/89
	Tractor Operator	12/89
	Motor Vehicle Operator	01/90
	Gardener	08/89
	Laborer	09/89
	Tractor Operator	11/85
	Maintenance Worker	09/88
	Park Ranger	03/90
Harpers Ferry	Administrative Clerk	10/89
	Architect	10/89
	Woodcrafter	10/89
John F. Kennedy Center	Plumber	12/88
	Electrician	10/89
	Private	01/89
	Private	02/90
	Private	10/88
	Private	10/88
	Guard	02/88
	Guard	10/87
	Guard	10/87
	Guard	10/87
NCP-Central	Clerk Typist	09/88
	Park Ranger	07/86
	Park Ranger	11/86
	Park Ranger	11/86
	Park Ranger	07/87
	Park Ranger	06/86
	Park Ranger	01/85
	Park Ranger	05/85
	Park Ranger	07/87
	Park Ranger	10/85
	Park Ranger	08/86
	Park Ranger	05/85
	Park Ranger	10/85
	Park Ranger	11/87
	Park Ranger	09/85

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
NCP-Central	Park Ranger	11/84
	Park Ranger	05/85
	Park Ranger	02/86
	Park Ranger	05/88
	Park Ranger	08/85
	Park Ranger	08/84
	Park Ranger	05/85
	Park Ranger	03/86
	Custodial Worker	08/86
	Machinist Leader	08/88
	Machinist	08/87
	Machinist Helper	01/87
	Paint Foreman	05/86
	Pipefitter Leader	04/86
	Laborer	11/85
	Plumber Helper	04/88
	Mason Helper	11/86
	Laborer	10/86
	Laborer	04/88
	Custodial Worker	05/88
	Laborer	04/88
	Laborer	06/88
	Laborer	10/88
	Custodial Worker	11/85
	Clerk Typist	05/85
	Welder Helper	11/86
	Mechanic	06/85
	Laborer	12/86
	Electrical Worker	11/87
	Electrical Helper	06/86
	Laborer	03/87
	Laborer	07/87
	Laborer	03/85
	Laborer	06/88
	Laborer	03/85
	Laborer	06/87
	Laborer	09/86
	Gardener	03/85
	Tractor Operator	10/87
	Tree Worker	03/85
	Tree Worker	11/85
	Laborer	11/88
	Laborer	10/85
	Custodial Worker	05/85
	Carpenter	10/86
	Plumber Helper	06/87
	Laborer	10/85
NCP-East	Historian	11/89
	Facility Management Specialist	01/88
	Museum Curator	11/89
	Park Ranger	09/89

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
NCP-East	Maintenance Mechanic	12/89
	Welder	09/89
	Tree Worker Foreman	09/89
	Maintenance Worker Foreman	04/88
	Tractor Operator	03/89
	Gardener	01/90
	Maintenance Worker	11/89
	Laborer	11/89
Prince William Forest Park	Electrical Worker	01/87
	Maintenance Worker	07/87
	Maintenance Worker	07/87
Rock Creek Park	Gardener	04/88
	Maintenance Worker	03/89
	Gardener	11/88
	Maintenance Worker Foreman	23/89
US Park Police	Marine Officer	11/88
	Marine Officer	03/87
	Line Officer	12/86
	Line Officer	06/88
	Canine Supervisor	06/89
	Canine Officer	02/89
	Canine Officer	04/88
	Iau Investigator	10/89
	Line Officer	04/88
	Line Officer	03/89
	Line Officer	02/87
	Line Officer	04/88
	Line Officer	03/87
	Line Officer	09/88
	Line Officer	07/87
	Line Officer	05/88
	Line Officer	08/87
	Line Officer	11/88
White House	Gardener	07/87
	Museum Curator	10/84
	Museum Aid	10/84
	Motor Vehicle Operator	08/85
	Horticulturist	06/87
	Motor Vehicle Operator	06/87

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGIONAL OFFICE

Equal Opportunity	Equal Opportunity Assistant	08/86
	Equal Employment Specialist	06/84
	Secretary	06/80

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGIONAL OFFICE

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Administration	Contracting Specialist	11/89
	Contracting Specialist	06/89
	Staffing Specialist	09/89
Land Use	Park Ranger/Project Coordinator	01/89
	Landscape Architect	02/89
Operations	Budget Assistant	04/90
	Secretary	08/89
	Architect	10/89
	Horticulturist	10/89
	Park Ranger	05/89
	Deputy Regional Staff Curator	09/82
Public Affairs	Secretary	10/86
	Park Ranger	10/86
	Photographer	10/86
	Clerk Typist	10/86
	Clerk Typist	10/86
	Theatre Specialist	10/86
	Procurement Clerk	10/86
Professional Services	Architect	07/89
	Mechanical Engineer	03/88
	Civil Engineer	04/87
	Computer Specialist	01/87
	Biological Laboratory Technician	01/84
	Biological Laboratory Technician	01/88

ALASKA REGION

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated
Alaska Regional Office	Outdoor Recreation Planner, GS-0023-12	10/88
Glacier Bay	Park Ranger, GS-0025-07	11/87
Wrangell-St. Elias	Park Ranger Sanford District Ranger, GS-0025-07	1986

In addition, as Alaska's parks have continued to develop and new responsibilities have been acquired, some have had to be met within available funds at the expense of existing on-going needs. Following is a list of those existing positions that have been left vacant due to the need to reprogram funds to new responsibilities:

Office/Park	Position	Date Vacated	Reason
Denali NP&PRE	GS-0025-11 Park Ranger (Biologist) (Biologist	3/89	Establish Assistant. Superintendent Position
Gates of the Artic NP&PRE	GS-0025-12 Park Ranger (Management Assistant)	2/89	Provide Staff For Anaktuvuk Pass

WESTERN REGION

OFFICE/PARK	POSITION	DATE VACATED
CABRILLO NM	CLERK-TYPIST	1987
	PARK RANGER (INTERPRETATION)	1989
DEATH VALLEY	PUBLIC INFO CLERK, GS-304-03	10/88
	ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST, GS-401-12	1/87
	PARK RANGER-DISPATCH, GS025-03	1/89
	AUTO MECHANIC, WG-5803-10	1/89
	MAINTENANCE WORKER, GS-4749-09	2/88
	MAINTENANCE MECHANIC, WG-4749-09	2/88
	MAINTENANCE MECHANIC, WG-4749-09	3/87
	PARK RANGER-LAW ENFORCEMENT, GS025-05	4/90
	MAINTENANCE MECHANIC, WG-4749-09	5/89
	PARK RANGER-TYPING, GS025-05	5/89
	PARK RANGER-LAW ENFORCEMENT, GS025-07	5/90
	CARPENTER, WG-4607-09	8/88
	PARK RANGER, GS-025-04	8/89
	FEE COLLECTION SUPERVISOR, GS-025-07	9/89
FORT POINT NHS	PARK RANGER, GS-0025-11	10/1/89
	PARK RANGER, GS-0025-05	7/30/89
GOLDEN GATE NRA	PARK RANGER, GS-0025-09	10/10/89
	PARK RANGER, GS-0025-07	10/22/89
	PARK RANGER, GS-0025-05	10/6/89
	SECRETARY, GS-0318-05	10/8/89
	MAINTENANCE WORKER, WG-4749-05	10/8/89
	TRACTOR OPERATOR, WG-5705-07	11/20/86
	CUSTODIAL WORKER, WG-3566-02	11/21/87
	ENGINEER EQUIPMENT OPERATOR, WG-5716-10	11/22/85
	VOUCHER EXAMINER, GS-0170-11	12/16/89
	HEAVY MOBL. EQUIPMENT. MECHANIC, WG-5803-10	12/16/89
	PARK RANGER, GS-0025-07	12/2/89
	PARK RANGER, GS-0025-05	12/31/89
	PARK RANGER, GS-0025-05	12/31/89
	BOILER PLANT MECHANIC, WG-5309-10	1/12/88
	HISTORIAN, GS-0170-11	1/2/88
	MAINTENANCE WORKER, WG-4749-05	2/13/88
	CLERK TYPIST, GS-0322-05	3/11/90
	PARK RANGER, GS-0025-09	3/11/90
	CUSTODIAL WORKER, WG-3566-02	4/12/85
	PARK RANGER, GS-0025-07	4/8/89
	MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR, WG-5703-06	5/3/87
	MAINTENANCE MECHANIC FOREMAN, WS-4749-09	5/9/87
	ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, GM-0025-14	6/17/89
	CARPENTER, WG-4607-09	6/20/85
	M.V.O., WG-5703-06	6/6/87
	LANDSCAPE ARCH., GS-0806-12	7/17/88
	CIVIL ENGINEER, GS-0810-12	7/31/88
	PARK RANGER, GS-0025-07	8/30/86
	PARK RANGER, GS-0025-11	9/23/89
	WELDER, WG-3703-10	9/30/86
	TRAIL MAINTENANCE WORKER, WG-4749	9/9/89

WESTERN REGION

OFFICE/PARK	POSITION	DATE VACATED
GRAND CANYON NP	SUPERVISORY PARK RANGER	10/89
	DISTRICT RANGER	12/89
	PROGRAM ASSISTANT	1/90
	MAINTENANCE MECHANIC	1/90
	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE CLERK	2/90
	MAINTENANCE WORKER	4/89
	B&U FOREMAN	5/90
HAWAII VOLCANOES NP	MAINTENANCE WORKER, PN 8304-60	1/6/86
	MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR, PN 8304-903	2/27/88
	LABORER, PN 8304-925	9/15/85
JOHN MUIR NHS	MAINTENANCE WORKER, WG-4749-05	9/21/89
JOSHUA TREE NM	MAINTENANCE WORKER	10/86
	MAINTENANCE WORKER LEADER	10/86
	PERSONNEL ASSISTANT, GS-7	11/89
	MAINTENANCE WORKER	1/80
	PARK RANGER, GS-7	1/84
	PARK RANGER, GS-11	1/86
	ENGINEER EQUIPMENT OPERATOR	3/85
	HEAVY EQUIPMENT MECHANIC	3/88
	PARK RANGER, GS-9	4/89
	PARK RANGER, GS-7	4/89
	MAINTENANCE MECHANIC FOREMAN	5/86
	MAINTENANCE MECHANIC LEADER	5/88
	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. SPECIALIST, GS-9	9/87
	MAINTENANCE WORKER	9/88
KALAUPAPA	WG-5 MAINTENANCE WORKER	1987
LAKE MEAD NRA	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. SPECIALIST, GS-11	10/89
	LABORER (R&T)	12/84
	TRUCK DRIVER II	12/84
	OPERATOR GENERAL (R&T)	12/84
	MAINTENANCE WORKER/B (TEMPLE BAR)	12/86
	MAINTENANCE WORKER/B (TEMPLE BAR)	12/89
	AUTOMOTIVE MECHANIC	12/89
	LABORER (ECHO BAY)	1/89
	MAINT. WORKER/A (COTTONWOOD COVE)	1/90
	PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER	2/86
	PARK RANGER, GS-9 (BOULDER BEACH)	2/90
	MAINTENANCE WORKER/B (BOULDER BEACH)	5/89
	LABORER (COTTONWOOD COVE)	6/89
	PARK RANGER, GS-9 (KATHERINE)	7/89
	LABORER (KATHERINE)	9/87
LAVA BEDS NM	MAINTENANCE WORKER WG-7	10/6/88
	ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK (INTERPRETATION) GS-4	11/6/88
	MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR WG-8	12/31/89

WESTERN REGION

OFFICE/PARK	POSITION	DATE VACATED
MONTEZUMA CASTLE	PARK RANGER, GS-025-05	3/16/86
	PARK RANGER, GS-025-04	3/1/86
PACIFIC AREA	BUDGET AND PROGRAM SPECIALIST	1989
	ARCHEOLOGIST	1984
	HISTORIAN	1984
	HISTORICAL ARCHITECT	1985
	PERSONNEL CLERK	1985
POINT REYES	PARK RANGER	10/9/88
	PARK RANGER	11/19/89
	MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR R & T	1/17/90
	MAINTENANCE MECHANIC B & U	2/13/88
	SUPERVISORY PARK RANGER	2/28/90
	MAINTEBABCE WORKER FOREMAN	3/26/89
	PARK RANGER	4/27/86
	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT	4/28/85
	SUPERVISORY PARK RANGER	4/30/83
	MAINTENANCE MECHANIC LEADER B & U	4/30/85
	MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR R & T	5/22/87
	PARK RANGER	5/27/84
	PARK RANGER	8/3/86
	PARK RANGER	8/8/86
	PARK RANGER	9/23/89
PU'UHONUA O HONAUNAU NHP	PARK RANGER K8282-0005	10/24/87
	MAINTENANCE LEADER K8283-0005	7/3/87
	PARK RANGER K8282-0020	8/31/89
REDWOOD	ENGINEERING GEOLOGIST, GS-1350-12	10/14/89
	STAFF ASSISTANT, GM-301-13	9/10/88
SAN FRANCISCO MARITIME	GENERAL FOREMAN (MARINE)	1987
	METAL WORKER	1987
	SUPERVISORY MUSEUM CURATOR	1987
	DISTRICT RANGER	1987
	PAINTER	1987
	RIGGER WORKER	1987
	DECKHAND (2)	1987
	MACHINIST	1987

WESTERN REGION

OFFICE/PARK	POSITION	DATE VACATED
SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA	MAINTENANCE WORKER	11/89
	MAINTENANCE WORKER	11/89
	MAINTENANCE WORKER	11/89
	STAFF ASSISTANT	12/89
	PARK RANGER	12/89
	PARK RANGER	2/89
	CLERK-TYPIST	9/89
WESTERN ARCHEOLOG. CTR	MUSEUM SPECIALIST, CONSERVATION	10/23/88
	MUSEUM SPECIALIST	3/11/90
	SUPERVISORY MUSEUM CURATOR	3/26/89
WHISKEYTOWN	SUPERVISORY PARK RANGER, GS-11	10/23/89
	PARK RANGER, GS-9,	12/31/89
	HEAVY DUTY MOBILE EQUIPMENT REPAIRER, WG-6,	1/1/89
	MAINTENANCE MECHANIC, WG-9	2/28/82
	SECRETARY-STENO, GS-5	2/5/80
	MAINTENANCE WORKER, WG-5	4/16/83
	PARK RANGER, GS-5	5/28/83
	MANAGEMENT. ASSISTANT, GS-11	8/3/88
	WATER TREATMENT PLANT OPERATOR, WG-9	9/1/86
YOSEMITE	INTERPRETIVE SPECIALIST, GS-9	11/5/88
	LEAD FIREFIGHTER GS-5	1984
	LEAD FIREFIGHTER GS-5	1984
	PARK RANGER GS-9	1984
	PLUMBER WG-4206-09	1988
	MAINTENANCE MECHANIC LEADER, WL-4749-10	1988
	HEAVY, MOVILE EQUIPMENT. MACHINIST. WG-5803-10	1988
	UTILITY SYSTEM REPAIR OPERATOR, WG-4742-10	1988
	H.V. ELECTRICIAN, WG-2810-10	1988
	PIPE FITTER, WG-4204-10	1988
	ASSISTANT VALLEY DISTRICT RANGER GS-11	1988
	MAINTENANCE MECHANIC GENERAL FOREMAN, WS-4749-13	1989
	TRAILS FOREMAN, WS-5201-07	1989
	SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT OPERATOR, WG-5408-09	1989
	ENGRG. EQUIPMENT OPERATOR FOREMAN, WS-5716-09	1989
	ELECTRICAL WORKER, WG-2805-08	1989
	MAINTENANCE WORKER, WG-4749-05	1989
	SUPERVISORY GENERAL ENGR., GS-801-12	1989
	ENGRG. EQUIPMENT OPERATOR LEADER, WL-5716-10	1989
	MAINTENANCE MECHANIC, WG-4749-09	1990
	ENGRG. EQUIPMENT OPERATOR, WG-5716-10	1990
	EXHIBIT SPECIALIST, GS-9	4/14/88

OVERHEAD COSTS

28. Question: What are the National Park Service's overhead costs to support park personnel (rangers, interpreters and maintenance persons)? Compare to the overhead costs of the Denver Service Center.

Answer: The Denver Service Center, which essentially operates on a project-funding basis, keeps track of overhead costs. Park overhead costs, however, are not directly tracked by National Park Service and overhead costs to support park personnel are not so easily determined.

For fiscal year 1989, overhead was 70 percent of direct project labor at the Denver Service Center. By way of comparison, in the private sector the indirect costs and profit of Architecture/Engineering consulting firms as a percentage of direct project costs runs between 150 and 165 percent. Categories used by the Service Center to determine direct and indirect costs follow:

Direct Costs

Project labor
Supplies
Materials
Transportation
Project travel and per diem
Project specific vehicle rental
Printing of reports/specifications and plans
A/E contracts
Other contracts

Indirect Costs

Holiday/annual/sick leave for all employees
All training
Supervision and management
Attendance at meetings
Boards of survey
Incentive awards committees
Lump sum leave for retirees
Compliance activities
Union activities
Equal employment opportunity participation and office functions
Personnel activities
Safety
Program direction and control functions
Quality assurance
Clerical work not identified to specific projects
Micrographics
Copying
Communications (telephone and other)
Building management
Computer maintenance
Large purchases
Warehouse stocks
Office supplies and equipment
Miscellaneous small consumable supplies
Furniture and office machines

Contracts for goods or services not identified to specific projects
Computers
Employee relocation costs
Travel of managers and supervisors not related to specific projects

A similar analysis of the "Operation of the National Park System" appropriation revealed that overhead, as a percentage of park personnel and direct costs, was approximately 35 percent for fiscal year 1989. This estimate is based on several major assumptions. First, 90 percent of park personnel costs were assumed to have been expended for direct park operations. Other costs, such as the Cyclic Maintenance Program and the Repair and Rehabilitation Program were added to this to establish an operating base upon which to determine an overhead ratio. Some costs, such as statutory or Contractual Aid, the Archeological Centers, Alaska oil spill, and fire suppression were factored out. The remainder was assumed to be indirect costs.

29. Question: What assessments are being made against park operating budgets in FY 1990?

Answer: The following funds have been taken from park operating budgets by the Washington Office to cover portions of the indicated needs:

D.C. Water and Sewer Bill	$300,000
GSA Space Rental	827,000
Restore Sequester to "Fixed Cost" Items	464,000
Spanish Colonial Research Center	145,000
Total	1,736,000

Also, the Regions have found it necessary to charge the park areas approximately $9.6 million to accommodate other requirements. First, there is the need within the Region to realign dollars between parks to respond to one-time emergencies or special events/activities occurring in a given park. This accounts for approximately $4.3 million of the Regional amount. Second, there are charges made to cover services done by the Regional Offices that are directly beneficial to the park areas such as the handling of equal employment opportunity complaints. Third, funds are required to cover a general shortfall in the Regional Office costs due to their inability to absorb pay cost and Federal Employee Retirement System increases in recent years and the several across-the-board reductions in administration funding that have occurred in the 1980's. These last two needs account for approximately $5.3 million.

CAPE HATTERAS LIGHTHOUSE

30a. Question: What is the latest on whether the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse will be moved?

Answer: Relocation has been selected as the best and most appropriate alternative to provide long-term protection for the Cape Hatteras lighthouse. Planning has been progressing, but the actual move will not occur until the risk of loss of the sturucture to the sea equals or exceeds the risk of loss by the move and sufficient funding to complete the move is proposed and appropriated.

30b. Question: What would trigger a move?

Answer: The plans and specifications for the relocation are essentially prepared. The lighthouse is in no imminent danger There was a sufficient consensus of interested persons that failure to move the lighthouse was a more serious threat than any potential harm that could happen as a result of the move, the request for sufficient funding to complete the move must compete with many other resource protection needs. Of course, if the condition of the lighthouse was to change for the worse, the Service would immediately initiate corrective actions.

30c. Question: How do you plan to use the funds appropriated several years ago for the Lighthouse?

Answer: Of the $7 million available approximately $1.5 million will be used for contract preservation and stabilization of the structure to prepare for the move. An amount of $59,000 will be used to improve the sandbag perimeter and provide protective dune walkovers. Approximately $1.1 million will be needed to repair the existing groins, leaving a balance of about $4.4 million. Additional funds would be needed to complete the proposed relocation. Relocation costs are currently estimated at $8.8 million.

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

31a. Question: What is the status of the resolution of the legislative taking at Manassas National Battlefield Park?

Answer: Public Law 100-647, passed November 10, 1988, authorized a boundary change at Manassas National Battlefield Park and transferred title to all land added by the boundary change to the Federal Government by a legislative taking. The legislative taking included 3 large properties owned by developers and 3 residential tracts. Payment for the legislative taking will be derived from the Claims and Judgments within the Department of Justice appropriation fund. In total, the park was increased by approximately 600 acres. Since just compensation had not been determined, at the time of the taking, no funds were deposited for this purpose.

All three of the small residential tracts have been appraised and negotiations with the owners have commenced. The Saxer tract has been settled for $230,000, while negotiators continue to seek settlement on the Peterson and Edwards tracts.

At present appraisals have been obtained for a 135-acre tract owned by William Center Limited Partnership and 15 acre-tract owned by Northern Virginia Homes. Two independent appraisals were obtained for each of the properties. One appraisal has indicated a total value of $26,100,000 for the tracts, while the other indicates a total value of $22,212,000. Negotiations are expected to conclude with an acceptable settlement shortly. The remaining property, known as the Hazel/Peterson tract, is owned by York Limited Partnership. The appraisal of the property is expected to be completed by June 1990. In the interim, negotiations with the owners have started. Also remaining to be appraised is an easement under ownership of the Virginia Electric Power Company.

Because lawsuits have been filed against the United States by parties affected by the legislative taking, the Department of Justice is now the lead negotiator for the United States in this matter. In November 1989, the Hazel/Peterson Companies and two other William Center developers filed suits in the U.S. Court of Claims for compensation due as a result of the legislative taking.

Additional suits have also been filed by Prince William County and by the Marriott Corporation. The resolution of these suits is being addressed in the negotiations.

Excluding the lands taken by Public Law 100-647, interests in an additional 40 tracts containing 513 acres of privately owned land will remain to be acquired at the park after fiscal year 1990. As of February 28, appropriated funds in the amount of $184,717 remain unobligated.

31b. Question: What have the appraisals shown?

Answer: It is expected that compensation paid for all lands and interests taken by Public Law 100-647 will total approximately $100 million. That amount, however, is subject to change should negotiations be protracted, or, in the absence of a negotiated settlement, the Federal District Court awards compensation in excess of our estimates.

31c. Question: What development do you have planned for the new areas?
Answer: At present, the intention is only to restore the disturbed terrain. The General Management Plan has to be revised to include the new area.

31d. Question: What does the 1991 request allow you to do in regards to further development at Manassas?

Answer: The President's fiscal year 1991 budget provides additional operations funding for law enforcement and resource protection related to both the new portion of the park and the original acreage.

31e. Question: Do you contemplate getting rid of any of the newly acquired lands at Manassas? If so, what lands do you not need?

Answer: The Service does not anticipate any action which would dispose of any of the newly acquired lands at Mannassas. However, potential future roadway and interchange construction relating to I-66, Route 234, or other similar projects may result in the loss of some of the newly acquired land.

CONCESSIONS

32a. Question: What is the nature of the review of Park Service concessioner policies ordered by Secretary Lujan?

Answer: In December 1989, the Secretary requested the Director to develop program proposals to improve the National Park Service Concessions Management program. He also requested the Office of the Inspector General to follow up on its 1986 audit report of the Concessions Management program.

32b. Question: Who is doing the review?

Answer: The Director established a task force to review and provide recommendations for his consideration in responding to the Secretary. The task force consists of representatives of the National Park Service, Office of the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretary - Fish and Wildlife and Parks, the Assistant Secretary-Policy, Management and Budget, and the Office of the Solicitor. The Inspector General's staff is doing the audit review.

32c. Question: When will the review be complete?

Answer: The task force has completed its review and on April 9, 1990, the chairman provided the Director with the completed report and the Director provided the Secretary with the report without any specific recommendations at this time. The auditors have also completed their work and on April 16, 1990, the Inspector General provided the Secretary with the final audit report.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

33a: Question: What is Park Service policy regarding who is responsible for repair and rehabilitation of concessioner-owned facilities in Glacier National Park, Montana?

Answer: Glacier Park, Inc., the main concessioner in Glacier National Park, has responsibility under the terms of their contract to physically maintain and repair the facilities it uses for its operations. However, the Park Service believes that it is not economically feasible for this particular concessioner to undertake all of the required rehabilitation due to the short season and debilitated condition of facilities.

33b. Question: What is the extent of the need for repair?

Answer: Most buildings need extensive repair. Approximately $32 million would be required to provide for the repair and rehabilitation of present concessioner-owned facilities.

33c. Question: Should the National Park Service consider buying these facilities and repairing and rehabilitating them as was done in Yellowstone?

Answer: Government ownership of the facilities would clear the way for Government rehabilitation and construction work where it is not economically feasible for the concessioner. However, as Government purchase would relieve the concessioner of the contractual responsibility of maintaining the structures, perhaps transfer of ownership of these facilities to the Government in return for Government rehabilitation would be more appropriate in this case. After rehabilitation, a fee would be charged for use of the facilities.

33d. Question: Please explain the advantages and disadvantages of Park Service ownership of these facilities.

Answer: Dependent on the availability of appropriated funds, the advantages of Park Service ownership include: elimination of safety hazards; stabilization, rehabilitation and restoration of historic structures, many of which have been granted landmark status; upgrade of visitor facilities and amenities; and implementation of site improvements, as identified in the Development Concept Plans, which in turn will mitigate several environmental impacts.

The disadvantages of Park Service ownership include: the possible financial outlay to purchase at least part of the possessory interest of the present concessioner; and ownership requires a financial commitment to fund the rehabilitation program over an extended period of time.

33e. Question: What consideration has been given as to whether these facilities are needed and are compatible with Glacier National Park, especially given the relatively short season?

Answer: The National Park Service considers these facilities as necessary since they are essentially the only facilities within Glacier National Park to provide services for the visitors.

34a. Question: There has been a lot of recent criticism of the low rate by the concessioner at Yosemite NP. What is the fee paid by the concessioner at Yosemite?

Answer: The Yosemite Park and Curry Company pays an annual building use fee of $19,271 plus a percentage franchise fee rate of three fourths of one percent (.75%) of gross receipts.

34b. Question: How does this compare to other areas?

Answer: The franchise fee paid by the Yosemite Park and Curry Company is low when compared to other concession operations. On average, franchise fees range from 2 to 2 and one half percent throughout the Service. Individual rates are increasing, however, as contracts come up for renegotiation and the average franchise fee rate can be expected to rise in the future.

34c. Question: What services and facilities has the concessioner added in the valley at Yosemite since the 1989 general management plan was instituted?

Answer: No new facilities have been added in the valley by the concessioner since the 1980 general management plan was instituted. New services added include; raft rentals, a pizzeria and hard ice cream stand, a wine testing and vintage dinner, a chef's gormet dinner, a one hour photo finishing center, a hamburger stand, an art activity center and check cashing services at the former Bank of America building.

34d. Question: When does the current contract expire?

Answer: The current contract expires September 30, 1993.

34e. Question: What are your options at this time?

Answer: The Service will determine through the planning process what services and facilities are needed for continuing future operations. When this process is completed the Service, will then proceed to include those needs in a Statement of Requirements. At that time, a notice will be published in the Federal Register of our intention regarding the renewal of the concession contract.

35a. Question: What skills are needed to negotiate contracts with concessioners?

Answer: The primary skills needed to negotiate a concession contract are financial, business, legal and concessions contracting.

35b. Question: At what level in the Park Service are the negotiations accomplished?

Answer: At larger parks such as Yosemite, Yellowstone, and Grand Canyon National Parks which have full time concession specialists, concession contracts are negotiated directly in the parks. For the smaller parks, the concession contracts are negotiated at the Regional level.

35c. Question: Do you believe your existing resources are capable of negotiating adequate contracts?

Answer: The Service does not believe that it has sufficient resources to negotiate adequate contracts. Current plans are to strengthen the concessions program through more emphasis on attracting concession personnel with stronger financial and business backgrounds. Training in this area will be also strengthened in order to sharpen the skills of our on-board concessions specialists.

35d. Question: Would funds for professional negotiators help you?

Answer: We believe that funds for professional negotiators would assist us in negotiating the larger contracts. On at least a trial basis, we would support the exploration of this option.

OIL SPILLS

36a. Question: What, if any, are the lingering effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on park resources in Alaska?

Answer: There are both short- and long-term effects on the biological communities including marine, intertidal and upland area biota. Increased risk of looting and destruction of sensitive cultural resources sites discovered during oil spill cleanup activities is already evident. There are also direct effects on park wilderness and other intrinsic values as a result of oil remaining on the beaches and ongoing cleanup efforts.

36b. Question: What follow-up activity needs to be done this season?

Answer: A complete assessment of the fate and persistence of the oil that impacted the shorelines in 1989 is crucial to long-term management of these areas. The National Park Service remains active in virtually all activities, in conjunction with the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (U.S. Coast Guard), Exxon, State of Alaska, local community and other federal offices. These activities include: monitoring conditions at affected shorelines; setting priorities for shoreline cleanup; review of cleanup techniques; monitoring actual cleanup actions (including section 106 compliance); participation in damage assessment studies; development of restoration strategies; involvement in ongoing investigative actions for possible civil and/or criminal claims; and, addressing public information and education needs.

36c. Question: What resources do you have available to do the follow up activities?

Answer: All National Park Service actions taken to-date, or anticipated to be taken in fiscal year 1990, represent unprogrammed expenditures not related to normal park operations. Current cost estimates total $2.1 million for the National Park Service in fiscal year 1990. Some cost recovery is possible for "response" actions through section 311(k) of the Clean Water Act. Since the spill was not federalized, however, the 311(k) fund is not officially open and direct reimbursement is being provided by the spiller through the 311(k) procedure. Because of this, reimbursement is not guaranteed and Exxon may choose at any time not to pay for further response costs.

There are no funds specifically programmed in 1991 for oil spill activities. Funding for all oil-spill related work in 1991 will be from within available funds.

The Service is again relying on reassignment of both permanent and temporary personnel to oil spill-related activities. These will include employees from the national parklands in Alaska, as well as from other areas throughout the national park system. The efforts of these regular employees will be supplemented, as in 1989, by the use of casual employees hired under emergency authorities for specific oil spill related tasks.

36d. Question: What potential sources exist for financing your needs?

Answer: There are four sources: from the spiller, either directly or indirectly; from the supplemental appropriations process; from the Service's Construction appropriation using the Secretary's emergency authority; or from within available operating funds. Since the spill was not federalized, cost recovery from Exxon is either voluntary on their part or must be pursued through litigation. A supplemental appropriation was secured for fiscal year 1989, although it was not sufficient for full cost coverage. Another supplemental is currently pending to address fiscal year 1990 needs and repay a Section 102 reprogramming for the balance of the fiscal year 1989 costs. Park Service actions as a result of the oil spill generally represent use of available funds.

36e. Question: Have you been reimbursed for all the resources used last year?

Answer: No. Of the $6.2 million in Park Service expenditures, $1.2 million was provided from the 1989 oil spill supplemental appropriation; the balance of $5 million was reprogrammed under section 102 authority from no-year funds in the National Park Service Construction program. The National Park Service has filed a claim for recovery of "response" costs through the 311(k) fund managed by the U.S. Coast Guard. This claim, representing a net recovery of $2.6 million, was filed in November 1989 and is still being reviewed by the Coast Guard.

36f. Question: What work was foregone in order to deal with the oil spill cleanup?

Answer: Since most of the oil-spill work was done using existing Park Service Employees, a significant amount of work in every aspect of Park Service operations in Alaska was foregone or delayed as a result. This included deferred field projects and studies; reduced equipment maintenance; delays in cooperative agreement and in resolving park management issues; backlogging project work in maintenance, visitor service, natural and cultural resources protection, compliance and administration; reduced training; and the ability to deal with other emergencies.

36g. Question: Do you have an adequate baseline of information against which you can make an assessment of the damage caused by the oil spill?

Answer: We are expanding our data base. In addition to a number of existing studies, the Trustee Council has authorized 46 studies that are continuing this year. The data gathered from these studies should be sufficient to assess major damages caused by the oil spill.

ELLIS ISLAND

37a. Question: Have you found a solution for the new maintenance facility needed to accompany the huge investment to rehabilitate facilities at Ellis Island? If so, what is the solution? If not, what are possible solutions?

Answer: The National Park Service has requested the Center for Housing Partnerships to incorporate maintenance shop facilities in its plans for restoration and adaptive reuse of the Baggage Dormitory Building. This is in lieu of the Bakery Carpentry Building which was originally earmarked for incorporation of the maintenance facility. While awaiting resolution of the conference center financing and lease questions, the park will make use of existing facilities, such as the stabilized Hospital Administration Building on the southern portion of Ellis Island, to temporarily address maintenance shop needs.

37b. Question: How is the $20,000,000 endowment for Ellis Island being used?

Answer: The Statue of Liberty Ellis Island Foundation is creating an endowment of $18,406,373 to address the cyclic maintenance needs, at Liberty and Ellis Islands. The fund will not be available until January, 1994, because of outstanding corporate sponsorships.

37c. Question: Who has control over how it is used?

Answer: The Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Foundation Board of Directors will invest the maintenance endowment in an interest bearing trust account. On an annual basis, the Board will review for approval a list of cyclic maintenance projects proposed by the Superintendent, Statue of Liberty National Monument.

37d. Question: What is the status of the Center for Housing Partnership's plan to develop the Southern end of Ellis Island?

Answer: The Center for Housing Partnerships' is still attempting to raise $100 million necessary for financing the development of a conference center on Ellis Island. The final terms of the proposed lease agreement are to be negotiated. The National Park Service expects to have revised architectural plans from the Center for Housing Partnerships.

37e. Question: What fund raising success has there been over the past year for Ellis?

Answer: The Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Foundation has had success in raising over $20 million through the 198,000 names to be placed on the Immigrant Wall of Honor which will be dedicated in September, 1990. In addition, during the past year the Foundation has raised $4 million through a mail campaign and $1.5 million from a corporate sponsorship from AT&T. The Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Foundation was also instrumental in the development of a million dollar state of the art learning center by NYNEX on Ellis Island.

Approximately 10,000 additional names have been collected for a 1992 Ellis Centennial Edition of the Immigrant Wall of Honor and given the publicity surrounding the opening events, it is expected that this number might climb to 30,000. If fund raising efforts associated with the additional 30,000 names are as successful as the initial fund raising effort, this will enable the Foundation and the National Park Service to complete the restoration of Ellis Island.

FUNDRAISING POLICY

Groups affiliated with park areas are becoming more aggressive in raising funds for park facilities with the expectation that Federal appropriations will be made available to match private efforts.

As an example, Friends of Agate Fossil Beds in Nebraska, a park supporting organization, is raising $350,000 toward a visitor center with the expectation that Congress will provide the balance of $1,200,000.

38a. What is your policy for agreeing to outside fundraising efforts for park facilities?

Answer: The National Park Service will allow organizations to do fundraising for capital improvements as long as such organizations operate in accordance with the standards set forth by the Service. Some of those standards include:

> The organization conducting the campaign must be nonprofit and tax-exempt with official 501(c)(3) status under the Internal Revenue Code.
>
> There must be a signed Memorandum of Agreement between the organization and the National Park Service. The agreement may not impose any liability or obligation of any type on the Government and contains a termination-for-convenience clause. It also requires Service approval of a Plan of Operation, submission by the organization of status reports and preparation of an annual report.
>
> The purposes for which funds are raised must be consistent with the approved General Management Plan and other park specific plans, and with the National Park Service Management Policies.

38b. Who has to approve a private fundraising drive for a park facility?

Answer: Major fundraising programs, with goals totaling $1 million or more, must be approved by the Director of the National Park Service. Efforts under $1 million are to be approved by the appropriate Regional Director. Approval of efforts totaling less than $250,000 may be delegated by the appropriate Regional Director to Superintendents or unit managers.

All donations or fundraising campaigns which will require annual funding for operations and maintenance, increased staffing, or unfunded nonrecurring costs may only be accepted when approved in advance by the Director or Deputy Director. Requests for approval must identify the source of funding and whether funding will be from within current resources or proposed future increases.

38c. What commitments are made to these groups that there will be Federal appropriations?

Answer: Fundraising efforts occurring on behalf of the Service are to be accomplished strictly through private funding; no Federal appropriations are to be anticipated or expected. It is policy to state upfront in the Memorandum of Agreement that fundraising efforts may not impose any costs on the Government. In a few cases, however, the fundraising efforts and congressional appropriations have been understood to be linked at the time the fundraising was begun. For example, at Agate Fossil Beds National Monument and Fort Clatsop National Memorial, local Congressional Members were aware of and involved in the earliest stages of those efforts. At Cuyahoga, congressional appropriations were specifically provided for the design of the environmental education center with the explicit direction that private funds would be sought for development of the facility.

38d. Does the private fundraising have the potential to distort national priorities?

Answer: The Service has attempted to structure the program to minimize such a problem. The Service's philosophy for fundraising is that appropriations provide the basic funding for maintaining and operating the parks and that fundraising efforts are to be targeted at providing "a margin of excellence"--doing something beyond "basics" or sooner than might otherwise be possible. Thus, fundraising may accelerate the accomplishment of a project but not significantly distort established priorities. The Service has not changed its construction priorities in response to such fundraising efforts.

38e. Place in the record the list of parks for which fundraising efforts for facilities have been approved along with the purpose, the amount to be raised from private funds and the balance to come through Federal appropriations.

Answer: The requested information follows:

STATUS OF STRUCTURES USING DONATED FUNDS

PARK NAME	PROJECT	[FUNDS REQUIRED] DONATIONS	APPROP	DONATIONS RAISED	APPROP RECEIVED
Midwest Region					
Agate Fossil Beds NM	Visitor Center Friends of Agate Fossil Beds Initiated: 1/88 Anticipated Completion: 1991	350,000	1,200,000	310,000	0
Cuyahoga Valley NRA	Oak Hill Environmental Education Center Initiated: 10/89 Anticipated Completion: 1991	1,500,000	350,000	1,133,000 (pledged)	350,000
Wilson's Creek	Research Annex Wilson's Creek NB Foundation Initiated: 9/87 Anticipated Completion: 9/90	800,000	0	150,000	0
Western Region					
Death Valley NM	Expansion of Furnace Creek Visitor Center 49ers, Inc.	3,000,000	3,000,000	75,000	0
Golden Gate NRA	Muir Woods Visitor Center Golden Gate NP Association Initiated: 1988 Completed: 1990	225,000	0	225,000	0
	Marin Headlands Chapel Golden Gate NP Association Initiated: 1989 Anticipated Completion: 1992	100,000	40,000	0	0

PARK NAME	PROJECT	[FUNDS REQUIRED] DONATIONS	APPROP	DONATIONS RAISED	APPROP RECEIVED
Kalaupapa NHP	Repair and Restoration of Father Damien's St. Philomena Church. Initiated: 1987 Completed: 1988	500,000	0	518,534	0
Lassen Volcanic NP	Manzanita Lake Visitor Center Initiated: 1985	1,180,000 ($ and in kind)	2,500,000	106,300	0
Point Reyes NS	Upgrade Environmental Center Initiated: 1985 Completed: 1987	355,000	0	355,000	0
Santa Monica NRA	Satwiwa Native American Indian Cultural Center Friends of Satwiwa Initiated: 1987 Anticipated Completion: 1991	300,000	0	20,000	0
USS Arizona Memorial	Remembrance Exhibit Arizona Memorial Association Initiated: 1987 Completed: 1991	135,000	0	135,000	0
War in the Pacific	Visitor Center on Nimitz Hill Friends of Pacific War Interpretive Center of the Arizona Memorial Association Initiated: 1985	500,000	9,000,000	25,000	0
Yosemite NP	Museum Lobby The Yosemite Fund Initiated: 1988 Completed: 1991	51,000	0	51,000	0

PARK NAME	PROJECT	[FUNDS DONATIONS	REQUIRED] APPROP	DONATIONS RAISED	APPROP RECEIVED
Pacific Northwest Region					
Fort Clatsop NMEM	Expand Visitor Center Fort Clatsop History Association Initiated: 1988 Completed: 1990	600,000	1,857,000	600,000	1,857,000
National Capital Region					
George Washington MP - Glen Echo Park	Restoration of the Park Friends of Glen Echo Park Initiated: 1987 Anticipated Completion: 1992	3,000,000	0	30,000	0
Southwest Region					
Pecos NM	Wing added to Pecos Visitor Center Friends of Pecos NM Completed: 1987 (Original Visitor Center built in 1984 with 40% private funds)	91,000	0	91,000	0
North Atlantic Region*					
Edison NHS	Restore the Edison Labs and House Friends of Edison HNS To be initiated: 5/90 Anticipated Completion: 1995	10,700,000	200,000	0	0

* Does not include Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island effort.

PARK NAME	PROJECT	[FUNDS	REQUIRED]	DONATIONS RAISED	APPROP RECEIVED
		DONATIONS	APPROP		
Saint-Gaudens NHS	Gallery and Visitor Orientation Facility The Saint-Gaudens Memorial Initiated: 1989 Anticipated Completion: 1992	750,000	5,000,000	250,000	0
Rocky Mountain Region					
Bryce Canyon NP	Expand Visitor Center and Headquarters Bryce Canyon National History Association Not yet initiated	300,000	0	0	0
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	Construct two Stump Shelters Friends of Florissant Fossil Beds Not yet formally initiated	180,000	0	2,000	0
Grand Teton NP	Add Auditorium to the Moose Visitor Center Grand Teton National History Association	400,000	0	0	0
Great Sand Dunes NM	Add Auditorium to the Visitor Center Friends of the Dunes Not yet formally initiated	200,000	0	2,000	0
Mount Rushmore NMEM	Amphitheater, Renovate Sculptor Studio, Visitor Center, Concessions Building, Parking Area, etc. ($20,000,000 to be obtained through sale of commemorative coin.) Initiated: 1988	40,000,000	0	5,000,000 (pledged)	0

PARK NAME	PROJECT	[FUNDS REQUIRED] DONATIONS	APPROP	DONATIONS RAISED	APPROP RECEIVED
Rocky Mountain NP	Design and Construct Environmental Center Rocky Mountain NP Associates Initiated: 1987 Completed: 1989	227,855	0	228,038	0
Zion NP	Expand Administrative Building Zion Natural History Association Initiated: 1988	780,000	0	330,000	0
Southeast Region					
Andersonville NHS	Visitor Center and Research Building American Ex-POW's	2,500,000	0	52,447	0
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	Visitor Center and Multi Media Program Friends of Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP Initiated: 1988 Completed: 1990	3,200,000	0	2,119,336	988,000
Wright Brothers NM	Visitor Center Addition and Rehabilitation of the Memorial Pylon First Flight Society Initiated: 1986	2,000,000	0	42,000	0
Mid-Atlantic Region					
Fort McHenry NMHS	Visitor Center and Construction of Fort Walls Patriots of Fort McHenry Initiated: 1988	15,000,000	0	100,000	0

D.C. WATER BILL

39a. Question: How will you come up with the $3.5 million needed to pay for the unbudgeted D.C. water bill?

Answer: The National Park Service has submitted a reprogramming request to the Department of Interior to inform Congress of our intent to transfer $3.5 million from mostly Regional project accounts, such as the Repair and Rehabilitation program, to pay the unbudgeted fiscal year 1990 water bills.

39b. Question: What impact will this have on your ability to operate the parks this year?

Answer: The necessary transfer will delay work on some of each Region's project backlogs until fiscal year 1991. Park operations will be minimally affected.

39c. Question: What is the basis for the $3.5 million bill? Wasn't the original bill supposed to be $1.2 million?

Answer: The $3.5 million bill (actual total is $3,499,801) for fiscal year 1990 was calculated by the District based on actual fiscal year 1988 consumptions figures. The original estimate of $1.2 million prepared by the District of Columbia for the Office of Management and Budget was calculated using fiscal year 1986 actual consumption. The increase is due, in part, to a higher rate used in fiscal year 1988 (2.868 instead of 2.494 in fiscal year 1986). Also, the $1.2 million original bill was for the National Capital Parks portion only; it did not include the Department of Interior allocation. The Department's portion has been officially recognized by the Department and the National Capital Region as being the responsibility of the Region. Weather is another factor that contributed to the increased bill. The extremely hot summers have pushed the consumption from almost 300,000 (100 cubic feet) in fiscal year 1986 to over 1 million in fiscal year 1988.

39d. Question: What efforts have you made to verify the accuracy of the bill?

Answer: The National Capital Region has worked with the District of Columbia and the Department of the Interior since May of 1989 to physically locate and verify the usage of all the meters under or jurisdiction. Because of the overlapping jurisdictions in Washington, D.C., the National Capital Region analyzed all the water meters that were originally identified by the District of Columbia as meters located in or near parks. It has been determined that nearly 230 belong to us, with a few new ones still being analyzed.

We are hopeful that adjustments will be made to our next bill to reflect the actual meters involved. However, because we are billed in advance, we have no concrete leverage to resolve disputes.

39e. Question: Do you have money in your 1991 request to pay the D.C. water bill?

Answer: There are currently no funds identified in the fiscal year 1991 budget request to pay District of Columbia water and sewer bills. Variables associated with appropriate rates and meters, and the uncertainties of fiscal year 1991 legislation especially as it pertains to sewer charges applicable to used water not going to sewers, prevents even the estimation of such costs in fiscal year 1991.

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

40a. Question: How typical is the situation at Lincoln Home NHS, Illinois, where summer operating hours have been reduced from 12 a day to 7-1/2 hours a day?

Answer: Operating hours for visitor centers or other facilities at 21 of the 32 parks throughout the Midwest Region have been reduced.

40b. Question: What has happened at Lincoln Home NHS to cause this reduction in operating hours?

Answer: Erosion of the park's operating base, due in large part to recent unfunded pay increases, has resulted in a reduction of seasonal staff that has made it difficult to keep the Lincoln Home open for public tours on a full time basis.

40c. Question: What is a solution to the problem?

Answer: A $100,000 increase in the President's fiscal year 1991 budget request will help to restore the operating hours.

40d. Question: Is there any relief that could be provided this year?

Answer: As a result of a reprogramming of funds by the Midwest Regional Office and the park, the summer operating hours for the home will be increased to 8-1/2 each day. These adjustments will allow the park to continue to provide basic services this summer.

CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

41. Question: How typical is the situation at Cuyahoga Valley NRA where the operating budget increased by 16% from 1983 to 1990 but salaries rose by 22%, general inflation rose by 30% and employee benefits jumped by 35%?

Answer: The situation at Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation is in some ways typical of the circumstances faced by many parks within the System. The budget requests of the Service for the past decade have largely been characterized by an absence of operating increases for specific parks. Pay cost increases, however, have been generally provided, with the notable exceptions of 1989 and 1990. This has created a situation where park bases were gradually eroding due to inflationary pressures, new legislative requirements and varied programmatic thrusts. In an attempt to address this issue, every unit of the System, including Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, received an operational increase in 1990. For Cuyahoga Valley, the increase totaled approximately $196,000 over the 1989 base, prior to sequestration. Although there is no specific operating increase for Cuyahoga Valley in the fiscal year 1991 proposal, the budget request continues the effort to provide adequate levels of funding for park operations by identifying $18.8 million Servicewide in specific increased requirement and requesting continuation of $10.8 million park operating increases, including additional funding for Cuyahoga Valley, provided by Congress in 1990. Special attention is given to the theme of park base erosion in the 1991 budget, based on priorities set by park units and Regional Offices. The issue of park base erosion, which the Service considers to be of paramount importance, will continue to be addressed in future budget requests, as priorities dictate and within the context of the budget allowance provided to the Service.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

42. Question: At Yellowstone, in 1990 the budget grew by about $600,000 but according to the Billings Gazette, costs have grown by almost twice that this year. Will the 1991 budget request cover adequately the increase in costs at Yellowstone NP?

Answer: Yellowstone's adjusted fiscal year 1989 base operating funds were $15,048,200. The fiscal year 1990 "post sequester" base operating funds allotted for Yellowstone were $15,847,700, an increase of $799,500.

In fiscal year 1991, an increase of $443,100 is proposed for Yellowstone's base. Of this amount, $100,000 is to address grizzly bear management operations and $343,100 represents a net base adjustment. The 1991 budget represents an effort by the Service to address as many operational priorities as possible, given the amount of funding available and adherence to Service priorities.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA ARTS ACTIVITIES

43a. Question: You have proposed a reduction of $584,000 to the Performing Arts Programs in the National Capital Area. (NPS-54) Which specific activities will be reduced and by how much?

Answer: The activities that will be reduced are:

Capitol Hill Concerts (Orchestra and Television)	$240,000
Support for Concerts	33,000
Wolf Trap Program Support and Stagehands	227,000
Ford's Theatre Ushers	84,000
Total	584,000

43b. Question: Do these activities have sufficient lead time to raise private funds to replace the Federal dollars?

Answer: The responsible parties have been notified, and it would be expected the there is sufficient lead time to raise private funds to replace Federal dollars.

43c. Question: What do you expect the impact of this reduction to be?

Answer: We are hopeful that the activities will be successful in their fundraising efforts so that there will be no negative impact.

VISITOR TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

44a. Question: What do you propose to do if your assumption that concessioners will take over operation of several in-park transportation systems is not valid? (There is a proposed reduction of $500,000.)

Answer: A request for reprogramming of funds would be forwarded to allow for continued operation of all in-park transportation systems.

44b. Question: Who is doing the feasibility analysis to determine which in-park transportation systems could be undertaken by park concessioners?

Answer: A feasibility analysis has begun. Initial meetings with National Park Service managers have been held to discuss an analysis outline, including a series of meetings on the visitor transportation system at Grand Canyon National Park.

44c. Question: Would visitors be charged for the in-park transportation systems taken over by concessioners?

Answer: Visitors could be charged either by direct payment or indirectly through the concessioner increasing prices charged for other services such as food, lodging, and souvenirs. At this time, we are not certain how they would be charged. Such determination would be made after the completion of the feasibility analysis.

44d. Question: If so, what is your estimate of what the charge would be?

Answer: The charge to the visitor would vary from park to park. Until a feasibility analysis is complete, we cannot reasonably estimate what the charge to the visitor would be.

44e. Question: Aren't there considerable shortcomings in the Grand Canyon system? Is it one of the systems being considered for takeover by a concessioner?

Answer: In 1974, Grand Canyon National Park instituted a shuttle bus system within the South Rim Village and on the West Rim Drive. This free transportation system was primarily implemented to help reduce the adverse impacts associated with the growing number of visitors who arrive in private automobiles. Since its implementation, the shuttle bus system has been generally successful in achieving its fundamental objective. However, the doubling of visitation since 1975, from 2 million to 4 million visitors annually, has stretched the system beyond its maximum capacity. As a result, the buses have become unacceptably crowded and many passengers often decline to leave the bus to enjoy the scenic overlooks, for fear that they would be unable to reboard a subsequent bus. Originally designed to operate from April through October, the system has been forced to operate only from Memorial Day through September due to rising costs associated with system operation. In this time, the park has moved from a more traditional summer use park to a virtual year-round operation.

The extensive use of private automobiles by visitors has resulted in significantly more traffic congestion, parking problems, auto-related noise and air quality concerns. The Grand Canyon transportation system is being considered for conversion to concessioner operation in the future. The conversion would also likely result in improved service.

ILLICIT DRUG ACTIVITY

45a. Question: What is the extent of the drug problem in park areas?

Answer: The Service is experiencing a significant drug problem throughout the Park System, with over 4,800 drug related incidents reported during 1989. These incidents resulted in over 3,000 arrests, and over 300,000 marijuana plants were eradicated by Park Service law enforcement rangers working alone and with cooperating Federal, State and local enforcement agencies within park areas and on lands adjacent to park areas. Typical drug incidents involve the use and possession of drug contraband, drug sales, drug substance manufacture, drug smuggling, and cannabis cultivation.

The presence of illegal drug activity on or around park lands poses a significant threat to the safety of both Park Service personnel and to park visitors.

45b. Question: What portion of the $1,000,000 requested increase would be used to support the participation of field staff in drug awareness educational programs conducted in schools located within park areas and in nearby communities? (NPS-63)

Answer: It is estimated that approximately $140,000 will be used for this purpose in 1991. We anticipate that at least one additional Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) instructor training course, at a cost of approximately $55,000, will be offered to train new and replacement instructors in this program. A Servicewide Coordinator, at approximately $35,000, will coordinate training, materials acquisition, scheduling, interaction with local schools, and be the Service's representative to the various Regional DARE educational organizations. We also anticipate program support costs of approximately $5,000 for each Region or approximately $50,000.

45c. Question: Provide for the record the details of how the $1,000,000 requested increase for drug activities will be allocated.

Answer: The $1 million increase requested for drug activities includes $755,000 for the salaries and related costs for 35 additional law enforcement rangers, $105,000 to train and equip these additional rangers, and $140,000 to support the Drug Abuse Resistance Education program.

The additional law enforcement funds and positions will be allocated directly to the parks. These additional resources will be targeted to areas which have experienced significant drug related crime, but were not funded in the fiscal year 1990 base program.

Servicewide drug enforcement program needs are identified by individual park managers. Priorities for allocating available resources are established by considering the following criteria:

The history of illegal drug activity documented by observation, incidents, investigations, arrest or visitor complaints, documented resources degradation, and documented adverse impact on visitor safety or visitor use resulting from illegal drug activities in the park;

The geographical location of an area that is considered by the Drug Enforcement Administration or other Federal drug enforcement agencies as having significant levels of drug activity;

The potential hazard for members of the park staff while carrying out unrelated duties, or for park visitors while engaging in appropriate visitor use activities, to place themselves in jeopardy by inadvertently or unavoidably encountering illegal drug activities;

The park staff's ability to address ongoing or potential levels of illegal drug activity with available resources; and

The availability of assistance to the park from cooperating Federal, State or local agencies.

CRIME INCIDENT REPORTING SYSTEM

45d. Question: What is the annual number of crime incidents that would be picked up by the Servicewide Incident Reporting System for which $2,150,000 is requested? (NPS-63-64)

Answer: Based on information available for 1987, 1988 and 1989, an average of 6,400 serious crimes and 83,000 less serious crimes was reported on an annual basis. Each of these criminal incidents along with the numerous service related incidents and traffic related violations would be captured by the Incident Reporting System.

45e. Question: What are the advantages of the Incident Reporting System?

Answer: The system will meet the requirements of Public Law 100-690, Uniform Federal Crime Reporting Act of 1988. The act requires the Service to report details to the Attorney General in a uniform manner and on a form prescribed by the Attorney General. These requirements are extensive and can only be met with a sophisticated data collection plan which currently does not exist in any form within the Service.

The Incident Reporting System will standardize the offense coding system for all incidents enabling a far more accurate assessment of criminal incidents throughout the Park System. This data will also be useful as a management tool for law enforcement.

The system will streamline the annual reporting requirements for law enforcement, search and rescue, emergency medical service, drug incidents, visitor and employee injury incidents, motor vehicle accident incidents, and Archeological Resource Protection Act incidents. The system will enable the various annual reports to be produced by the program reports generator which will query, summarize, and print in whatever format requested, the numerous annual reports that now require hundreds of work hours and endless counting of park based incident records to produce. The system will help with allocation of investigative resources, help in the investigative process, will be used to exchange investigative information, and will be used to show trends in law enforcement.

The system will provide a much higher degree of accuracy in the statistical information which is reported. It will enable queries that will eventually allow access vertically and, in the future, laterally across park and Regional lines. This rapid access to data bases will enhance criminal investigative activities, the sharing of criminal information as well as useful resource and visitor related data.

The system will also satisfy the June 1988 Departmental Inspector General's audit requirements for a Servicewide information system that could track the status of criminal investigations.

45f. Question: How are the reporting requirements of the Uniform Federal Crime Reporting Act of 1988 being met now?

Answer: They are currently not being met. The Service has a prototype program that will meet these requirements currently undergoing testing in the field.

45g. Question: What are the future development costs for the Incident Reporting System?

Answer: Beyond what is requested in fiscal year 1991, future development costs for the final phase of the system are currently estimated at approximately $700,000.

45h. Question: Why is separate hardware needed for the Incident Reporting System?

Answer: Separate hardware is required primarily for security reasons. A separate dedicated system allows for the protection of the integrity and quality of the data. The hardware used for the incident reporting system needs to be secured in such a way that it limits unauthorized or casual use,-or tampering. In addition, the system used in parks for transmitting data to the Regional data base must be on-line during certain hours. When the request from Regional data base systems to park systems for park update information occurs, the system must be available to respond and not in use for other purposes, this could result in interrupted or faulty transfer of data and system problems.

45i. Question: What are the hardware needs of the Incident Reporting System?

Answer: At the park level, hardware required includes; a personal computer that meets the criteria established by the system designers, a printer, and a modem for communications to the Regional data base. Microcomputers will be distributed to parks based on workload. Small park areas will send information in hard copy format to larger parks for data entry into the system.

Each of 10 Regions will have similar hardware with a larger hard disk drive and an off-line tape backup device.

The central system, located in the Washington Office will use an existing mini-computer with additional hard disk packs and tape backup systems to handle the extra requirements of the Incident Reporting System.

45j. Question: What new workload will the Incident Reporting System generate for individual park units?

Answer: Initially, those parks that experience a moderate number of criminal incidents will experience some increased workload associated with entering the data and collection of the data for the required elements using revised incident report forms. However, as staff become familiar with the system and the new forms, this workload should lessen and the overall work associated with reporting of the various incidents will decrease. Employees in each of the Regional Offices will assist parks with initial troubleshooting and manipulation of the system.

U.S. PARK POLICE DRUG ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS

46a. Question: How would you divide the increase of $377,000 for U.S. Park Police drug operations among Washington, New York and San Francisco?

Answer: The $377,000 increase would be divided among the areas as follows: Washington, $301,600; New York, $37,700; and, San Francisco, $37,700. These figures are consistent with prior drug enforcement dollar distribution and represent the approximate personnel distribution of Park Police within the respective areas.

46b. Question: Has the level of drug activity in areas where the U.S. Park Police operate increased, decreased or stabilized?

Answer: Drug incidents reported for areas which the Park Police have responsibility decreased in 1989 from incidents reported during 1988. While the statistics reflect a drop in the number of drug cases handled, the amount of drugs and assets seized is considerably higher. This is due to the fact that the Park Police focus on larger, more intensive drug investigations which are penetrating more deeply into the drug hierarchy. The investigations usually start with street level dealers and follow the chain up to higher level distributors. The additional time necessary to conduct these larger investigations and the additional court time necessary for successful prosecution of the cases results in fewer total cases yet greater results.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

A total of $7,200,000 is requested for various items related to hazardous waste as follows:

Underground storage tanks	$3,600,000
Servicewide site investigations	2,175,000
Hazardous waste disposal	800,000
Padre Island National Seashore	500,000
Appalachian Trail, Nuclear Lake Site	125,000
Total	7,200,000

47a. Question: What is the estimated total cost of the underground storage tank program? Over how many years?

Answer: Based on a survey, the Service has identified an inventory of 2,190 underground storage tanks. Total estimated costs associated with the inspection, monitoring and replacement of all known underground storage tanks are approximately $84 million spread over an 8-year period beginning in fiscal year 1991.

47b. Question: On what basis have you determined that 56 tanks need to be replaced in 1991?

Answer: Fiscal year 1991 represents the startup year for the Underground Storage Tank Program, providing for the systematic inspection and monitoring of the oldest tanks which are most susceptible to leakage, and for some replacements

replacements on an emergency or high priority basis. The tanks in these categories total 56. Based on replacement priorities determined during 1991 inspections, most of the replacements are expected to occur during the 1992 to 1995 timeframe when an average of approximately 330 tanks per year are expected to be replaced.

47c. Question: Is there an advantage to a more rapid replacement of tanks?

Answer: Because the majority of the known tanks were installed prior to 1965, there could be some advantage to replace those on a faster schedule to minimize potential leaks. However, installation is limited by the number and availability of qualified underground storage tank installers. Many of these installers are inundated with work and installation schedules are backlogged.

47d. Question: Of your 2,190 underground storage tanks, how many will have to be replaced?

Answer: All of the 2,190 tanks must be either removed or replaced with noncorrosive tanks, leak detection devices, and spill/overfill systems according to the compliance dates for the individual tanks.

48a. Question What is your current level of effort for site investigations of potential hazardous waste sites?

Answer: The Service has conducted site investigations on four of the 16 sites currently listed on the Federal Docket. One site investigation is currently ongoing, and five of the 16 were found to require no further action after the preliminary assessment. Six sites still require site investigations.

Beginning in fiscal year 1991, the Service will conduct site investigations on the remaining six sites listed on the Federal Docket and also initiate complete preliminary assessments and site investigations on sites targeted as having environmental concerns in the 1987-88 Servicewide survey.

Approximately 130 Park System sites are currently being evaluated for listing on the Federal Docket and for assignment of priorities for conducting site investigations. The six site investigations initiated in 1991 are expected to carry over into fiscal year 1992.

48b. Question: For approximately how many of these sites will it be possible to identify the responsible party for the hazardous waste site and have the responsible party pay the clean up costs?

Answer: For the four site investigations that have been completed, potentially responsible party investigations have been carried out. In two of these situations, where we have some information regarding the identity of the potentially responsible party, it is the Service's intent to pursue cost recovery actions. In most situations, it is extremely difficult to determine the potentially responsible party. The number and the identity of potentially responsible parties for other sites cannot be determined at this time. It is during the site investigation process that potentially responsible party assessments and investigations are done.

48c. Question: Are any of the site investigation costs recoverable from the party responsible for the hazardous waste?

Answer: Site investigation costs are recoverable where the potentially responsible party is known. The Park Service will pursue cost recovery actions wherever possible.

48d. Question: What types of hazardous waste sites are you finding on Park Service lands?

Answer: The predominant categories of hazardous waste sites are landfills, dump sites, mine waste/tailings and unauthorized dumping.

48e. Question: How will you carry out these hazardous waste site investigations?

Answer: The site investigations will be contracted.

49a. Question: What hazardous wastes are stored at NPS facilities?

Answer: Actively generated hazardous wastes governed by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act are stored at National Park Service facilities. These include spent solvents, batteries, waste motor oil, pesticides, paints, and other chemicals used on the wildlife and vegetation, cultural resource conservation and in water/air quality laboratories.

49b. Question: How will you dispose of these wastes?

Answer: The wastes will be disposed of through regional contracts at Resource Conservation and Recovery Act authorized treatment or disposal facilities.

49c. What is the basis for the $800,000 request for disposal of hazardous waste?

Answer: The $800,000 requested represents an estimate for all 10 Regions and the two Service Centers, based on past experience in this area. On an average, contracting for the disposal of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act wastes for one Region is estimated at approximately $65,000. Actual costs in this area are difficult to predict, since they change often based on demand and availability of authorized disposal facilities. The Service is currently conducting a survey of annual generation data which will provide a basis for development of future funding needs in this area. In addition, a waste minimization program is being developed that will contribute to a reduction in the generation of hazardous or toxic waste products.

50a. Question: Prior to your new agreement at Padre Island National Seashore, who was responsible for the numerous drums containing hazardous wastes/materials that wash ashore?

Answer: The Memorandum of Understanding has not yet been signed. In the past, the United States Coast Guard has been responsible for retrieval, staging transportation and disposal of the barrels. These actions were funded by the Environmental Protection Agency through emergency response actions under "Superfund."

50b. Question: Why is a change in who is responsible necessary?

Answer: Because of the regularity of the drums washing ashore, the Environmental Protection Agency decided that this condition could not continue to be considered an emergency response action. Therefore, the site owner was responsible for addressing the issue. The Park Service will act as a first Federal responder to the drums washing ashore within their jurisdiction.

50c. Question: Who will use the 4-wheel drive retrieval vehicles that are requested?

Answer: Park Service personnel will operate the retrieval vehicle.

50d. Question: Over the last several years, has there been an increase or decrease in the number of drums containing hazardous waste which wash up on Padre Island?

Answer: The numbers of drums containing hazardous waste that wash ashore fluctuate from year to year. Many variables contribute to the number of drums that end up on the beach at Padre Island, including the Gulf current, storms, deliberate dumping, and shipping in the area. No upward or downward trends can be determined.

Many drums also wash ashore empty. These are retrieved and disposed of as solid waste by Park Service personnel. Fifty percent of the materials in the drums containing substances were found to be hazardous/toxic materials. The other 50 percent were petroleum based products. Data on the drums that have washed ashore at Padre Island follows:

Year	Drums Containing Hazardous Substances
1985 (initial response year)	237
1986	110
1987	119
1988	271
1989	206

50e. Question: What attempts are made to trace the source of these drums?

Answer: Currently, where there are any identifying drum markings or labels that identify the potential responsible party, the Coast Guard contacts the potential responsible party and requests that they retrieve and dispose of the drums. In addition, Environmental Protection Agency is planning to conduct a study to identify the potentially responsible party through chemical analysis of the materials and other methods in the attempt to trace or identify the generator or user. A report will be issued 2 years after the Padre Island National Seashore Memorandum of Understanding is signed.

51. Question: Why is a separate request made for disposal of hazardous chemicals at the Nuclear Lake Site? (NPS-78)

Answer: Although a portion of the request for Nuclear Lake could have been included under the "Disposal of Hazardous Waste Stored at NPS Facilities" section, the problem at Nuclear Lake is not limited to disposition of chemicals.

This request also includes funds for investigation and identification of the condition metal targets in the lake bed to preclude the potential for those targets to be radio-active. The problems at Nuclear Lake were recognized and documented early in the budget process and treated as a separate issue at an individual site, similar to the requests for the Krecji Dump Site and Padre Island National Seashore.

YELLOWSTONE FIRE RECOVERY

52a. Question: Last year you told us that additional funds would be needed for several years for Yellowstone Fire Recovery. Why are you now able to eliminate the $1,600,000 that was requested and provided for FY 1990?

Answer: The $1.6 million applied only to rehabilitation type projects, primarily to address trail maintenance requirements. The rehabilitation projects, with the exception of snag removal, will essentially be completed in 1990 and any minor, unfinished work can be covered out of park base operating funds. A total of $1.2 million for continuing research requirements remains in the 1991 request. It is anticipated that the research program related to fire recovery would continue at the $1.2 million level through fiscal year 1993 in order to complete the original 5-year research plan.

52b. Question: What is being accomplished with the $1,600,000 in FY 1990?

Answer: The funds have been programmed for the following purposes:

	($ in millions)
Completion of 1989 Recovery Corps Camp Project at Yellowstone National Park	0.2
Completion of Various Projects at Glacier National Park	0.2
Snag Removal and Rehabilitation of Back-country Trails at Yellowstone National Park	1.2
Total allocated	1.6

52c. Question: Will any ongoing projects be eliminated as a result of this reduction?

Answer: No. Some of the trail rehabilitation may have to be finished within existing park base operating funds.

AIRCRAFT OVERFLIGHT STUDY

53a. Question: What will the $1,400,000 requested for the aircraft overflight study allow you to do?

Answer: A significant number of aircraft overflight concerns will be addressed using this funding. These include:

Study Effects of Aircraft on Historic and Prehistoric Structures;
Summarize Literature Regarding Effects of Aircraft on Wildlife;
Study Effects of Aircraft on Park Visitor Safety;
Study Motivation and Satisfaction of Air Tour Passengers;
Review Quiet Aircraft Technology Applications, Acoustic/Sociological

Field Studies of Approximately 10 Areas; and
Support for Research Staff Involved in the Studies Including U. S. Forest Service Personnel and Park/Research Staff.

53b. Question: What do you expect future year costs to be?

Answer: Fiscal year 1992 costs are estimated at $1.2 million. Fiscal year 1992 should be the final year of the project.

53c. Question: If this were not a mandate of Public Law 100-91, would this be among the projects for which funds would be requested in the natural resources areas?

Answer: Given the range of resource issues involved and the large number of parks dealing with this,problem, aircraft overflight research may have been a priority for several Regions.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

54a. Question: How valuable are the park-based geographic information systems? Give examples of how the GIS is used to help in management of park areas.

Answer: Park-based Geographic Information Systems provide the Service with an invaluable tool for managing natural and cultural resources. A Geographic Information System gives park managers information critical to addressing issues in a timely and efficient manner. Some issues, in fact, only become evident through Geographic Information System analysis. Examples of park management utilization of Geographic Information System are as follows:

Integrated Pest Management
Air Quality/Environmental Impact Analysis
Lost Hiker Search Areas Identification
Graphic Aids and Interpretive Displays Production
Archeological Site Location/Identification
Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat Analysis
"Viewscapes" Modeling and Analysis
Land Acquisition Studies

54b. Question: What are the typical operating costs for a Park GIS?

Answer: For a park large enough to support its own Geographic Information System station, a park-based Geographic Information System costs between $35,000-$40,000 to operate per year. Operating costs include one person to operate the system, hardware and database maintenance, acquisition and processing of new imagery, and supplies. We are in the process of developing alternate strategies for providing Geographic Information System support for smaller parks--for example, clusters of smaller parks served by a station at one park, a university, or the Regional Office. Operating costs per park would be less where support is shared.

54c. Question: What portion of the request for GIS is to automate 5 new park-based GIS data bases?

Answer: Approximately $775,000 is required to initiate 5 new park-based Geographic Information Systems.

54d. Question: What factors do you consider in selecting which parks will receive the new GIS?

Answer: A Geographic Information System is a multiple use tool for park project and program managers. The needs and priorities of the managers and the park's programs will be evaluated for consistency with Regional and Park Service plans, policy, and mission. If these are compatible, and the need is clearly demonstrated, the park is eligible to receive a Geographic Information System.

Specifically, the Geographic Information System Division will screen proposals using the following criteria:

Existence of a Park Geographic Information System Plan
Existence of a Regional Geographic Information System Plan
Identification of Significant Natural/Cultural Resource Issues
Projected Use and Applications of a Geographic Information System
Projected Geographic Information System Product Value/Cost Avoidance
Feasibility of Program and Data Integration at the Agency, Interagency, and Departmental Levels
Availability of Funds, Personnel, and Training
Timeliness/Urgency of Significant Resource Issues

54e. Question: Provide for the record the 24 operational park GIS.

Answer: The following parks have operational systems:

Bandelier National Monument
Big Thicket National Preserve
Bryce Canyon National Park
Capitol Reef National Park
Death Valley National Monument
Everglades National Park
George Washington Memorial Parkway
Glacier National Park
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
Grand Canyon National Park
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Gulf Islands National Seashore
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore
Mount Rainier National Park
North Cascades National Park
Padre Island National Seashore
Redwood National Park
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
Saratoga National Historical Park
Sequoia/Kings Canyon National Parks
Shenandoah National Park
Voyageurs National Park
Yellowstone National Park
Yosemite National Park

REGIONAL SCIENCE FUNDING

55a. Question: Of the $3,840,000 increase proposed for Regional science funding, how much is devoted to Alaska? (NPS-101)

Answer: Within the Regional Science Program, a total of $1.3 million of the requested $3.84 million increase is proposed for allocation to Alaska.

55b. Question: Why is the need in Alaska so critical?

Answer: By passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) in 1980, Congress increased the number of national parklands in Alaska to 23 areas encompassing 53 million acres. These parklands are unique for their almost pristine state, the vulnerability of their sub-arctic and arctic ecosystems to resource damage, their size, the extent of legal consumptive uses, and their virtually unlimited access by air. Their magnitude and location,combined with funding limitations, have precluded comprehensive natural and cultural resources inventories to provide baseline information and appropriate monitoring programs. Project-specific studies remain largely devoted to only the most prominent management issues.

Because they lack a long legislative history, substantial development or visitation, the budget process has provided limited funding to assess, manage and protect these extensive resources. While the lack of extensive physical facilities and visitation might suggest lesser funding needs--the sheer magnitude of natural resources, rich ethnographic and archaeologic history, widespread access and subsistence uses all argue for additional funding.

55c. Question: To what extent will this additional money be used for long-term research as opposed to short-term project funding?

Answer: The logic underlying Alaska Region's proposal for an expanded, multi-disciplinary program of research and resources management is to obtain basic data and guide management decisions and activities critical to the use, accessibility and conservation of the resources encompassed. This is a long-term commitment since management responsibilities are dynamic in nature, not static.

The additional funding would establish a sound, basic program by which intelligent management of resources and resource use would be guided. The very nature of the Alaska research needs indicate a long-term research approach as more desirable. It would further provide basic information and support to attract and serve scientists funded from non-Park Service sources, to whom these essentially pristine areas can be the Nation's greatest outdoor laboratories. In this manner, it would serve the needs of park management as well as national and international monitoring needs.

55d. Question: On what basis do you distribute money to the Regions?

Answer: The proposed distribution of the $3.8 million increase was based on an analysis of the internal budget requests from the Regions for the Regional Science Programs for fiscal year 1991. The Service, in developing the proposed distribution, additionally considered past allocations from the Natural Resources Preservation Program which reflected long-term needs, as well as the ability of a Region to use the funds effectively.

55e. Question: On what basis do the Regions distribute money to the parks?

Answer: Regional Science Program funds provide for one-time or cyclic projects. Through this program, funds are provided to parks along with expertise and other essential services. Projects are selected based on needs identified in resource management plans. These needs must then be prioritized; projects that address threats posing immediate loss of natural resource values and those addressing the most significant management problems are given highest priority.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

56a. Question: What is the status of a proposal to establish a joint US/USSR bi-national park on both sides of the Bering Straits which will address issues of shared cultural and natural resources? (NPS-108)

Answer: The joint US/USSR proposal, contained in the "International Park Program-Beringia Heritage Reconnaissance Study," was formally presented and exchanged by both governments on January 9, 1990. The proposal was accepted and endorsed at the 12th US/USSR Joint Committee on Environment. Further steps have also been endorsed, with specific details still to be agreed upon by both sides. The National Parks Advisory Board and the Alaska State Legislature have passed resolutions in support of the proposal, its recommendations, and related activities.

56b. Question: What is needed to implement this proposal?

Answer: At this stage, high policy level endorsement from the United States would be useful to the Soviet side. The absence of a clearly mandated Soviet organization for national parks requires an inter-institutional approach. A high level endorsement would strengthen the approach of the Park Service counterpart, the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture, to build the required technical partnerships within the Soviet system. The agreed upon cooperative studies and work with the USSR necessary to bring the proposed concept into reality will proceed subject to the availability of funds over the next few years. If progress continues, approximately $130,000 could be spent within the next year.

In order to facilitate efforts toward designation of the Soviet park, Park Service assistance and advice have been requested. The following steps would be envisioned to lead to Soviet park designation in the next 2 years:

Joint workshop on park planning process;
Joint workshops on new area studies;
Joint research teams to identify, assess, and document significant natural/cultural resources and delineate proposed boundaries;
Training of Soviet planners in the public involvement process;
Internship for Soviet parliamentarian or committee staff on legislative and regulatory requirements; and
Joint workshop on local community relationships and outreach programs

Following designation of the new Soviet Park, joint legislative action could follow quickly to confer international park designation.

Following a congressional designation, continued funding would be required to address the operational recommendations of the joint proposal and to sustain the exchanges for coordination of management that would be required by the international park designation. These would include:

Joint Management Regimes
Staff Exchanges
Joint Research Projects
Technical Training of Staff
Youth Conservation Exchanges
Traveling Exhibits
Coordinated Efforts to Stimulate Cottage Industries
Joint Anthropological and Archaeological Studies

56c. Question: When will a proposal be ready for implementation?

Answer: The proposal is essentially ready for further work at this time. The US/USSR Joint Committee on Environment Protection at its January 1990 session approved a new project under Park Service leadership to address further cooperative steps toward an international park. Those steps will require agreement of both sides for a comprehensive multiyear work plan. The Soviet side will send representatives to Washington in May 1990 to identify specific needs and to negotiate the work plan and other projects.

57a. Question: Other than funding restraints is there any reason not to continue Western Hemisphere technical assistance?

Answer: The primary reason that the technical assistance is not requested in 1991 is that it is a lower priority than other items included in the 1991 budget.

57b. Question: What will be lost if the Western Hemisphere technical assistance does not go forward?

Answer: It is increasingly recognized that the Service has jurisdiction over natural and cultural resources which require the cooperation of other nations to be effectively managed, protected, and interpreted. Such shared resources are more clearly, but not exclusively, evident in Service managed properties on, or near the boundaries of the United States.

The Service recently developed two international agreements to address shared resource issues; related specific binational and multinational cooperative projects involving natural and cultural resources managed by the Service will cease. Cooperation with Mexico to establish two new Mexican national parks contiguous with Service managed border areas of Big Bend National Park and Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument will cease, as will Park Service fire suppression training for Mexican border officials. The building momentum for international cooperation focused on shared resources and Service leadership will be lost within the region. No further Park Service park management and interpretive training in Spanish will be provided within the region and no further technical information and training materials in Spanish will be distributed. An estimated 35 to 45 foreign government requests to the Service for technical assistance for Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean will be refused. The agreed upon ongoing cooperation with the new Costa Rican government to develop park management plans for marine and tropical forest parks will default. No National Park Service internships will be provided to park managers from the region.

Neither support nor assistance will be provided for park and protected area managers to meet at sub-regional levels to prioritize issues and needs in preparation for the 4th World Parks Congress, to be held in January 1992 in Caracas, Venezuela. Cooperation with Central American countries on the habitat management seasonal migration of game bird species will cease.

57c. Question: Is it not possible that the natural resources found in our parks can benefit by having more attention paid to their winter habitats especially in the Caribbean Basin?

Answer: Recognizing the Service cannot effectively protect, manage and interpret domestic resources shared with other nations without international cooperation, a leadership role was assumed in drafting and negotiating the "Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife Protocol" for the Wider Caribbean region. To date, the United States and 13 other nations have ratified this commitment to collectively strengthen their respective capabilities for resource management. Both direct and indirect benefits are anticipated for seasonally and periodically shared marine and terrestrial organisms and culturally related documents, objects and artifacts.

VOLUNTEERS-IN-PARKS

58a. Question: Have you proposed and submitted legislation to increase the currently authorized ceiling of $1,000,000 for the Volunteers-in-Parks program?

Answer: It is presently being prepared.

58b. Question: Provide for the record how the $500,000 increase over 1990 would be used in the categories listed on NPS-111 in describing the base.

Answer: We anticipate the funding to be used as follows:

	$ 000
Reimbursing Volunteers for Meals, Lodging, and Transportation Expenses	390
Training for Park Service Employees who Directly Supervise or Manage Volunteer Programs	16
Purchasing of Supplies and Materials Including Recruitment Brochures, Name Tags and Shoulder Patches, and a Variety of Items Utilized by Volunteers in the Course of Performing Their Duties	30
Reimbursing Volunteers for Historic Costumes and Uniforms.	64
Total	500

FIRE MANAGEMENT

59a. What is the impact of the elimination of the phase II fuel reduction project at Mt. Rushmore as a result of the reduction in fire management and presuppression funding of $83,000?

Answer: The $83,000 reduction in fire management and presuppression funds included $48,000 for phase II of the hazardous fuel reduction project at Mount Rushmore National Memorial and $35,000 for restocking fire caches after wildfires. The basic impact is a delay in the phase II project at Mount Rushmore.

59b. Question: Please explain the 30 FTE increase for fire management and presuppression. (NPS-114)

Answer: In fiscal year 1990, the Park Service received funding for additional seasonal and full-time personnel for its fire program. Because the Service could not fully utilize the FTE's in fiscal year 1990, the full impact of the FTE's complement will not be felt until fiscal year 1991. Of these additional FTE's proposed in fiscal year 1991, 12 are required to provide for full-year employment for personnel hired in fiscal year 1990, four are for fire monitoring positions, seven are new positions for hazardous fuel reduction and prescribed fire management, and the final seven will be used for additional seasonal fire fighters at eight park areas. In 1990 the funding for these 30 FTE's is being used to purchase capitalized equipment and for hazardous fuel reduction contract work.

59c. Question: What is the risk in the reduction in restocking of fire caches? (NPS-114)

Answer: The risk is minimal. Supplies and equipment used up or destroyed in fighting wildfires are usually replaced immediately after the wildfire and charged to an emergency operations wildfire account. The $35,000 reduction in funding for emergency operations will provide a little less flexibility in restock items that are routinely damaged or destroyed on fires.

WETLANDS

60a. Question: What portion of the water quality and wetlands initiative is related to wetlands?

Answer: Of the total $716,000 for the watershed protection initiative, the wetlands portion is $216,000 annually and 1 FTE.

60b. Question: What exactly will you do with the wetlands money?

Answer: The wetlands program will emphasize: wetlands education, information, and research; wetlands protection; and, restoration, enhancement, and management of National Park Service wetlands. The wetlands monies will be used specifically for: developing procedural guides and other technical references (including procedures for wetland inventory, monitoring, data management (Geographic Information System), and wetland management plans) and developing and disseminating educational materials for park visitors on wetlands ecology; providing technical assistance to parks and Regions to assist in site-specific wetlands resource issues; and, implementing wetland management plans and assisting with a Systemwide inventory of park wetlands.

60c. Question: What level of activity have you had previously related to wetland?

Answer: Except at our big wetland parks, Everglades and Big Cypress, there has been little work done regarding wetlands inventory and condition assessment throughout the Service.

60d. Question: Why have you singled out wetlands as a specific initiative rather than wildlife studies or plant studies?

Answer: The watershed protection initiative is broader than wetlands as it addresses the protection of the water resources of units of the National Park System by emphasizing water quality as well as wetlands protection. The need for sound information on the extent and condition of wetlands, including associated riparian areas, has existed in the past and continues today. This initiative, consistent with the President's call for wetlands protection and enhancement, will provide information on the geographic distribution and physical condition (health) of wetlands, all of which will contribute to understanding the value of wetlands to the wildlife and plant species they support. More importantly, the information obtained will enable NPS management to implement effective management strategies to preserve and protect these critical habitats.

60e. Question: What distinguishes the current water resources studies subactivity from the water quality proposal requested as part of the America the Beautiful proposal?

Answer: The entire Water Resources Studies subactivity is included as part of the "America the Beautiful" proposal. The proposed increase is intended to augment the existing program and provide additional focus on wetlands.

60f. Question: Is any of the water quality money to be used to carry out studies to defend water rights in park areas? If not, how will you be able to accommodate the increased workload related to water rights adjudications?

Answer: None of the watershed protection initiative monies are programmed for use in support of Park Service water rights needs. They are requested specifically to support significant needs in the areas of water quality and wetlands management. Since the workload in the area of water rights adjudications has increased significantly, the Service will evaluate this requirement for potential inclusion in future budget requests.

60g. Question: Do you have adequate resources for studies and data needed to defend your water rights?

Answer: The water rights portion of our Water Resources Program, $1 million annually and 10 FTE's, is currently functioning at maximum capacity. If the workload does not increase, it will be considered in future budget requests.

PRESIDIO

61a. Question: How will the $540,000 requested for other services for Presidio planning be used?

Answer: The $540,000 requested for other services will be used to cover a range of special studies needed both to effect a smooth transition from Army to Service management and for long-term decisionmaking on future uses. Identified as needed are: a study of the historical significance of facilities; a study addressing local and regional transportation issues; assessments of suitable uses for specific buildings and facilities, including guidelines for interior modifications; cost benefit studies of short-term adaptive reuse potential; a series of special investigations related to assessment of safety and other hazards; building condition surveys; utility system surveys; and a study of the cultural landscape.

61b. Question: How does the $1,000,000 requested for Presidio planning and management compare to that available in 1990?

Answer: In 1990, a base funding level of $320,000 was provided for the Presidio. Those dollars are being used to initiate a public planning process to assess long-term use and to begin resolving immediate issues through a transition planning process involving the Army. Some or all of an additional $1.2 million may be available for planning through Department of Defense appropriations. In 1991, we are also requesting $701,500 for Presidio operational management in addition to the $1 million identified for planning.

61c. Question: What is your schedule for planning for the Presidio?

Answer: The current schedule targets the completion of the amendment to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area General Management Plan for the Presidio for June 1992. Interim milestones include the completion of a first round of public meetings, workshops, and focus groups by September 1990; completion of an alternatives document providing concept alternatives by December 1990; and completion of a draft General Management Plan Amendment by October 1991.

61d. Question: What type of uses are you currently contemplating for the Presidio?

Answer: This question will be addressed by the general management planning process. The planning process involves broad public comment and participation to ensure that future uses of the Presidio are consistent with the significance of its cultural and natural resources. At this point in time we can only contemplate the range of potential uses, which may include a major institution, and/or some combination of educational institutions, nonprofit, Government and commercial activities. Current assumptions include interpretive facilities and programs and public recreational use of open space.

61e. Will you be able to accommodate some long-term continuing military presence at the Presidio?

Answer: Yes. The National Park Service has already indicated a willingness to consider retention of Army Reserve units, continued operation of the Letterman Army Medical Center, and continued Army access to housing. The National Park Service may favor retention of additional military activities where they contribute to the military character--and eventually the Park Service interpretation--of the Presidio, and toward that end is willing to consider military tenants where compatible with Park Service uses.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

62a. Question: Why did you use $7,210,000 for executive direction in 1989 when in January of 1989 you told us executive direction would be $6,549,000?

Answer: The fiscal year 1989 enacted amount was increased by $92,000 to a level of $6,641,000 in accordance with an approved reprogramming dated April 4, 1989, authorizing the transfer from Park Management to help cover the January 1989 pay increase and additional Federal Employees Retirement System needs. This $92,000 was insufficient to cover the total increased pay need in the Executive Direction subactivity. This, along with higher than anticipated support costs, reflects an underestimating of this budget subactivity in fiscal year 1989.

62b. Question: From where did you take the extra money for executive direction?

Answer: The additional funding needed to cover the executive direction costs were derived from funding within the General Administration activity.

63a. Question: What are your actual billings for GSA space rental in 1990?

Answer: Actual billings for General Services Administration space rental total $12,074,298 through April. This represents the first three quarters of the direct billing from General Services Administration ($11,666,112) and one quarter of the billing from the Office of the Secretary for the Main Interior building ($408,186).

63b. Question: How does this compare to the amount available?

Answer: The amount available for General Services Administration space costs in fiscal year 1990 after sequestration is $16,399,000. Using actual billings to date, we project a need of approximately $17,300,000 for fiscal year 1990.

63c. Question: When will you take over the new space for which $1,302,000 is requested?

Answer: Leasing of additional space for Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, the White House Warehouse, and the Pacific Northwest Regional Office is currently scheduled for early fiscal year 1991. The other parks and offices listed on NPS-173 were scheduled to take over the new space during fiscal year 1989 and fiscal year 1990. These space requirements were never budgeted for in the 1989 or 1990 budgets but, in order to accommodate the additional costs, we are reflecting them in the fiscal year 1991 budget.

63d. Question: Why do 4 regional offices need new space? (NPS-173)

Answer: The Alaska Regional Office requested new space for storage needed for a staging area for property being returned from the cleanup of the oil spill in Alaska. The other Regional Offices are moving due to forced relocations by the General Services Administration with the moves resulting in additional space requirements.

63e. Question: Provide for the record the details of the $390,000 requested for general services. (NPS-169)

Answer: The General Services subactivity covers the following administrative services:

	$ in 000's
Shuttle Bus Services between Main Interior and L Street offices	70
Employee Health Unit at L Street	75
Printing and Distribution of Passports and Recreation Fee Program Brochures	50
Rental of Four Xerox Copiers at L Street	115
Supplies for L Street Copy Centers	60
Maintenance and Supplies for Headquarters Xerox Copier	15
Maintenance and Supplies for Facsimile Machines	5
Total	390

64a. Question: Provide for the record the 64 production computer systems currently supporting the National Park Service.

Answer: The list of 64 Servicewide computer information systems is as follows:

General Natural Resources Database
Pests Database
National Park FLORA/National Park FAUNA Database
Natural Landmarks Information System
Annual Park Research Inventory
Water Resources Threats Database
NPS Environmental Data Management System for Air Quality Data
American Monuments And Outdoor Sculpture Database (AMOS)
Automated National Catalog System (ANCS)
Census of Treated Masonry Buildings (CENSUS)
Cultural Resources Management Bibliography (CRBIB)
Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Information System
Historic Preservation Fund Database
Historic Preservation Fund Grants Administration Tracking System (HPF/GRANTS)
Historic Structures Preservation Guide System (HSPG)
List Of Classified Structures (LCS)
National Archeological Database
National Historic Landmark Database (CATALOG)
National Maritime Inventory
National Register Information System (NRIS)
Spanish Heritage Cultural Resources Inventory Database
Stone Building Inventory
Tax Act Tracking System
Cave Radiation Information System
Maintenance Management System
Housing Inventory System
Quarterly Energy Use Reporting System
Concessions Contract System
Case Incident Reporting System
Dams Inventory System
Safety Employee Training Database
Explosive License Tracking System
Sewage Treatment Facilities

Solid Waste Disposal
Safety and Occupational Health Management Information System (SOHMIS) Tort Claims Log
Employee Hours Reporting System
Visitor Fatality Databases
Board of Inquiry Management System
Volunteers in Parks Statistical Database
Cooperating Associations Financial Statistics Database
NPS Wildland Fire Management System
Land Management Information Systems
Land and Water Conservation Fund Grant Database
Surplus Property System
Trails Database
National Recreation Trails Database
National Rivers Inventory
Library Management System
Technical Information Center System
Correspondence Tracking System
White House Social Office System (RSVP)
White House Visitors Office Reservations System
ADP Chargeback System
Programming and Financial Management System
Federal Financial System
Grants Management System
Financial Input and Tracking System (FITS)
NPS Personal Property System
Payroll/Personnel (PAY/PERS) System
Seasonal Employment System
Servicewide Needs Assessment Process/Training Accomplished System Automated Procurement Documentation System
Pre-Printed Forms System (PPFS)

64b. Question: What equipment will you purchase related to the proposed $900,000 increase described as needed to provide adequate telecommunications capability to support new park systems?

Answer: There will be telecommunication equipment purchased at three levels of the Services:

At the first level, park or end user sites, improved modems and other nonvoice related FTS2000 equipment will be needed to connect efficiently to the new network and with each other.

At the second level, National Park Service Regions will be "communication hubs" in the new network. Communication services, gateways and other nonvoice related FTS2000 equipment will be procured to ensure that parks in each Region have adequate access to the network.

At the third level, headquarters minicomputers and Department of Interior mainframe sites, telecommunications gateway equipment will be added to ensure that each Regional telecommunications gateway can access applications, such as accounting/payroll, on the central computers.

64c. Question: How much of the $900,000 is for one-time purchases and how much will be on-going?

Answer: The estimated one-time purchases for telecommunications equipment and FTS2000 "hook up" charges are $400,000. An estimated $500,000 is for FTS2000 circuit-leasing charges and other annual FTS2000 data telecommunications service charges on a recurring basis.

64d. Question: What will the $202,000 base adjustment for a drug free workplace allow you to do?

Answer: The $202,000 for a drug free workplace is the prorated share of the Department's total program cost. The proration is based on the number of "sensitive" positions by agency to be tested. The total costs include Departmental salaries, travel, and other program support as well as the lab costs of the actual tests.

64e. Question: What was already in the base for the drug free workplace?

Answer: There has been no base funding available for drug testing. The National Park Service has covered these costs from within available Park Service appropriations.

64f. Question: Provide for the record the detail included in the $980,000 bill for Inter-departmental services.

Answer: The detail of the $980,000 needed to cover the Park Service's share of the Inter-Departmental administrative services is as follows:

Departmental News and Information Center	$15,500
Office of the Secretary Budget Operations	9,000
Allex Data Base	3,900
Medical and Health Services	43,800
Departmental Human Resources Development Center	186,200
Information Technology Center	31,900
Printing and Publication	78,600
Enforcement and Security Management	90,600
Safety Management	131,900
Working Capital Fund Direction	16,400
Fiscal Services	11,900
General Services	131,500
Space and Facilities Management	215,400
Personnel Services	2,900
Contingency Reserve	10,500
Total	980,000

U.S. PARK POLICE

65. Question: Why has there been a shift of U.S. Park Police funds from the District of Columbia to New York and San Francisco in 1990? -(NPS-241)

Answer: Amounts identified on page NPS-241 of the 1991 Budget Justifications for U.S. Park Police operations at New York and San Francisco reflect a budget display change, not a shift in 1990 funding from the District of Columbia. In the 1990 Budget Justifications, amounts for U.S. Park Police operations at New York were included under funding identified for the Gateway National Recreation Area. Amounts for San Francisco were included in amounts reflected for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. This change was made in 1991 to more appropriately display resource levels for all components of the

U.S. Park Police subactivity in one section of the Park and Program Summary. Amounts reflected under Golden Gate and Gateway National Recreation Areas now exclude amounts for U.S. Park Police operations in their area.

NEW AREA STUDIES

66a. Question: What new area studies do you have underway currently?

Answer: The following special resource studies are currently in progress. These studies evaluate resource significance and a range of management alternatives that may include Congress authorizing a new unit of the National Park System. However, these studies are not limited to potential Park Service management of "new areas" and many focus on potential partnerships with other Federal agencies or State, local, and private entities.

Aluminum Heritage, Pennsylvania
Brownsville, Pennsylvania
Calumet, Michigan
Carrie Furnaces/Homestead Works, Pennsylvania
Coal Heritage Study, West Virginia
Dutch Harbor, Alaska (World War II Sites)
Fort Knox II, Indiana
Georgia O'Keeffe Landscapes, New Mexico
John Muir Homesite, Wisconsin,
Lamott, Pennsylvania
Little River Canyon, Alabama
Mt. Etna Iron Furnace, Pennsylvania
New Jersey Coastal Heritage, New Jersey
Salem, Massachusetts
Salt River Bay, U.S. Virgin Islands
Scranton Heritage Park, Pennsylvania
Spanish Colonization, New Mexico
Steel Industry Heritage, West Virginia
Tallgrass Prairie, Kansas
Wheeling, West Virginia
Wright Brothers Sites, Ohio

The following additional studies have been completed and are in the process of final clearances for transmittal to Congress:

Anasazi National Monument, Colorado
Black Canyon of the Gunnison adjacent lands, Colorado
Cliff Walk, Rhode Island
Colorado National Monument, adjacent lands, Colorado
Man in Space Sites, Florida and 10 other States

66b. Question: What new area studies does the FY 1991 budget allow?

Answer: No funds in the fiscal year 1991 budget are specifically identified for new area studies. Studies underway in fiscal year 1990 are funded by line item additions to the advance planning program, allocations from the general management planning program, Regional Office base operating accounts, and in two cases support from the private sector.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

This account covers a broad range of activities relating to outdoor recreation planning, preservation of natural, cultural, and historic resources, and environmental compliance and review.

67a. Question: What will be lost if you discontinue any new surveys or information collection efforts related to recreation as proposed? (NPS-270)

Answer: Service to the public, recreation practitioners, researchers, and Federal investment in past surveys will be reduced. The Service will respond to a smaller percentage of the requests for information and survey data.

67b. Question: Is it likely that any other outside organization will fill the void?

Answer: It is unlikely in the near term since most of the information requests pertain to information collected by the Service. Since the Outdoor Recreation Resource Review Commission Report of 1962, the Department of the Interior has been the principal collector, repository and disseminator of nationwide statistics on outdoor recreation. While it is possible that these major data collections will continue in some form, and that the Forest Service will assume the lead, the proposed funding level does not provide for Department of the Interior participation in such collections.

68a. Question: At the time many military bases are being closed, why is it appropriate to limit your ability to recommend to the General Services Administration which surplus Federal properties should be made available for public park and recreation use by State and local governments? (NPS-269)

Answer: The need to fund higher priority National Park Service activities limits the ability to fund this program to work with the Department of Defense and General Services Administration for screening Federal surplus lands. The Base Closure Act of 1988 provides that the Department of Defense, rather than the General Services Administration, will dispose of military bases being closed.

68b. Question: What cability would you retain to assure that properties transferred for recreational purposes is being used for that purpose?

Answer: The Service would retain limited capability for ongoing monitoring and compliance. Inspections would be confined to properties that could be inspected in connection with other field work. Priority would be given to known compliance problems and properties where complaints had been received.

69. Question: What studies will continue for authorized areas of the National Rivers and Trails Systems?

Answer: For fiscal year 1991 studies will continue for the Farmington and Columbia Rivers and the Coronado Trail.

70. Question: What capability will you retain to manage the long distance national historic trails under this budget proposal?

Answer: The $400,000 proposed in the "Operation of the National Park System" appropriation in the fiscal year 1991 budget request will allow the

Service to continue to fund a full-time long distance trail coordinator position as well as provide funds to the Regional Offices for historic and scenic trails under direct National Park Service administration.

71a. Question: To what extent do State and local governments match the technical assistance provided by the National Park Service?

Answer: The National Park Service does not keep individual financial records for technical assistance projects. However, our policy has been to require cooperators in each project to significantly participate in project costs. Often this is through in-kind services. The amount of contributions, both in services and funding, varies from project to project. Over the years, the expectations for the contribution to the project by the cooperating agencies or local groups have increased significantly. In many cases, the non-Federal contribution far exceeds the Federal funding for the project.

Examples of non-Federal contributions to projects are as follows:

Santa Ana River Corridor Trail (CA) - Sixteen agencies signed a joint powers agreement to establish and manage the trail. They raised over $100,000 to complete a master plan for the trail system.

Burke Gilman Trail Extension (WA) - The Service assisted in a resource inventory and evaluation which contributed to the final design of the Burke Gilman Trail. The Burke Gilman trail extension is one of several projects included in the recently passed Kings County Open Space Bond, which devoted over $2.5 million to trails acquisition and development.

Bear River Greenway (WY) - The Service is working cooperatively with the recently formed Bear River, Inc., to revitalize Evanston, Wyoming, through the development of a greenway along the Bear River. The Chevron Corporation recently granted $100,000 to the project.

Kentucky Rivers Study - The Service helped initiate a Statewide rivers assessment in 1988. The State legislature appropriated $37,000 a year for 2 years to conduct the study.

Bristol, PA - The Service, working with the borough of Bristol, developed a waterfront revitalization strategy focusing on the physical improvement of the city's waterfront on the Delaware River and on the economic enhancement of the downtown business district. The Grundy Foundation provided a $150,000 challenge grant to the Borough Council for redesign of the waterfront park which was subsequently matched with $150,000 from the State of Pennsylvania. Several local businesses and corporations have also contributed.

Boquet River, NY - Over $75,000 in funding has been provided by the Boquet River Association, a nonprofit group. A $250,000 Federal community block grant was obtained by the association to address water quality problems.

Hinton, WV Plan - The Service has assisted local river interests with an economic revitalization project for the town of Hinton located along the New River Gorge National River. The State of West Virginia has awarded a $350,000 grant to the town for improvements to the historic district.

Lackawanna River, PA - The Lackawanna River Corridor Association has been incorporated and has received a $20,000 challenge grant from the Scranton Area Foundation to prepare a river corridor management plan.

71b. Question: Doesn't the State and local assistance program provide conservation of many natural resources in a cost effective manner?

Answer: The program is cost effective in those cases where State or local management is accomplished without long-term Federal financial involvement for land acquisition and operations. Another measure of cost effectiveness is the spill-over conservation effect caused by Service involvement in a project. For example, through corridor planning efforts, the Service often identifies significant resources such as historic sites, or endangered and threatened species habitats within the land areas adjacent to the river or trail itself. The resulting plan often focuses on actions which may be taken by State and local governments, local interest groups, and citizens to protect and preserve water quality, historic resources, and open space.

71c. Question: How many Statewide assessments have either been completed or are currently underway?

Answer: The Service has assisted in completion of nine Statewide river assessments (Idaho, Montana, South Carolina, Maine, North Dakota, Vermont, Minnesota, Oregon and Washington). There are currently five full Statewide river assessments (Arizona, Hawaii, West Virginia, Connecticut and Kentucky) underway and three State river studies--not considered full assessments--(Florida, Louisiana and New York) underway. Statewide Trail Assessments have been initiated for Washington and Vermont.

72a. Question: What is your projected workload related to ensuring that recreation and natural resource issues are addressed during hydropower relicensing proceedings?

Answer: Licenses for approximately 175 hydropower projects are coming up for review in 1993.

72b. Question: What level of resources will you have to deal with this workload? How does this compare to 1990?

Answer: In the interest of reducing the large Federal deficit, the Service is not requesting funding to continue hydropower relicensing reviews in fiscal year 1991. For fiscal year 1990, $200,000 is budgeted for this function.

NATIONAL REGISTER PROGRAM

73a. Question: What is the justification for expecting the number of Historic Register nominations to increase from the actual of 3,382 in 1989 to 3,700 in 1991?

Answer: The number of nominations and related submissions increased between 1988 and 1989. The National Park Service expects the numbers to continue to increase gradually, because of the improvement to the guidance on completing and processing nominations. In 1990, the Service will be publishing new regulations for processing nominations and determinations of eligibility, revised instructions for completing nominations, a new publication directed at the general public on how to research historic properties for the National Register and guidance on nominating several specialized resource types such as rural historic districts, maritime resources and traditional cultural properties. In addition, the Service has made available a computer/word processor version of the National Register forms which allows those preparing nominations to print their own completed nominations directly from a computer or word processor. The Service has also developed and is now testing computer software for collecting and automating information on cultural resources in an efficient way, so that information on surveyed properties will be computerized for future use, and National Register nominations can be produced directly from the database of information collected during survey and inventory. All of these factors will result in a continuously increasing number of nominations.

73b. Question: How will you be able to accommodate this increase?

Answer: The expected improvement in the quality of nominations will expedite the review process. If necessary, employees assigned to training, technical assistance and developing publications would be reassigned to process nominations and related submissions as workloads dictate.

73c. Question: Why do you expect nomination appeals to increase from 12 in 1989 to 20 in 1991?

Answer: The number of appeals has gone up gradually as the ability to appeal directly to the Keeper of the National Register has become more widely known. Because of occasional disagreements on the eligibility of properties, we expect that individuals seeking registration will continue to use the appeals process.

73d. Question: What benefit has been derived from having 519 local governments certified in the National Register process?

Answer: The greatest benefit has been to have a formal role in the nomination process for local governments. This involvement has encouraged local governments to take a more active interest in surveying and registering historic properties in their communities. The provision of Historic Preservation Fund grants to Certified Local Governments can be an important incentive for local governments to survey and register a community's resources and protect them. Since most decisions about the preservation of historic places are made at the local level, local governments should take an active role in registration.

PROTECTION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

74a. Question: What trends have you observed in recent years as far as incidents of looting or vandalizing archeological resources on public and Indian lands?

Answer: While the number of incidents reported by Federal agencies has increased significantly since fiscal year 1985, the numbers of arrests and prosecutions have remained at about the same level. This information is based upon quantitative analysis of Federal agency archeology programs. There are indications that as law enforcement activities are increased on public and Indian lands in specific areas, commercial looters may move off those lands and into adjacent areas to destroy significant archeological resources. This kind of information, however, is anecdotal and unsystematic. It needs to be verified with improved analyses of incident report data.

74b. Question: Who are the training courses on protecting archeological resources located on public lands designed to reach?

Answer: Training courses are conducted on two levels designed to address both field operations and program management. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center conducts the courses on field operations which provide law enforcement officers and archaeologists the skills they need. The Service conducts the courses on program management which provide a strategic overview on archeological protection to enable managers to effectively and efficiently organize their archeological protection programs. These courses are available to personnel at all levels of government as well as professional organizations concerned with protecting archeological resources on public and Indian lands. The Service and Federal Law Enforcement Training Center coordinate their training programs to reach the widest audiences on a nationwide basis.

74c. Question: What are the three most important things to be done to protect archeological resources? How effective is your program in doing these three most important things?

Answer: On March 20, 1990, Secretary of the Interior, Manuel Lujan, announced a national strategy for Federal archeology which includes the four most important things needed in protection:

Public education and participation. For archeological protection laws to be an effective deterrent, the public needs to understand the importance of preserving archeological resources. It also insures that law enforcement activities achieve the maximum impact.

Interagency efforts to fight looting. Complex jurisdictions and efficient interdiction of illicit artifact markets require that agencies interact to make effective use of available staff and resources.

Interagency cooperation in information exchange. Agencies need to share information on the problems of archeological protection, successful efforts to fight looting, and training in the common legal bases for conducting protection programs.

Site inventories and curation of collections. Federal agencies must know what resources they are charged with protecting, their condition, and the threats they face from looters. Proper curation is needed to realize the public benefit from archeological resources protection efforts.

The Archeological Assistance Program has been effective, and has made some progress in these areas. For example, a special appropriation from Congress resulted in training courses in protection offered 33 times to more than 900 participants and development of an information clearinghouse on prosecution of archeological protection cases. These efforts have resulted in improved coordination between law enforcement and cultural resources personnel in conducting Federal agency programs. Nevertheless, information available on incidents from fiscal year 1988 and 1989 has yet to be collated and analyzed and needed public education initiatives have not progressed as planned. Also additional training and dissemination of technical guidance, onsite inventories, and curatorial management would prove beneficial.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

75a. Question: In comparing the workload for environmental compliance and review with that presented last year, it appears that the workload is increasing. How will you be able to handle the additional workload without additional resources?

Answer: There continues to be a need for funding in several of the Regional Offices, and we anticipate such a need in the Washington Office as we become more actively involved in participation in environmental regulatory procedures. As State and Federal park areas are increasingly faced with adjacent land use developments, highway proposals, and potential hydropower activities, adequate review and participation in permit issues and environmental protection and review is vital to the maintenance of those resources. Under the present funding request, some aspects of this work may have to be deferred, depending on the workload.

75b. Question: What response has the National Park Service given to airport proposals for the Lake Powell district of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area?

Answer: The National Park Service has participated as a cooperating agency in the development of the Federal Aviation Administration's environmental impact statement concerning the construction of an airstrip in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. In addition to the replacement of a 3,500 foot gravel airstrip in Glen Canyon National Recreation area, sites on Bureau of Land Management land adjacent to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area are the subject of an environmental impact statement and 4(f) statement upon which public review has recently been completed. Service comments have been provided through the Department to the Federal Aviation Administration. The Service supports the Bureau of Land Management site for the location of the landing area rather than locating it within Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. At present, the Federal Aviation Administration's preferred alternative is located on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

75c. Question: What input did the Park Service make to the President's Task Force on Outer Continental Shelf Leasing regarding the impact of such leasing on national park and national conservation lands?

Answer: The National Park Service was invited to participate in the taskforce meetings, including staff meetings, in March 1989. The Service participated in most of the meetings in Washington and attended meetings in Florida. With Service encouragement and assistance, the taskforce visited the Everglades and Channel Islands National Parks.

The Service made a presentation to the taskforce in Washington, D.C., in a public meeting held at the Environmental Protection Agency, expressing concerns over potential impacts to mangrove communities, Florida Bay and coral reefs, as well as on the resources of Fort Jefferson National Monument, Biscayne National Park and Everglades National Park that may be affected by leasing activities.

The taskforce members were further provided with maps, brochures, sections of management and resource documents and other relevant materials for the four National Park Service units (Redwood National Park, Point Reyes National

Seashore, Channel Islands National Park, and Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area) involved in the vicinity of the California lease sales under review.

Also, upon the Service's initiation, briefing papers were prepared with the full cooperation and review of the park managers and staffs of each of the seven parks potentially affected. Each statement underscored the values of each of the units and the resources of concern.

The Service raised the issue of the need to address impacts to units of the National Park System, which the task force reflected in its August 11, 1989, Federal Register Notice. The Service was also involved in reviewing the notice before it was published.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

76a. Question: To what extent have States used the authority for preservation plans, historic structures analyses and restoration of properties?

Answer: According to performance reports from States for fiscal year 1989, a combined Federal and non-Federal share of $2.2 million was expended in the predevelopment program area, which includes historic structures analyses. Because of the lead time required, it is too soon to speculate how much of the 1990 appropriation will be used for development projects.

76b. Question: How do you expect the States to use the additional $2,229,000 requested for State grants?

Answer: The National Historic Preservation Act requires that 10 percent of each State's allocation must be awarded to Certified Local Governments. About $223,000 will be used for this purpose. Of the remainder, $250,000 will be used to augment the $500,000 provided in 1990 for direct grants to Indian tribes, and the balance will be used according to each State's priorities as established by its Comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning Precess.

76c. Question: What will the additional money allow the States to do that they are not doing now?

Answer: Each year's appropriation is allocated to each State according to a formula which the Service has developed in consultation with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. Except for the 10 percent of funds earmarked for Certified Local Governments, the specific use of the additional funds will be used according to each State's priorities. In addition to offsetting increased operating costs, States will be able to address their needs for restoration. Some Certified Local Governments funding will also be used for restoration.

76d. Question: What provision is made to continue the congressional initiative of providing funds for grants to Indian tribes? How much will be set aside for Indian tribes?

Answer: While not specifically identified in the 1991 Budget Justifications, $750,000 will be directed for grants to Indian tribes. This is an increase of $250,000 over the amount earmarked in 1990. These will be administered as competitive grants by the National Park Service in consultation with tribes and State Historic Preservation Officers.

76e. Question: How many tribes will participate in 1990?

Answer: During this year's tribal grant cycle and as part of our consultation process in preparation of the Tribal Need Assessment Report, the Service had direct participation in the program from over 200 tribes, or 40 percent of the more than 500 federally recognized tribes. Given the success of the fiscal year 1990 cycle, we expect the number of applicants to increase to around 250 in fiscal year 1991. Approximately 15 grants will be awarded in fiscal year 1990.

BICENTENNIAL LIGHTHOUSE FUND

77a. Question: How much has the $3,000,000 provided to date for the Bicentennial Lighthouse Fund stimulated in non-Federal funds?

Answer: For fiscal year 1988 and 1989 the non-Federal matching share identified by States totals $1.66 million. Some Bicentennial Lighthouse grant activity was survey work qualifying for a 70 percent Federal, 30 percent non-Federal ratio.

77b. Question: To what extent have Federal agencies received Bicentennial Lighthouse funds?

Answer: For fiscal years 1988 and 1989, the States chose to award $513,000 to federally owned lighthouses out of the $2,000,000 appropriated for those 2 years. The deadline for States' selecting subgrantees for their fiscal year 1990 lighthouse grants is May 31, 1990. We estimate about 30 percent of the fiscal year 1990 funding will be provided to federally owned lighthouses.

NATIONAL TRUST

78. Question: Is the $50,000 increase for the National Trust symbolic or is it programmatically driven? If programmatically driven, what specific program is it to support?

Answer: The increase is not targeted to any specific National Trust program. In part, it is a response to the fact that funds earmarked for the National Trust have not increased recently for inflation.

CONSTRUCTION

79. Question: Since the Denver Service Center is largely funded through charges to the individual construction projects, what incentive exists for care to be taken with how much is spent by the Service Center?

Answer: In regard to incentives, there are greater incentives to be cost conscious under the Denver Service Center project funding mechanism than under alternative methods, such as base funding by organizational unit. Denver Service Center costs are not "buried" in any larger construction accounts or under some programmatic label. All Denver Service Center funds are identified in separate planning, design and construction supervision accounts, which makes it possible to relate costs to the products being produced. The Service Center managers estimate time and cost in considerable detail for each programmed project and actual costs are tracked against these estimates. Regional Offices and individual park areas are the "customers" of these efforts and are able to compare the dollars being spent with the cost, scope and quality of the finished products. The present system also makes it possible to compare Denver Service Center costs (including indirect overhead charges in relation to direct project costs) with other agencies and especially to the private sector, where all costs must be charged to the work underway. The Denver Service Center compares favorably with other Federal agencies and private design firms in these analyses.

80. Question: Are there any proposed construction projects for which land acquisition is necessary?

Answer: Yes. As stated on page 320 of the Budget Justifications, the Everglades National Park project to modify water delivery systems to the park is dependent upon land acquisition activities. No other proposed construction project is dependent upon pending or future land acquisition.

EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT

81a: Question: How imminent is the threat to the west wall of the El Morro Fortress? Why should the $8,500,000 job be accomplished in FY 1991? NPS-327)

Answer: Years of constant, direct wave action on the cliffs along the West Wall have resulted in severe erosion of the foundation rock and undercutting of the cliffs and fortification walls. Without support, these ledges will eventually fracture by gravity and collapse, resulting in slope failure. Severe slope failure has occurred along the West Wall cliffs threatening existing historic features. All the restoration and protective works are in place at the San Juan National Historic Site with the exception of the protection work to be accomplished in the West Wall. Conditions are critical and pose a threat to public safety at Honeymoon Cottage, where the area has been closed to the general public. Continued erosion is an immediate problem along the West Wall and will result in additional slope failures. The need to protect this area has been recognized for several years. In Coastal Geomorphologist James R. Allen's report to the National Park Service on February 23, 1984, he indicated the following:

> "Although it is impossible to predict when slope failure will occur and whether the next failure will also result in some wall destruction, the recentness of fracturing and the size of the tension cracks should be conservatively interpreted as needing immediate treatment. If this is not done, portions of the fort will soon collapse or be irreparable damaged."

Additional damage would result in additional cost for restoration and protection of the West Wall area.

81b. Question: What level of planning had been done for the El Morro wall at the time of presenting the estimates to Congress?

Answer: All planning work has been completed. The field data, surveys and core borings, have been obtained and a Detail Design Memorandum report was completed in March 1987. The remaining work includes preparing the contract documents.

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

82a. Question: How will the connection of the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park to the municipal sewer system change the operating costs for the Park?

Answer: Plans now call for the town of Appomattox to perform all maintenance on the line. The charge for this service, plus the user fees, is estimated to be approximately $10,000 per year.

82b. Question: What are the options to hooking up with the municipal sewer system?

Answer: Viable options include replacing the lagoon with a drain field system or lining the lagoon and constructing some type of chlorinator/dechlorinator device.

82c. Question: Why were these options not chosen?

Answer: The State of Virginia has indicated that all lagoons will eventually be phased out regardless of the design, and studies have indicated that local soil conditions are not optimal for drainage fields.

EMPLOYEE HOUSING

83a. Question: How many park employees will be served by the $1,764,000 request for housing associated with three sites for Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Alaska? (NPS-330)

Answer: A minimum of seven to a maximum of 16, depending on the nature (permanent versus seasonal) of staff assignments. The project represents four housing units: two single family residences (one each in Bettles and Anaktuvuk) and a duplex in Coldfoot. The single family residences are three-bedroom units, each designed to accommodate one permanent employee and dependents, with the third bedroom suitable for office use. The duplex consists of one single family residence, and another three-bedroom unit suitable for seasonal or intermittent use. Each of the single family three-bedroom units could, as an interim measure, be used by up to four seasonals, although the primary and long-term purpose of this housing project is to accommodate permanent park staff.

83b. Question: Why are there no park sites available to locate this housing?

Answer: Most of the lands within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve are designated wilderness. The Service is, therefore, limited to already developed areas, mostly outside park/preserve boundaries, which are also major contact points for visitors and subsistence users. Coldfoot and Bettles are two such communities, and virtually all lands in these communities are under State, other Federal or native corporation ownership. Anaktuvuk is a native village within park boundaries. There are no surplus private dwellings in the community.

83c. Question: What would the lease charges be by the State of Alaska for the Bettles house site?

Answer: The Park Service entered into a lease with the State of Alaska in October 1989 for Lots 17 and 18 at the Bettles Airport. Lease payments are $600 a year.

83d. Question: What is the duration of the lease from the State of Alaska?

Answer: The term of the lease is 25 years.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

84a. Question: How far along is the electrical system rehabilitation work at Yosemite National Park for which appropriations have already been made? (NPS-331)

Answer: For the amounts already appropriated, the electrical rehabilitation work is 73 percent complete.

84b. Question: Why will it be the 4th quarter of FY 1991 before the new construction can start?

Answer: The new construction is actually scheduled to start in the third quarter of fiscal year 1991. Necessary specifications, review and bidding documents will not be finished before then.

84c. Question: What has to be done before the actual construction can begin?

Answer: Current estimates are for the construction documents to be 90 percent complete by October 1990. Denver Service Center, park, and Regional reviews will be complete by January 1991. The preparation of the bid package, bidding and contract award documents would be complete by April 1991, and construction can begin in May 1991.

85a. Question: Does the site development, roads and parking and utilities associated with the housing at El Portal for Yosemite National Park serve 22 units or will it serve the entire 34 units?

Answer: It will serve 22 units.

85b. Question: Is this housing for Park Service employees or concessioner employees?

Answer: This housing will be exclusively for National Park Service employees.

85c. Question: What parallel effort does the concessioner have to remove concessioner employees from the Park?

Answer: The current Yosemite concession contract expires in 1993. The new contract will include specific requirements for the concessioner requiring the concessioner to move housing in accordance with the housing plan. No housing for concessioner employees is likely to be built outside of the Valley until the new concession contract is signed. During summer months when visitation is at its peak in Yosemite, the concessioner houses approximately 1,240 employees in Yosemite Valley. This is the same number that has been housed there for the last 10 years during summer months.

The Service is currently preparing a housing plan and Environmental Impact Statement for all workers in Yosemite Valley. This plan will propose moving housing for specific parkland concessioner employees out of the Valley. This housing plan is expected to be completed in 1992.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK

86a. Question: How many total miles of water pipeline must be replaced at Mesa Verde National Park?

Answer: This project package called for 22.4 miles of a 27 mile pipeline to be replaced at Mesa Verde National Park over several phases. Relocation of an intake area has decreased the original replacement total to about 19.4 miles, depending on the final routing selected.

86b. Question: How many miles have been provided for in previous appropriations?

Answer: Because of the high bids associated with the water treatment plant, phase I was repackaged and approximately $2,358 million of the fiscal year 1989 appropriation ($2.8 million) was allocated to award the contract for just the plant itself and .1 mile of pipeline. That is 4.9 miles less pipeline than was originally projected for phase I. An additional 5.8 miles of pipeline and four pressure reducing stations will be negotiated for construction by an 8(a) contractor in fiscal year 1990. Based on current estimates, the remaining fiscal year 1989 funds ($442 thousand) plus the fiscal year 1990 appropriation ($850 thousand) probably will not be enough to award the full fiscal year 1990 scope of work.

86c. Question: How many miles will the request replace?

Answer: The 1991 request would replace an additional 13.5 miles of pipeline and provide a necessary pump station. That would complete the original project scope, assuming the total fiscal year 1990 portion can be awarded. This section of pipeline will include several arroyo crossings and drilling of bore holes.

86d. Question: Last year you told us the cost per mile to replace the water line was $242,000. Now, your 1991 estimate is $333,000 per mile. Please explain this difference. (Part 10, p.223)

Answer: The fiscal year 1991 phase will include a pump station and 13.5 miles of pipeline. Based on current estimates, the cost for the pipeline portion will be $327,500 per mile. Reevaluation of rugged terrain (arroyos and a river crossing) and increases in actual pipeline costs on other projects have prompted engineers to revise their estimates upward.

It should be stated that recent fire activity has shown a need for expansion of fire suppression capabilities in Mesa Verde National Park at Far View and the Headquarters area. This increased need for fire protection will enlarge the scope of this package and require a third phase of this project. This is tentatively estimated to cost $3.3 million and will be considered among other priorities in fiscal year 1992 to provide for visitor safety and to offer further protection to the historic and natural resources.

KALAUPAPA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

87. Quest~~ion~~: Have you requested an increase to the development ceiling for Kalaupapa National Historical Park, Hawaii? If not, when do you plan to do so?

Answer: Yes. The request was prepared by the Service. It is our understanding that it has recently gone to the Office of Management and Budget for final review and should be transmitted to Congress shortly.

U.S. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

88a. Question: What is your experience with the reliability of U.S. Soil Conservation Service estimates? (NPS-335)

Answer: We consider the U.S. Soil Conservation Service to be a very competent and professional agency with a great deal of experience in dam repair work.

88b. Question: What is involved to deactivate the Upper Blue Mountain Dam at Delaware Water Gap?

Answer: The lake will be drained, an examination will be made of sediment deposits and the structure of the dam, any necessary stabilization work will be performed, and the dam will be permanently breached and dewatered.

NUCLEAR LAKE DAM

89a. Question: Is the work contemplated in the construction request of $587,000 for Nuclear Lake Dam safety modification compatible with the hazardous waste removal request in the operations account? (NPS-336)

Answer: Yes, the work was meant to go together. Although some of the hazardous waste funding within the operations account will be spent removing metal drums with radioactive wastes from abandoned structures, the bulk of the maintenance funding will be used to investigate and recover metal objects currently at the bottom of Nuclear Lake.

89b. Question: How certain are you that the lake contains significant levels of hazardous waste?

Answer: We do not know with any certainty what dangerous materials may be in the lake. Soundings and underwater investigations by divers have only proven the existence of metal "targets" embedded in the lake bed. We will only know if these targets are metal drums containing hazardous wastes when the dam repairs are made and the lake is temporarily drained.

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

90. Question: Of the construction projects completed in the last two years, how many have required significant changes or repairs within 6 months or a year as a result of faulty design or construction?

Answer: The Denver Service Center completed 95 construction jobs totaling $117.5 million in fiscal years 1988 and 1989. Of these 95 projects, 10 jobs required changes after completion that could possibly be considered significant.

The dollar cost of these changes was $610,000 or 1/2 of one percent of the total value of the 95 projects. The average size of these construction projects was $1.2 million and the average change cost $61,000.

DAMS SAFETY

The budget request includes $1,900,000 to repay the Bureau of Reclamation for repairs to three dams on the Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina. (NPS-337) A similar situation exists at Chickasaw National Recreation Area in Oklahoma.

91a. Question: When and how did the Congress approve the work on these three dams?

Answer: Price Lake Dam was approved in fiscal year 1989, as a line item in the "Construction" appropriation. Work on Bass and Trout Lake Dams was undertaken in fiscal year 1989 under our Regional maintenance programs in the "Operation of the National Park System" appropriation.

91b. Question: Was this work approved under emergency authority?

Answer: Though the condition of the dams was such that they posed a significant downstream threat, no event had occurred that would have allowed use of the Secretary's emergency authority.

91c. Question: Why did this work have to be done without Congressional approval if since 1978 the Bureau of Reclamation had classified the dams as being in poor condition and nothing had been done?

Answer: Although these dams had long been identified as being in poor condition, the impoundments at Trout and Bass Lake Dams had been drained and seepage at Price Lake Dam had been mitigated. Project work on the Trout and Bass Lake Dams was not advanced due to a change in the threat, but rather because of a determination in 1989 that working on all three dams at once would be more efficient, save Government funds and reduce road closure time.

91d. Question: What source of funds did the Bureau of Reclamation use for these projects?

Answer: The Bureau of Reclamation used their Modification Report, Preconstruction Activities funding to supplement National Park Service funds.

91e. Question: How many dams which are officially classified as seriously deficient affect the National Park System? What are their names? What is the Department of the Interior Dam Safety Ranking for each and what funding is required?

Answer: There are 100 National Park Service dams classified as seriously deficient. Within this classification 5 dams are currently ranked as high hazard, 24 ranked as significant hazard, and 71 as low hazard. The following table provides the names, Department of the Interior rankings, classifications and funding required. The 71 dams listed as low hazard potential do not receive Department of the Interior rankings and are not likely to be the subject of future line item "Construction" appropriation requests. These low hazard dams might be corrected either through future Regional maintenance program accounts or through the establishment of a separate miscellaneous dam correction program account in the "Operation of the National Park System" appropriation.

In addition to the 100 dams classified as Seriously Deficient there are 171 other dams currently known to be located on National Park Service lands. Some of these may require future funding for maintenance, repair, or some other action to ensure their safe operation.

List of Seriously Deficient National Park Service Dams

Offical Name	Park Name	DOI Dam Safety Ranking Number	Hazard Potential Classification	Status	Funds Requested FY 1991 ($ 000)	Estimate of Funds Required for Outyears ($ 000)
Price	Blue Ridge	42	High	Construction initiated.	300	0
Cone (Bass)	Blue Ridge	52	High	Lake drained and construction initiated.	200	0
Trout	Blue Ridge	68	High	Lake drained and construction initiated.	1400	0
Lake Success	Delaware Watergap	90	High	Lake drained and deactivation completion in FY 1990.	0	0
Nuclear	Appalachian NST	58	High	Design initiated.	587	0
Veterans	Chickasaw	92	Significant	Construction initiated	600	0
Cascade Penstock	Yosemite		Significant	Penstock dewatered and penstock deactivated.	0	0
Dam No. 4	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal	101	Significant	Examination report being completed.	0	500
Dam No. 5	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal	102	Significant	Examination report being completed.	0	500
Norbeck	Wind Cave	73	Significant	Lake drained and deactivation completion in FY 1990.	0	0
Kehoe	Point Reyes	120	Significant	Residence relocation out of downstream area in FY 1990	0	100
Home	Point Reyes	123	Significant	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	100
Three Dam Lake-East	Glacier		Significant	Deactivation planned.	0	100
Kendall	Cuyahoga Valley	156	Significant	Examination report being completed.	0	500
Lower Blue Mountain	Delaware Watergap	29	Significant	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	670	0

List of Seriously Deficient National Park Service Dams

Offical Name	Park Name	DOI Dam Safety Ranking Number	Hazard Potential Classification	Status	Funds Requested FY 1991 ($ 000)	Estimate of Funds Required for Outyears ($ 000)
Upper Blue Mountain	Delaware Watergap	27	Significant	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	100	0
Three Bears Lake-West	Glacier		Significant	Deactivation planned.	0	100
Hidden Lake	Delaware Watergap	79	Significant	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	500
Manzanita	Lassen Volcanic		Significant	Design initiated.	0	0
Long Pine Dam	Delaware Watergap	69	Significant	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	330
Katherine Tailings	Lake Mead		Significant	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	100
A-Frame	Whiskeytown		Significant	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	100
Sope Creek	Chattahochee River	80	Significant	Reconstruction of dam planned.	0	500
Un-Named	Appalachian NST	87	Significant	Dam safety modifications required.	0	500
Ricks Estate	Hot Springs	90	Significant	Early flood warning system being installed.	0	50
Rakes Mill	Blue Ridge		Significant	Examination report completed.	0	500
Pierce Mill	Rock Creek		Significant	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary and deactivation possible.	0	100
Silt Pond	Blue Ridge	50	Significant	Examination report completed.	0	?
Ash Bear Pen	Blue Ridge		Significant	Park plans to rebuild dam.	0	500
Niman-Schell Dam	Point Reyes		Low	Upgrade maintenance.	0	20
Whitsell	Delaware Watergap		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	100
Hemlock Lake Dam	Delaware Watergap		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?

List of Seriously Deficient National Park Service Dams

Offical Name	Park Name	DOI Dam Safety Ranking Number	Hazard Potential Classification	Status	Funds Requested FY 1991 ($ 000)	Estimate of Funds Required for Outyears ($ 000)
Phipps Dam	Saint Croix		Low	Upgrade condition.	0	50
Shubert Gap	Appalachian NST		Low	Upgrade condition.	0	50
Atlanta District	Chattahoochee River		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	0
Cow Dam	Joshua Tree		Low	Downstream area regulated.	0	0
Upper Estero	Point Reyes		Low	Completion of corrective action plan necessary.	0	?
Hagmaier South	Point Reyes		Low	Completion of corrective action plan necessary.	0	?
3 C	Badlands		Low	Completion of corrective action plan necessary.	0	50
Camp 3	Prince Williams		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	?	?
Upper Keys	Joshua Tree		Low	Downstream area regulated.	0	0
Barker	Joshua Tree		Low	Downstream area regulated.	0	0
Lower Keys	Joshua Tree		Low	Downstream area regulated.	0	0
Hare Mill Pond	Blue Ridge		Low	Examination completed.	?	?
Toby Wells Pond	Florissant Fossil Beds		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	0
Front Lake	Carl Sandburg		Low	Repairs initiated.	0	0
Squaw Tank	Joshua Tree		Low	Downstream area regulated.	0	0
Cusak	Florissant Fossil		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	0
Carter's Day Camp	Prince Williams		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessay.	0	100
Heartbreak	Cuyahoga Valley		Low	Upgrade condition.	0	?
Thistle Dam	Badlands		Low	Reconstruction planned.	0	0
Milstead No.1	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Slippery Run	Cuyahoga Valley		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	0
Moody Street	Lowell		Low	Repairs initiated.	0	?
Lower Muddy Hollow	Point Reyes		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?

List of Seriously Deficient National Park Service Dams

Offical Name	Park Name	DOI Dam Safety Ranking Number	Hazard Potential Classification	Status	Funds Requested FY 1991 ($ 000)	Estimate of Funds Required for Outyears ($ 000)
Soldier Spring	Petersburg		Low	Upgrade maintenance.	0	0
North Roberts	Badlands		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Hidden Meadow	Glacier		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
North House Keys	Joshua Tree		Low	Downstream area regulated.	0	0
Noname Dam 1	Haleakala		Low	Under surveillance	0	0
Camp 4	Prince William Forest		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	50
Camp 1	Prince William Forest		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	100
White Butte	Badlands		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?
Noname Dam No. 6	Manassas		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Noname Dam 26	Badlands		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	25
Stanford	Cuyahoga Valley		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Cundiff	Manassas		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Pageland No. 1.	Manassas		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Kittatinny Camp Lake	Delaware Watergap		Low	Completion of corrective plan by park necessary.	0	?
Egypt Mil	Delaware Watergap		Low	Completion of corrective plan by park necessary.	0	100
Noname Dam No. 7	Manassas		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Buckhorn Stock Pond	Chickasaw		Low	Upgrade maintenance.	0	20
L.C. Hancock #1	Big South Fork		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	0
L.C. Hancock #3	Big South Fork		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	0

List of Seriously Deficient National Park Service Dams

Offical Name	Park Name	DOI Dam Safety Ranking Number	Hazard Potential Classification	Status	Funds Requested FY 1991 ($ 000)	Estimate of Funds Required for Outyears ($ 000)
Zimmerman Tract	Delaware Watergap		Low	Completion of corrective plan by park necessary.	0	0
Wolf Trap Farm	Wolf Trap Farm		Low	Design initiated.	0	100
Noname Dam 1	Fossil Butte		Low	Deactivation in FY 1990	0	0
Noname Dam No.3	Manassas		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Jeffers	Big South Fork		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	0
PEEC Pond	Delaware Watergap		Low	Completion of corrective plan action plan by park necessary.	0	?
1120 Ice Reservoir	Yellowstone		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?
Old Army Fire Reservoir	Yellowstone		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?
Zion Church Pond	Delaware Watergap		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?
Noname Dam No. 10	Manassas		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Bandy CR. Campground	Big South Fork		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	0
Valley Brook Pond	Delaware Watergap		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?
No Hole	Badlands		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?
Dunn	Manassas		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Bear	Cuyahoga		Low	Perform necessary maintenance.	0	?
Noname Dam 4	Blue Ridge		Low	Examination report completed.	0	?
Hoggs Back Pond	Delaware Watergap		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?
Milstead No. 2	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?

List of Seriously Deficient National Park Service Dams

Offical Name	Park Name	DOI Dam Safety Ranking Number	Hazard Potential Classification	Status	Funds Requested FY 1991 ($ 000)	Estimate of Funds Required for Outyears ($ 000)
Forny Ridge	Great Smoky Mountain		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	0
Ratcliff Pond	Delaware Watergap		Low	Completion of corrective action plan by park necessary.	0	?
Noname18	Florissant Fossil Beds		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Noname11	Florissant Fossil Beds		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25
Noname6	Florissant Fossil Beds		Low	Deactivation in FY 1990	0	0
Noname5	Florissant Fossil Beds		Low	Deactivation in FY 1990	0	0
Noname4	Florissant Fossil Beds		Low	Deactivation in FY 1990	0	0
Noname21	Florissant Fossil Beds		Low	Deactivation planned.	0	25

EMPLOYEE HOUSING

92. Question: Provide for the record the details of how the $8,000,000 for rehabilitation of existing housing units is being used in FY 1990. Also, provide for the record how you will use the $8,000,000 requested for FY 1991. (NPS-344)

Answer: A complete list of the projects to be funded in fiscal year 1990 and a listing of projects to be funded in fiscal year 1991 follows:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HOUSING REPAIR REHAB PROJECTS
FY 90

PARK/STATE	PROJECT	HOUSING NUMBER	FUNDING
Bering Land Bridge NP (Alaska)	Rehabilitate 4 units	2,3,4,5,	55,000
Denali NP (Alaska)	Trailer replacement	multi units	233,000
Gates of the Arctic NP (Alaska)	Complete rehab 4 units		30,000
Glacier Bay NP (Alaska)	Asbestos abatement/rehab	5 units	60,000
Regionwide - Alaska	Assessment/Planning		88,000
Assateague Island NS (Maryland/Virginia)	Replace 3 obsolete trailers	66,67,15	150,000
Shenandoah NP (Virginia)	Replace 3 obsolete trailers	16,25,34	167,000
Regionwide - Mid-Atlantic	Planning/technical support		10,000
Isle Royale NP (Michigan)	Rehab Dorms, Mott Island		674,000
Isle Royale NP (Michigan)	Housing Replacement Planning		60,500
Prince William Forest Pk (Virginia)	Rehab 1 housing unit	02	77,000
Acadia NP (Maine)	Rehab Sunset House	303	80,000
Acadia NP (Maine)	Planning trailer replacement	01,02	30,000
Boston NHP (Massachusetts)	Exterior rehab barracks		35,000
Edison NHS (New Jersey)	Replace roof	15	20,000
Fire Island NS (New York)	Rehab Talisman apts Phase II	154,155	60,000
Minuteman NHS (Massachusetts)	Repair foundations and steps	29,4	20,000

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HOUSING REPAIR REHAB PROJECTS
FY 90

PARK/STATE	PROJECT	HOUSING NUMBER	FUNDING
Morristown NHP (New Jersey)	Adaptive rehab phase II	45	140,000
Roosevelt/Vanderbilt NHS (New York)	Rehab stone house	40	12,000
Roosevelt/Vanderbilt NHS (New York)	Upgrade kitchens	20,40	25,000
Sagamore Hill NHS (New York)	Rehab Old Orchard Quarters	2B	11,000
Crater Lake NP (Oregon)	Rehab 7 Steele Circle houses	7 units	408,000
Olympic NP (Washington)	Planning/design trailer replacement	15 units	100,000
Mount Rainier NP (Washington)	Planning for Dorm Rehabilitation, Paradise		116,500
Badlands NP (South Dakota)	Rehab 6 permanent housing units		123,000
Bryce Canyon NP (Utah)	Rehab dorm		48,000
Glacier NP (Montana)	Rehab housing - east and west	multi units	300,000
Grand Teton NP (Wyoming)	Rehab units - Moose & Beaver	multi units	290,000
Rocky Mountain NP (Colorado)	Repair 7 Mission-66 units		130,000
Yellowstone NP (Wyoming)	Rehab 50 units - Phase II		420,000
Zion NP (Utah)	Rehab seasonal dorms		100,000
Regionwide-Rocky Mountain	Replace trailers/rehab seasonal units		239,000
Big Cypress NP (Florida)	Rehab 24 units	multi units	380,000

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HOUSING REPAIR REHAB PROJECTS
FY 90

PARK/STATE	PROJECT	HOUSING NUMBER	FUNDING
Biscayne NP (Florida)	Rehab house Adams Key	102	35,000
Everglades NP (Florida)	Rehab 6 seasonal units	multi units	65,000
Cape Hatteras NS (North Carolina)	Rehab 7 units/4 historic cabins	multi units	167,000
Cape Hatteras NS (North Carolina)	Cape Hatteras Housing Replacement Planning		113,000
Horseshoe Bend NMP (Alabama)	Replace trailer	B-3	35,000
Regionwide-Southwest	Assessment/Planning	multi units	80,000
Hubbell Trading Post NHS (Arizona)	Planning-DSC/Contract admin	multi units	150,000
Bandelier NM (New Mexico)	Trailer replacement	MH136	80,000
Big Bend NP (Texas)	Trailer replacement 4 units	6,9,17,418	186,000
Grand Canyon NP (Arizona)	Replace 3 trailers		340,000
Grand Canyon NP (Arizona)	Rehab 6 houses		80,000
Grand Canyon NP (Arizona)	Mission 66 rehab completion		25,000
Grand Canyon NP (Arizona)	Grand Canyon Community Planning		108,100
Yosemite NP (California)	Replace 2 trailers		310,000
Yosemite NP (California)	Rehab for health & safety	4 units	100,000
Organ Pipe Cactus NM (Arizona)	Trailer replacement completion		40,000
Lava Beds NM	Trailer replacement completion	#7	40,000

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HOUSING REPAIR REHAB PROJECTS
FY 90

PARK/STATE	PROJECT	HOUSING NUMBER	FUNDING
(California)			
Channel Islands NP (California)	Replace obsolete housing	8120-0003	160,000
Santa Monica Mountains NRA (California)	Rehab Cirle X housing	CX	30,000
Point Reyes NS (California)	Rehab housing	159	30,000
Saguaro NM (Arizona)	Replace trailer	1149	110,000
Death Valley NM (California)	Rehab for health & safety	multi units	80,000
Yosemite NP (California)	Assessment/Planning		70,000
Death Valley NM (California)	Assessment/Planning		70,000
Service-Wide	Mission 66 Housing Rehabilitation Manual		97,400
Service-Wide	Park Housing Evaluation Manual		75,000
Service-Wide	Regional Housing Inspection & Training		135,000
Service-Wide	WASO Administrative Support		404,000
GRAND TOTAL HOUSING INITIATIVE FUNDS (Post-Sequester) FY 1990:			7,907,500

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HOUSING REPAIR REHAB PROJECTS
FY 91

PARK/STATE	PROJECT	HOUSING NUMBER	FUNDING REQUESTED
Denali NP, Toklat (Alaska)	Replace 3 trailers	112,22391,81578	125,000
Katmai NP, Brooks Lake (Alaska)	Housing Sewer System		65,000
Glacier Bay NP, Gustavus (Alaska)	Rehab of Housing Units	Multiple units	45,000
Wrangell-St. Elias NP (Alaska)	Rehab Yakutat/Slana units	404/1101	20,000
Shenandoah NP (Virginia)	Replace 4 trailers	271 - 274	372,000
Assateaque Island NS (Virginia/Maryland)	Replace trailer	13	120,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL (Michigan)	Rehab 5 units/Manitou	122/136/105a&b	123,000
Apostle Islands NL (Wisconsin)	Replace 2 substandard units	187/188	180,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL (Michigan)	Rehab 2 housing/Manitou	140A & 123	65,000
NCP-East (Maryland)	Rehab historic structure	3550-001272	115,000
Acadia NP (Maine)	Replace 2 trailers	T0001&2	210,000
Cape Cod NS (Massachusetts)	Repair/rebuild foundations	177/208/131	45,000
Edison NHS (New Jersey)	Refurbish windows	11	8,000
Fire Island NS (New York)	Rehab Talisman apts	Multiple units	20,000
Gateway NRA (New York/New Jersey)	Replace windows & sheeting 10 units	Multiple units	130,000
Morristown NHP (New Jersey)	Repair/Rehab Cross Estate	45	50,000
Sagamore Hill NHS (New York)	Reshingle Roofs		20,000
North Cascades NP (Washington)	Rehab 12 Stehekin units	Multiple units	579,000

PARK/STATE	PROJECT	HOUSING NUMBER	REQUESTED
Coulee Dam NRA (Washington)	Rehab 2 units		10,000
Yellowstone NP (Wyoming)	Rehab/Replace part of 30 units	Multiple units	420,000
Grand Teton NP (Wyoming)	Rehab 20 permanent units	Multiple units	290,000
Glacier NP (Montana)	Rehab 10 houses	Mission 66 units	300,000
Rocky Mountain NP (Colorado)	Rehab 7 permanent units	Multiple units	130,000
Badlands NP (South Dakota)	Replace trailer	M143	100,000
Zion NP (Utah)	Replace 2 trailers	M49 & 50	250,000
Mesa Verde NP (Colorado)	Replace 6 trailers/tents	M401-406	100,000
Theodore Roosevelt NP (North Dakota)	Replace 2 trailers & 1 house	M15846/M16142/209	200,000
Bryce Canyon NP (Utah)	Rehab 11 housing seasonal units	1-11	115,000
Mount Rushmore NM (South Dakota)	Rehab 6 housing units	43/44/45/46/47/51	95,000
Regionwide - Southeast	Repair/replace 40 units regionwide	Multiple units	778,000
Hubbell Trading Post NHS (Arizona)	Replace 3 trailers		300,000
Hubbell Trading Post NHS (Arizona)	Replace 4 trailers		320,000
Grand Canyon NP (Arizona)	Repair 38 Housing units	Multiple units	2,000,000
GRAND TOTAL - REPAIR/REHAB SERVICEWIDE/TRAILER REPLACEMENT			7,700,000
SERVICEWIDE HOUSING REMOVAL/DEMOLITION			300,000
FY 1991 HOUSING REPAIR/REHAB/REPLACEMENT PROGRAM TOTAL			8,000,000

EMERGENCY AND UNSCHEDULED PROJECTS

93a. Question: What were your emergency and unscheduled project needs in 1989?

Answer: The Regional Offices of the National Park Service submitted proposed fiscal year 1989 Emergency and Unscheduled project lists composed of 28 projects which totalled $3,450,000. From these 28 candidate projects, 12 projects totalling $1,708,000 were funded.

93b. Question: How much of the $4,448,000 available for emergency and unscheduled projects have you obligated to date in FY 1990?

Answer: Obligations as of March 31, 1990, totalled $1,468,000. However, as of April 15, 1990, $4,336,000 has been committed or obligated to individual projects.

93c. Question: Why do you think that a reduction of $2,500,000 is appropriate in FY 1991?

Answer: The reduction reflects a return to the previously requested level for this activity. The National Park Service and the Department of the Interior are obliged to weigh many competing needs and make a great many funding decisions each fiscal year. It was decided that other program areas represented a greater need.

ADVANCE AND PROJECT PLANNING

94. Question: Provide for the record the detail of the projects to be included under the $16,497,000 for project planning and the $4,706,000 for advance planning.

Answer: Depending on circumstances, planning projects and estimates tend to change. The current list of projects and estimates follow:

NPS TENTATIVE FY 1991 ADVANCE AND PROJECT PLANNING PROJECT LISING

($ IN 000'S)

PARK AREA	PKG. No.	PROJECT TITLE	FY 1991 PLANNING ESTIM.
ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE	130	REPLACE ALASKA EMPLOYEE HOUSING, VARIOUS, PH. I	125
APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE	195	CONNECT PARK TO MUNICIPAL SEWER SYSTEM	15
BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK	113	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CONTACT STATION (INTERIOR)	40
BIG THICKET NP & P	107	CONSTRUCT VIS. CNTR./HDQRTS. & MAINTENANCE AREA	403
BISCAYNE NP	104	REPLACE DETERIORATED TEMP VISITOR & SUPPORT FACS	25
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	507	FISHER PEAK MOUNTAIN MUSIC CENTER	276
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	362	CONST. HDQRTS./VISITOR CENTER, HEMPHILL KNOB	604
BOSTON AFRICAN-AMERICAN NHS	102	REHABILITATE AFRICAN-AMERICAN MEETING HOUSE	96
BOSTON NHP	132	REHABILITATE OLD STATE HOUSE, COMPLETION	100
CANYONLANDS NP	203	REPLACE INADEQUATE FACILITIES, NEEDLES DISTRICT	197
CRATER LAKE NP	220	REHABILITATE CRATER LAKE LODGE & RIM VILLAGE	1,895
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NRA	122	REHABILITATE PARK WATER & SEWER SYSTEM	10
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	263	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE VISITOR FACILITIES,PA SITES	615
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	111	REHAB 4 HIST BLDGS/1.9 MILE TRAILS/PKING SLATEFORD	165
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	264	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE VISITOR FACILITIES,NJ SITES	1,140
FRIENDSHIP HILL NHS	112	REHAB/ADAPTIVE USE & STABILIZE OTHER CULT RESOURCES	200
GATES OF THE ARTIC	106	CONSTRUCT STAFF HOUSING, BETTLES & COLDFOOT	480
GATEWAY NRA	169	REHABILITATE ELECTRIC, GAS, WATER & SEWER SYSTEMS	500
GATEWAY NRA	110	REHAB BEACH CENTERS, PRKG, RDS, TRAILS, UTILIT'YS	800
GATEWAY NRA	149	REHAB STATEN ISLAND GREAT KILLS BATHHOUSE	1,400
GEORGE WASHINGTON MP	183	REMOVE/REHAB UNSAFE UTILITIES/STRUCTURES GLEN ECHO	1,375
GRAND CANYON NP	143	CONSTRUCT ADEQUATE EMPLOYEE RESIDENCES	370
GREAT SMOKEY MTNS. NP	129	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CENTER, OCONALUFTEE	675
GREAT SMOKEY MTNS. NP	314	CONSTRUCT DEEP CREEK INTERPRETIVE CENTER	284
GREAT SMOKEY MTNS. NP	332	CATALOOCHEE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN	40
HAGERMAN FOSSIL BEDS NM	102	CONSTRUCT PARK VISITOR CENTER	183
ISLE ROYALE NP	117	REPLACE DETERIORATED PARK HOUSING	40
JOHN D ROCKEFELLER MP	131	CONSTRUCT INFRASTRUCTURE FOR DEVELMT ON BENCH	495
JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS NM	105	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CONTACT CENTER, SHEEP ROCK	126
JOSHUA TREE NM	232	VISITOR CENTER MUSEUM COLLECTION ROOM ADDITION	372
KALUAPAPA HISTORIC SITE	107	REPLACE WATER LINES AND BUILDING PLUMBING	250
KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NMP	114	REHAB/PRESERVE HIST.STRUCTURES, SKAGWAY & PENIEL	600
LAKE MEAD NRA	353	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE LAGOON, CALVILLE BAY & L.V. WASH	170
MAMMOTH CAVE NP	161	REGIONAL & PARK WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES	252
MARTIN L. KING NHS	102	REHABILITATE & RESTORE HISTORIC STRUCTURES	170
MESA VERDE NP	223	COMPLETE WATER LINE REPLACEMENT	340

NPS TENTATIVE FY 1991 ADVANCE AND PROJECT PLANNING PROJECT LISING
($ IN 000'S)

PARK AREA	PKG. No.	PROJECT TITLE	FY 1991 PLANNING ESTIM.
MESA VERDE NP	290	SODA POINT SPECIAL STUDY	100
MOUNT RAINER NP	315	REHABILITATE/REPLACE SUNRISE LODGE	490
MOUNT RAINIER NP	385	MODIFY PARADISE SEWAGE AND WATER TREATMENT PLANTS	350
NAT'L CAPITAL PARKS-CENTRAL	758	PRESERVE LINCOLN AND JEFFERSON MEMORIALS	1,350
OZAR NATL SCENIC RVWY	103	RELOCATE CAMPGRND/CONCESS.FAC. FROM FLOODPLAIN, AKERS	132
SARATOGA NP	141	REHABILITATE PARK MONUMENT	299
SEQUOIA-KINGS CANYON NP	200	REPLACE GIANT FOREST FACILITIES AT CLOVER CREEK	960
SHENANDOAH NP	446	REHABILITATE/REPLACE EMPLOYEE HOUSING	45
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	180	REHABILITATE PLATTE RIVER CAMPGROUND	240
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS	124	REHABILITATE CASERNE STRUCTURE	100
STATUB OF LIBERTY NM	158	REHAB SEWER AND WATER LINES FROM NJ	350
UPPER DELAWARE W/S RIVER	110	COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION ROEBLING BRIDGE	135
WOLF TRAP FARM PARK	201	RIGGING ANALYSIS, FILENE CENTER	26
WOMEN'S RIGHTS NHP	106	REHABILITATE & PRES, WESLEYAN CHAPEL BLOCK	200
YELLOWSTONE NP	809	CANYON VILLAGE SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITY	100
YOSEMITE NP	473	RECONSTRUCT FAILING ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	417
YOSEMITE NP	504	IMPLEMENT GEN. MANAGEMENT PLAN(GMP) -ROADS PORTION	411
YOSEMITE NP	504	IMPLEMENT GMP/MOVE VALLEY FACILITIES TO EL PORTAL	670
		FY 1991 ADVANCE AND PROJECT PLANNING TOTAL:	$21,203

LAND ACQUISITION

Testimony before the Committee earlier this year indicated that the National Park Service had sanctioned a private organization's purchase of land outside the authorized boundary of Antietam National Park. The land trust would then "transfer" the property to the National Park Service.

95a. Question: How was the public to know of your intentions in regard to Antietam?

Answer: At Antietam National Battlefield, the Conservation Fund has acquired lands in and near the boundary of the battlefield in order to preserve the historical setting and to preclude development similar to that which has threatened other parks that commemorate events related to the Civil War. The Conservation Fund is a private independent group that cannot be precluded from acquiring interests in any lands that it determine to be in need of protection. House Report No. 97-163 recognized that nonprofit conservation organizations ". . . perform a constructive service, and, to the extent that they can reasonably do so, the land agencies should cooperate with such organizations." In a letter of January 5, 1989, the Director of the National Park Service lauded the land acquisition efforts of the Conservation Fund at Antietam and expressed the willingness of the Service to accept the donation of the acquired lands. The Service is not presently authorized, however, to purchase any lands owned by the Conservation Fund which lie outside the boundary of Antietam National Battlefield.

The intentions of the Service are to acquire lands inside the battlefield boundary, as identified in the battlefield's Land Protection Plan which was the subject of public hearings and review. Before the Service can purchase lands outside the battlefield boundary, additional legislative authority is required. Any new legislation proposing the addition of lands to the battlefield will be subjected to public review and comment.

95b. Question: Is it your policy to send approving letters to private land organizations for acquisition of properties outside authorized park boundaries? What justification would there be for this practice?

Answer: In 1983, the Department of the Interior issued guidelines for transactions between nonprofit conservation organizations and Federal agencies. The guidelines require that lands acquired by a Federal agency from a nonprofit conservation organization be located within the boundaries of authorized areas, consistent with existing acquisition authorities, and limited to tracts that the agency has identified for acquisition. Furthermore, the Federal agency should prepare a letter of intent to the nonprofit organization, outlining the land or interest needed, the estimated value, a projection of when the agency intends to acquire the property, and a statement indicating that should the agency decline to purchase the land, disposition of the land by the nonprofit organization is without liability to the Government.

A letter of January 5, 1989, from the Director of the National Park Service praised the land acquisition efforts of the Conservation Fund in and near Antietam National Battlefield. This letter was not the formal letter of intent required by Departmental guidelines, but rather a recognition of the Conservation Fund's unsolicited assistance in the Federal land acquisition program at Antietam National Battlefield. The letter is consistent with the directive of House Report No. 97-163 to cooperate with the nonprofit conservation organizations.

95c. Question: Do you have authority to receive lands outside authorized park boundaries?

Answer: The Service has no general authority to purchase lands outside the boundaries of units of the National Park System. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, as amended by Public Law 95-42, does, however, specifically authorize the acceptance of donated lands adjacent to units of the National Park System and the subsequent expansion of the boundary if the Secretary determines that to do so is necessary for the protection or management of the unit. The act requires that certain House and Senate Committees be notified of the action and a revised boundary map must be published in the Federal Register. Prior to making his determination, the Secretary must consult with the local governments affected by the boundary revision and take steps to advance local public awareness of the proposed action. At Antietam National Battlefield, the Conservation Fund has not offered to donate its holdings outside the battlefield boundary.

96a. Question: Provide for the record the list of eight Regional land acquisition offices and six project offices for land acquisition to include the staffing level and dollar level associated with each for FY 1990 and FY 1991.

Answer: The staffing levels and dollar levels for fiscal year 1990 and fiscal year 1991 are shown on the following table:

Land Acquisition Staffing

Office	Fiscal Year 1990 FTEs (Authorized)	Fiscal Year 1990 $	Fiscal Year 1991 FTEs (proposed)	Fiscal Year 1991 $
Alaska Region	10	420,690	8	315,000
Mid-Atlantic Region	18	821,300	18	810,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA	2	90,660	2	95,000
New River Gorge NR	6	305,765	6	320,000
Midwest Region	9	438,800	9	460,000
Pacific Northwest Region	8	356,290	8	370,000
Rocky Mountain Region	4	185,340	4	190,000
Southeast Region	9	359,850	9	375,000
Big Cypress NPRE	16	528,835	21	600,000
Everglades NP	0	0	4	200,000
Southwest Region	10	332,950	10	350,000
Big Thicket NPRE	3	120,900	3	125,000
Buffalo NR	1	28,050	1	30,000
Western Region	17	635,415	17	660,000
Washington Lands	18	980,705	18	1,000,000
Appalachian Trail	26	1,000,850	24	1,100,000
Totals	157	6,606,400[1]	162	7,000,000

[1] Includes carryover funds that are available for obligation until expended.

96b. Question: How much will it cost to operate the satellite office at Everglades National Park, Florida? (NPS-377)

Answer: The Service has budgeted $200,000 for the operation of the Everglades satellite office for fiscal year 1991.

97a. Question: How much would it take to complete the National Park System as currently authorized?

Answer: Of the 2.5 million acres of privately owned land in the National Park System, approximately 11,454 tracts containing 390,095 acres remain to be purchased at an estimated cost of approximately $352 million. These backlog figures reflect the recommendations of land protection plans, but exclude Alaska parks. The estimates generally represent the unappropriated balance of statutory ceilings and do not include over-ceiling needs. Including over-ceiling needs and needs at new areas where costs are unknown, it is estimated that the backlog would exceed $1 billion. The backlog listing, including an analysis of inholding areas, is shown on the following table:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
LAND ACQUISITION
BACKLOG AFTER F.Y. 1990

I. AREAS WITH APPROPRIATION AUTHORITY REMAINING WITHIN THE STATUTORY CEILING:

AREA	TRACTS	ACRES	STAT. CEILING BALANCE
Acadia National Park	121	1271	$3,600,000
Agate Fossil Beds NM	1	293	63,134
Bent's Old Fort NHS	1	39	513,107
Big Bend NP	3	21,910	1,500,000
Big Cypress N. Pres.	4,500	24,170	49,500,000
C & O Canal NHP	4	78	659,774
Canaveral NS	2	35	1,542,624
Chaco Culture NHP	12	3,430	10,020,000
Chattahoochee River NRA	51	682	485,735
Cumberland Island NP	17	1,768	2,420,500
Ebey's Landing N. Hist. Pres.	31	751	79,000
El Malpais NM	142	14,539	7,529,763
Fire Island NS	Unknown	Unknown	2,980,788
Fort Smith NHS	17	36	355,000
Fort Union Trading Post NHS	7	45	62,389
Golden Gate NRA	107	2,207	7,179,150
Golden Spike NHS	16	532	298,000
Great Basin National Park	250	5000	200,000
Great Sand Dunes NM (Expansion)	1	1,833	265,000
Gulf Islands NS	11	1,001	300,000
Harpers Ferry NHP	2	14	225,000
Harry S Truman NHS	3	2	250,000
Indiana Dunes NL	48	871	327,527
Jefferson N. Expansion Mem NHS	7	93	1,000,000
Jimmy Carter NHS	9	34	95,000
John Day Fossil Beds NM	13	2,150	3,054,003
Kalaupapa NHP	1	72	2,500,000
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	1	235	24.343,735
Klondike Gold Rush NHP	29	219	741,000
Lyndon B. Johnson NHP	38	1,022	1,153,210
Manassas NBP	40	513	760,000
Martin Luther King, Jr., NHS	25	7	2,495,000
Monocacy NB	8	340	1,185,617
Ozark NSR	10	294	53,018
Pictured Rocks NL	38	2,910	251,772
Point Reyes NS	80	911	747,100
Rio Grande WSR	Unknown	Unknown	1,650,000
St. Croix NSR	196	5,529	2,211,359
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	2	6	79,600
Santa Monica Mtns NRA	986	37,037	21,746,291
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	58	1,803	5,971,985
Tuzigoot NM	4	743	1,350,000

Valley Forge NHP	3	11	2,358,435
Voyageurs NP	94	2,160	1,689,093
War in the Pacific NHP	43	124	12,929,953
Subtotals:	7,032	136,720	$178,722,662

II. AREAS WITH NO AUTHORITY REMAINING WITHIN THE STATUTORY CEILING:

AREA	TRACTS	ACRES	STAT. CEILING BALANCE
Appalachian NS Trail	481	12,260	0
Bighorn Canyon NRA	73	1,379	0
Channel Islands NP	1	6,264	0
Coronado N. Mem.	2	2	0
Cuyahoga Valley NRA	468	3,882	0
Haleakala NP	6	106	0
Homestead NM of America	3	12	0
Lake Mead NRA	114	4,559	0
Lower St. Croix NSR	2	27	0
Minute Man NHP	16	24	0
New River Gorge NR	250	15,860	0
Rocky Mountain NP(Expansion area)	6	258	0
Subtotals:	1,422	44,633	0

III. AREAS WITH COST ESTIMATE AND NO STATUTORY CEILING:

AREA	TRACTS	ACRES	UNAPPROPRIATED BALANCE OF COST ESTIMATE
Inholdings (As of 09/30/89)*	2,151	30,330	$153,867,781
Aztec Ruins NM	22	287	3,550,000
City of Rocks N Res	25	6,765	1,000,000
Fred & Spots. NMP(Expansion area)	Unknown	1,300	10,000,000
Guadalupe Mountains NP	15	10,123	2,000,000
Natchez NHP	21	21	2,500,000
Stones River NB	30	15	100,000
Subtotals:	2,264	48,841	$173,017,781

*Analysis of Inholdings Areas attached.

IV. AREAS WITH NO COST ESTIMATE AND NO STATUTORY CEILING:

AREA	TRACTS	ACRES	AMOUNT/VALUE
Aniakchak N Pres	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Antietam NB	21	405	Unknown
Bering Land Bridge N Pres	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Cape Krusenstern NM	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Congaree Swamp NM	2	3,464	Unknown
Delaware Water Gap NRA	89	1,898	Unknown
Denali NP & Pres	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Everglades NP	Unknown	107,600	Unknown
Fort Frederica NM	1	23	Unknown
Fort Laramie NHS	1	1	Unknown
Gates of the Arctic NP & Pres	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Gauley River NRA	150	10,300	Unknown
Glacier Bay NP	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
John Muir NHS	1	139	Unknown
Katmai NP	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Kenai Fjords NP	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Kobuk Valley NP	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Lake Clark NP & Pres	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Mississippi N River & RA	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
National Park of American Samoa	3	9,000	Unknown
Noatak N Pres	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Olympic NP(Expansion area)	8	199	Unknown
Palo Alto Battlefield NHS	1	50	Unknown
Poverty Point NM	2	496	Unknown
Sequoia NP (Mineral King)	10	161	Unknown
Timucuan E&H Preserve	200	24,499	Unknown
Upper Delaware S&R Rvr.	6	121	Unknown
Virgin Islands NP	241	1,545	Unknown
Wrangell-St. Elias NP & Pres	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Yukon-Charley Rivers N Pres	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Subtotals:	736	159,901	Unknown
Grand Totals:	11,454	390,095	$351,740,443

97b. Question: Which park areas have the most authorized areas remaining to be acquired on a percentage basis?

Answer: National Park System units with remaining authorized acreage to be acquired are listed below:

AREA	TOTAL AUTHORIZED ACRES	ACRES TO BE ACQUIRED	PERCENT TO BE ACQUIRED
Gauley River NRA	10,300	10,300	100.0
National Park of American Samoa	9,000	9,000	100.0
Everglades NP Expansion	107,600	107,600	100.0
Palo Alto Battlefield NHS	50	50	100.0
Tuzigoot NM	801	743	92.8
Aztec Ruins NM	319	287	90.0
Timucuan E&H Preserve	35,000	24,499	70.0
Harry S Truman NHS	3	2	66.7
Lyndon B. Johnson NHP	1,571	1,022	65.1
Poverty Point NM	911	496	54.4
Jefferson N. Expansion	191	93	48.7
Jimmy Carter NHS	70	34	48.6
Fort Smith NHS	75	36	48.0
City of Rocks N Res	14,407	6,765	47.0
John Muir NHS	339	139	41.0
Martin Luther King, Jr. NHS	23	7	30.0
New River Gorge NR	62,144	15,860	25.5
Santa Monica Mtns. NRA	150,050	37,037	24.7
Fred & Spots. NMP	5,907	1,300	22.0
Monocacy NB	1,647	340	20.6
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	1,161	235	20.2
Golden Spike NHS	2,735	532	19.5
Congaree Swamp NM	22,200	3,464	15.6
John Day Fossil Beds NM	14,014	2,150	15.3
El Malpais NM	114,942	14,539	12.6
Antietam NB	3,244	405	12.5
Cuyahoga Valley NRA	32,438	3,882	12.0
Guadalupe Mountains NP	86,416	10,123	11.7
Fort Frederica NM	216	23	10.6
Virgin Islands NP	14,689	1,545	10.5
Fort Union Trading Post NHS	442	45	10.2
Manassas NBP	5,072	513	10.1
Chaco Culture NHP	33,974	3,430	10.1
Agate Fossil Beds NM	3,055	293	9.6
Ebey's Landing N. Hist. Pres.	8,000	751	9.4
St. Croix NSR	67,432	5,529	8.2
Appalachian NS Trail	161,546	12,260	7.6
Chattahoochee River NRA	9,268	682	7.4
Great Basin National Park	77,109	5,000	6.5
War in the Pacific NHP	1,960	124	6.3
Indiana Dunes NL	13,841	871	6.3
Homestead NM of America	195	12	6.2
Bent's Old Fort NHS	800	39	4.9
Cumberland Island NP	36,415	1,833	4.9
Great Sand Dunes NM	38,662	1,833	4.7
Pictured Rocks NL	72,916	2,910	4.0

Stones River NB	403	15	3.7
Big Cypress N. Pres Addition	716,000	24,170	3.4
Minute Man NHP	750	24	3.2
Acadia National Park	41,786	1,271	3.0
Golden Gate NRA	73,082	2,207	3.0
Delaware Water Gap NRA	66,652	1,898	2.8
Big Bend NP	801,163	21,910	2.7
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	71,134	1,803	2.5
Channel Islands NP	249,354	6,264	2.5
Klondike Gold Rush NHP	13,191	219	1.7
Point Reyes NS	71,047	911	1.3
Bighorn Canyon NRA	120,296	1,379	1.1
Voyageurs NP	218,036	2,160	1.0
Gulf Islands NS	139,775	1,001	0.7
Kalaupapa NHP	10,779	72	0.7
Harpers Ferry NHP	2,239	14	0.6
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	1,077	6	0.6
C & O Canal NHP	20,781	78	0.4
Haleakala NP	28,655	106	0.4
Ozark NSR	80,788	294	0.4
Valley Forge NHP	3,468	11	0.3
Lake Mead NRA	1,495,666	4,559	0.3
Lower St. Croix NSR	9,475	27	0.3
Upper Delaware S&R Rvr.	75,000	121	0.2
Fort Laramie NHS	833	1	0.1
Rocky Mountain NP	265,200	258	0.1
Canaveral NS	57,662	35	0.1
Coronado N. Mem.	4,750	2	Less than 0.1
Sequoia NP	402,482	161	Less than 0.1
Olympic NP	917,280	199	Less than 0.1
Alaska Areas	54,709,067	Unknown 1/	--
Fire Island NS	19,579	Unknown 2/	--

1/ Acres to be acquired are unknown until Native Corporation and State selections as authorized by ANILCA have been made, and privately owned land has been identified and mapped.

2/ Fire Island National Seashore's enabling legislation allows local zoning to be used as a means for land protection within park boundaries. In the communities at Fire Island, as long as local zoning that is acceptable to the Service is in effect, land acquisition is deferred. Therefore, acreage that may need to be acquired in the future for park protection purposes is unknown.

97c. Question: What priority do you give these areas?

Answer: The land acquisition priorities for the fiscal year 1991 budget request are based, to a large extent, on the Federal Land Acquisition Priority System implemented by the Office of Management and Budget and the Departmental Policy, Management and Budget Office. The areas included in the budget request represent the highest priorities of the Service. Percentage of acres remaining to be acquired was not a criterion used to establish priorities.

98a. Question: Provide for the record how the emergency, hardship, inholdings, relocation and deficiencies account has been used in 1990.

Answer: The use of the fund, through April 24, 1990, is shown on the following table:

Emergency, Hardship, Inholdings, Relocation, and Deficiency Account

AREA	EMERGENCY	HARDSHIP	INHOLDINGS	RELOCATION	DEFICIENCIES	TOTAL
Channel Islands NP		374,750.00				374,750.00
Dinosaur NM			12,500.00			12,500.00
Fred.-Spots. Mem. NHP				23,613.10		23,613.10
Glacier NP			332,000.00			332,000.00
Golden Gate NRA	1,558,000.00					1,558,000.00
Grand Teton NP			26,000.00			26,000.00
Great Smoky Mountains NP			4,000.00			4,000.00
Hot Springs NP		7,670.00	78,905.00			86,575.00
Joshua Tree NM			5,000.00			5,000.00
Kaloko Honokohau NMP		7,885.63				7,885.63
Lower St. Croix NSR					125,000.00	125,000.00
Olympic NP		55,000.00		21,600.00		76,600.00
Ozark NSR				2,529.00		2,529.00
Puukohola Heiau NHS	3,000.00					3,000.00
Voyageurs NP					1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00
Wrangell-St. Elias NP		31,000.00				31,000.00
TOTAL	1,561,000.00	476,305.63	458,405.00	47,742.10	1,325,000.00	3,868,452.73

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

98b. Question: What is your policy toward the purchase of inholdings at Yosemite NP?

Answer: At Yosemite National Park, there are 374 privately owned tracts containing approximately 200 acres. The National Park Service, subject to the availability of funds appropriated for the acquisition of inholdings, administers an opportunity-purchase program by acquiring interests in inholdings offered for sale by landowners. The Service will seek to acquire inholdings by condemnation only when necessary to prevent land use that would damage resources that the unit was established to protect. Such condemnation action or the purchase of a property for an amount that exceeds $150,000 or the appraised value must be forwarded to the appropriate House and Senate Committees.

APPALACHIAN NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL

99a. Question: What are your priorities for acquisition on the Appalachian Trail for FY 1991?

Answer: The fiscal year 1991 budget includes $7 million for land acquisition at Appalachian National Scenic Trail. The funds requested will be used to acquire 2,812 acres needed to close the "missing links" along the trail to ensure a continuous trail right-of-way. It is anticipated that the funds will be obligated in 11 States, as follows:

New York	$995,000
Massachusetts	850,000
Maine	800,000
Connecticut	800,000
Virginia	750,000
New Jersey	700,000
Pennsylvania	700,000
Vermont	650,000
Maryland	500,000
New Hampshire	200,000
West Virginia	55,000
Total	7,000,000

99b. Question: At a rate of $7,000,000 per year, how long will it take to complete acquisition for the National Park part of the trail?

Answer: Through fiscal year 1989, a total of $102,724,177 has been obligated to purchase 1,751 tracts containing 85,644 acres at Appalachian National Scenic Trail. With the $6,950,735 available for fiscal year 1990, it is expected that an additional 2,000 acres can be acquired. After fiscal year 1990, 481 tracts containing approximately 12,260 acres will remain to be acquired at Appalachian National Scenic Trail. Because a formal estimate of the cost to acquire the remaining 12,260 acres cannot be determined at this time, the amount of funds needed to complete acquisition for the trail is unknown. We expect, however, that, at an annual obligation rate of $7 million acquisition of all components of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail could be substantially completed in 5 to 6 years.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL NATIONAL HISTORIAL PARK

100. Question: Will the $840,000 spent on the lease for the CSX Corporation right-of-way on the C&O Canal for FY 1990 count toward the eventual acquisition? (NPS-382)

Answer: Yes. The $840,000 denied from the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authorities land replacement fund was used to accommodate a 1-year lease. The amount will be counted towards the acquisition price.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

101a. Question: Is the request of $10,000,000 for Cumberland Island National Seashore based on an appraisal?

Answer: During congressional hearings considering authorization of the seashore in 1971, the National Park Service made a commitment to refrain from acquiring the Ferguson property during Mrs. Ferguson's lifetime. Because Mrs. Ferguson died, only recently, on September 11, 1989, the Service has not had an opportunity to appraise the property. The request of $10 million is the Service's best estimate of the property's value based on the 1982 acquisition of a similar seashore estate, the Candler property, for $9.6 million.

101b. Question: What structures are on the Ferguson property?

Answer: The Ferguson property consists of two tracts containing 1,386 acres in the central portion of Cumberland Island within a designated wilderness area. Improvements on tract 02-108 (206.13 acres) include the historic Greyfield estate home, a barn, cottages, single family dwellings, and several roads. The estate home is operated as a commercial inn. Tract 02-114 (1,179.54 acres) is operated as a farm and contains a large residence, small support residences, and a number of farm structures. Most of the property is undeveloped.

101c. Question: What will the Park do with these structures?

Answer: Because the opportunity to acquire the Ferguson property arose only recently with the death of Mrs. Ferguson, post-acquisition planning has not been completed. The heirs may wish to continue operation of the country inn and rental cottages on tract 02-108. Owners of improved property at the seashore may reserve use and occupancy for 25 years or life.

101d. Question: How imminent is the development threat for this tract?

Answer: Since sale of the property has been a possibility only since September 1989, there has not been sufficient time to gauge the interest of outs~~ide de~~velopers in acquiring the Ferguson property. The development interests of the 14 heirs to the Ferguson property have not been determined.

CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARKS

102a. Question: At Channel Islands, are all the owners willing to sell their undivided quarter interests for $4 million?

Answer: Three of the four owners of the Gherini Ranch have each signed an offer to sell their respective undivided quarter-interest at $4.5 million. Only one owner has not signed an offer to sell. It is hoped that a settlement with that owner can be negotiated and thereby forego the need for acquisition by condemnation.

102b. Question: What development threat exists to the area?

Answer: The owners of the Gherini Ranch have sought to develop the property for some time. In 1965, the owners won approval from Santa Barbara County for the development of 500 lots ranging in size from 1 to 5 acres, along with recreational and commercial facilities necessary to support a population of 3,000 residents. However, the development was not initiated. In 1976, with passage of the California Coastal act, development on the Gherini property came under the jurisdiction of the California Coastal Commission. The commission succeeded, though legally challenged by the owners, in restricting island development to the present standard of one residential unit per 320 acres provided that development be limited to 2 percent of the total land area. The Coastal Commission regulations would allow development of 19 parcels on the Gherini property.

102c. Question: What is the status of legislation to increase the authority for purchase at Channel Islands?

Answer: A proposal to seek legislation to increase the statutory ceiling is being reviewed within the Administration.

AMERICAN SAMOA

103a. Question: What is the status of negotiations to establish a lease for a national park on American Samoa?

Answer: The lands involved are "traditional lands" owned by village chiefs. The lands are unsurveyed and unrecorded in writing, with ownerships kept in oral traditions of the villages. Eight villages on three islands are involved. The Governor has a copy of a lease drafted by the National Park Service. The Deputy Supreme Court Judge of American Samoa and Department of the Interior lawyers familiar with Samoan matters are actively working on strategies and rules to legally deal with the "traditional land" issue.

103b. Question: When would you expect a lease to be consummated?

Answer: This is a difficult lease to negotiate given the problems associated with the traditional lands issue. The Service anticipates that the process will be completed within a timeframe of between 6 months and 2 years.

103c. Question: What is the range of costs anticipated for the lease?

Answer: The Service estimates the costs will be $25,000 per month, the same amount that the law requires be placed in escrow at this time.

103d. Question: What development do you anticipate for the Samoa National Park?

Answer: Development is anticipated to include three district ranger offices--one on each of three islands; trails and wayside exhibits; exhibits about the park; and an information office in Pago Pago. The Pago Pago office could potentially be rental space.

PETROGLYPH NATIONAL MONUMENT

104a. Question: What is the status of legislation to authorize Petroglyph National Monument?

Answer: Senate Bill 286, to establish a Petroglyph National Monument along the Albuquerque West Mesa escarpment, passed the Senate on December 20, 1989. House Report 745 to establish the Petroglyph National Monument was the subject of a House Subcommittee hearing April 24, 1990. It is anticipated that the national monument will be established in the summer of 1990.

104b. Question: Why is the cost per acre estimated to be $28,571?

Answer: The proposed Petroglyph National Monument is adjacent to a rapidly developing area of Albuquerque. Land values are high and increasing. Some of the areas are zoned for residential or commercial development, and owners have been delaying developing property until they know what will occur with the proposed legislation. The land east of the escarpment is high-cost land which raises the overall per-acre cost. Some of the area has been subdivided into half-acre lots which will be very expensive to acquire. The estimated cost also includes administrative cost for legal fees, appraisals, surveys and mapping.

104c. Question: What level of development do you anticipate at Petroglyph National Monument?

Answer: We anticipate long-range development requirements in the range of $8-$10 million over a 10-year period. Developments will probably include a visitor center/rock art research center, interpretive trails and devices, roads, hiking trails, and maintenance facilities.

104d. Question: What annual operational costs do you anticipate for Petroglyph National Monument?

Answer: The initial operational cost will be approximately $250,000 per year. This cost level will increase following the development of facilities and implementation of interpretive programs. The long-range annual cost will be approximately $800,000 each year.

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK

105a. Question: What are your priorities for acquisition at Everglades National Park since the request of $7,500,000 covers only 5,000 acres of the 107,600 authorized?

Answer: The funds requested will be used to coordinate land acquisition needs with the Corps of Engineers and used to acquire priority land for resource protection purposes.

105b. Question: What role does the Corps of Engineers have in determining acquisition priorities?

Answer: Most of the Corps of Engineers acquisitions will be outside of the boundaries of the Everglades National Park expansion. A coordinated effort will be made on tracts that are needed by both agencies.

105c. Question: What additional operational responsibilities accompany the purchase of the 5,000 acres?

Answer: The land to be purchased in the East Everglades with the $7.5 million land acquisition appropriation, plus the 36,000 acres that will be donated to the park by the State of Florida, will result in substantial increases in the operational workload. Law enforcement is critical in this area. This remote area of Dade County has ongoing problems with drug dealing, dumping, poaching, and off-road vehicle use. It also has a history of arson. Acquired properties will require cleanup. Tons of debris have been dumped on this area; everything from cars to household trash. Some structures will have to be razed. Early cleanup is essential to begin the restoration process. Other needs include a complete biological inventory and setting up monitoring systems to evaluate responses to the improved water delivery program. The need for immediate exotic plant control is also essential. Melalecua is rapidly invading the East Everglades. Thousands of acres of wetlands have been damaged by this invading plant species.

105d. Question: Approximately how many ownerships are involved with the 5,000 acres?

Answer: It is estimated that 1,050 tracts will be acquired using the $7.5 million. There are between 10,000 and 16,000 ownerships in the total authorized addition.

STATE L&WCF GRANTS

106a. Question: Is there any reason other than lack of funds to explain the elimination of the State Land and Water Conservation Fund grants?

Answer: Because of the backlog of unfunded Federal projects, the Service believes it to be more in the national interest to concentrate resources on units of the National Park System than on non-Federal property.

106b. Question: The administration of the State grants has $4,147,000 available in 1990 but under the budget proposal will have only $3,323,000. The budget (NPS-390) says that overall workloads will remain at prior year levels because of increasing compliance needs. How will you manage a steady workload with 20% less in dollar resources?

Answer: A total of $4,146,033 is available for administration of L&WCF State Grants in fiscal year 1990. This includes $3,261,000 in current year budget authority, plus $885,033 in prior year carryovers authorized by Congress ($406,000 from the Contingency Reserve Account and $479,033 in leftover administrative funds from fiscal year 1989). The fiscal year 1991 budget request is for $3 million in new appropriations. A significant concern is that carryovers available to supplement this amount are expected to be much less than in fiscal year 1990. If this occurs, the result would be a decline in the level of compliance and internal control functions that are being maintained under this year's $4.1 million. A further concern is reduction in technical assistance and coordination functions with cooperating States. This may extend to reduction of grant functions in one or more of the seven Regional Offices through which we currently administer the program.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL COMMISSION

No funds are requested for the Illinois and Michigan National Heritage Corridor Commission. (NPS-408)

107a. Question: Is there any reason other than deficit reduction to eliminate funding for the I&M Commission?

Answer: The need to reduce the Federal deficit and competition for funding with other higher priority needs of the National Park Service are the primary reasons that no funding is requested to support the Illinois and Michigan National Heritage Corridor Commission.

107b. Question: What are the other sources of funding for the Commission and how much have they contributed on a per year basis since 1987?

Answer: There is no other regular source of annual funding. Since 1987, the commission has received $120,000 from the State of Illinois, $9,000 from the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago, and $1,854 from individuals and organizations. Each of these contributions was for a specific one-time project or use such as studies, tour guides and a training manual for volunteers. In addition, Illinois Bell has printed a booklet for school children for the commission, Lewis University produced audiotapes for broadcasting, motels and restaurants have contributed rooms and meals to people brought in by the commission to boost tourism in the corridor, the Illinois Highway Department built highway signs and two exhibits for use in rest areas on Interstate 80, and the Northern Illinois University Press published a book on archival resources in the corridor.

107c. Question: How much of the FY 1990 appropriation is being used to assist the State of Illinois and any local government or private organization in the restoration of historic structures along the corridor?

Answer: An estimated $30,000 has been programmed for restoration of historic structures along the corridor.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE PROGRAMS

Last year you told us that there would not be any promotion of SES employees. This year for 1990 you show promotions in FY 1990.

108. Question: Please explain whether you are promoting SES employees or not?

Answer: In the fiscal year 1990 justifications, the Park Service filled out the schedule to reflect the highest SES ranks possible based on current levels. In other words, potential promotion levels were shown for fiscal year 1990. When asked for the record to explain all the promotions, the Park Service, without sufficient explanation, stated an error had been made and supplied a revised schedule. The revised schedule simply showed the current grade levels for SES employees.

For 1991, the justifications again displayed potential promotion levels for fiscal year 1990 in the schedule of permanent positions. In fact, current SES levels have changed very little from last year, the only change being the loss of an E-6. The bottom line is that there are not going to be "mass" SES promotions in the Park Service. SES levels are reviewed once a year and, and as a practical matter, few promotions occur. The SES grade pattern would also vary, usually downward, with retirements and subsequent replacements.

109. Question: Last year you told us only SES 2 positions were held by women. Today, how many of your SES positions are held by women?

Answer: Two SES positions are held by women.

AMBULANCES

110. Question: Please explain the need for 7 ambulances.

Answer: Based on the age and condition of the National Park Service ambulance fleet, the Service requests authorization each year for new acquisitions and replacement of existing, badly worn vehicles. There are five ambulances in the National Park Service which are currently over 10-years old and eligible for replacement under 41 CFR, subpart 101-38.402 (60,000 miles or 7 years). In most cases these vehicles travel over difficult and rugged terrain to reach their destination and require continuous maintenance. Each of these ambulances was purchased between 1973 and 1975.

The five National Park Service ambulances that meet the replacement criteria are located at:

Grand Canyon National Park	1
Grand Teton National Park	1
Yellowstone National Park	2
Yosemite National Park	1
Total	5

The Service has requested authorization for seven ambulances to allow for situations where a need for an ambulance is identified in a newly established unit or in the event of an unanticipated emergency situation. The language provides only the necessary authority for the purchase of seven ambulances and does not reflect the certain programming of funds for this purpose.

ETHNOGRAPHY PROGRAM

111a. Question: What programs does the National Park Service currently have in place to direct and assist park managers in the collection and use of ethnographic information - i.e. information about the traditions and practices of culturally diverse local communities associated with parks?

Answer: The National Park Service has a limited ethnography or applied anthropology program which has begun to develop and apply a data base on park resources with traditional significance to Native Americans, Hispanic, African Americans, and other communities. The program produces information on park sites, structures, objects, and natural resources that are customarily used as subsistence grounds, or valued as legendary and sacred ceremonial places. Program goals include identifying contemporary uses by associated people, effects of use on the resources, and effects of park programs on people who value the resources.

111b. Question: How is this information being collected?

Answer: Cultural anthropologists work cooperatively with tribal people or members of other communities traditionally associated with parks. Limited staff capabilities have minimized the studies undertaken to date, but the anticipated approach involves the review and assessment of available information. Field studies are undertaken when gaps between needed and available information are identified. Methods include onsite interviews and "walk-throughs" of park areas with associated Native Americans to identify resources and their uses. Where subsistence use is permitted, the methods include participant observation to help determine indigenous resource management regimes. Concerns about confidentiality are respected.

111c. Question: What kinds of data bases are being created with this information?

Answer: The Service anticipates data bases on sites, structures, objects, and natural areas with traditional cultural significance to Native Americans and other communities to be established. These ethnographic resource inventories are in the developmental stage, but data for each resource category is expected to include the resource condition, location, and the traditional user groups; the forms, degrees, and periods of use; and the traditional users' preferred treatment of the resource.

111d. Question: How are the data being used in park planning and operations?

Answer: When available, information on contemporary community concerns has helped planners anticipate potential issues and alerted planners and managers to the need for consultations and presence of culturally sensitive resources.

INDIAN TRIBAL PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

112a. Question: The FY 1990 Interior Appropriations Act provided $500,000 to Tribes under the National Historic Preservation Act for funding of programs for the preservation of cultural heritage. This is the first time funds have been available to Tribes for this purpose. What level of interest have Tribes shown in this program?

Answer: The level of tribal interest has been significant and enthusiastic throughout fiscal year 1990. The Park Service received grant requests from, provided technical guidance to, answered questions from, and consulted with approximately 200 tribes. This number represents 40 percent of all federally recognized Indian tribes. We expect that number to increase to at least 250, or 50 percent, in fiscal year 1991.

112b. Question: How many applications did you receive and how much money did they total?

Answer: There were 270 applications from 180 tribes received by the Service. The request was in excess of $10.1 million.

113. Question: The fiscal year 1990 appropriations report asked the Park Service to report to Congress on the historic preservation needs of Tribes. We understand that you have a draft report completed. What can you tell us about the nature of travel needs in the area of historic preservation, and what are the financial needs in this area?

Answer: The report is currently in draft. The final version will be forwarded by the Department to the committees by the end of June 1990. The report has been prepared in direct consultation with Indian tribes, through questionnaires as well as through direct testimony at two hearings in Las Vegas, Nevada and Washington, D. C. Tribes have identified in excess of $192 million in unmet tribal historic and cultural conservation needs.

Of highest priority to tribes are the following issues: resource management planning; developing cultural committees or tribal heritage programs; preservation of vanishing or endangered tribal languages, dialects, and cultural practices; creation and maintenance of museums/cultural heritage centers; developing ordinances to protect cultural artifacts on tribal lands; and, the safe and expedient return from museums and collections (both in this country and abroad) of the remains of tribal ancestors, grave goods, and significant cultural objects.

The clearest message of the report is that there is a direct relationship between contemporary tribal well-being and preservation of cultural practices and traditions.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN SIDNEY R. YATES

WOLF RESTORATION

1. Question: Is it important to the Park Service to see the wolf restored to Yellowstone?

Answer: The Park Service has an obligation to try to restore native species of plants and animals to their natural habitat within the parks. We take that obligation seriously and consider it to be important. We also take "our good neighbor policy" seriously. If the scientific studies support the possibility of the reintroduction of the wolf to Yellowstone and, if a reasonable pragmatic plan can be designed to provide reasonable assurances to allay the fears of our neighbors, we will support the reintroduction of the wolf to Yellowstone.

The Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Plan, produced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, identified the establishment of three separate populations of wolves in their historic range as essential for full recovery and removal of the species from the endangered species list. Natural recovery is considered possible for two of these populations. Yellowstone National Park is considered by wolf experts as the best location for the third population.

National Park Service policy is to restore native species to parks wherever four criteria can be met: adequate habitat exists and a natural population can be self-perpetuating; the species does not, based on an effective management plan, pose a serious threat to the safety of park visitors, park resources, or persons or property outside park boundaries; the subspecies used in restoration most nearly approximates the extirpated one; and the species disappeared as a result of human-induced change.

Three of these four criteria have been met, and we are making progress toward answering the important questions about how wolf restoration will affect park visitors, other park resources, and persons and property outside park boundaries.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

2. Question: Director Ridenour, you are familiar with H.R. 2786, a bill now before the subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands readying for mark-up. Does the Park Service need this legislation to begin an EIS?

Answer: While the National Park Service has the legal authority necessary to propose the reintroduction of the wolf to Yellowstone and to begin the environmental compliance process required by such a proposal, we are prevented from beginning to develop an environmental impact statement by the language in the Appropriations Committee Conference Report for fiscal year 1990. That language states that funds ($175,000) provided for wolf reintroduction at Yellowstone are to continue studies necessary for wolf reintroduction without development of a formal environmental impact statement. Without other direction from this committee or the Congress, we will not begin the compliance process until fiscal year 1991.

3. Question: Would you agree with your predecessor past Director Bill Mott, who said in a hearing just about this time last year that this bill was a political necessity for the Park Service to do its job, in beginning an EIS?

Answer: House Report 2786 is not necessary for the National Park Service to do its job, which is to inform the committee and other members of the results of the studies directed by Congress. We will make these studies available to the Congress and to the public as soon as they are completed.

4. Question: Why is it, with the abundance of information you now have, that your remaining information needs cannot be met within the scoping process of an EIS?

Answer: Although the studies done last year have given us a much better data base from which to assess the effects of a possible wolf reestablishment, studies being done this year will add other essential information, such as the socioeconomic impacts of wolf reestablishment.

5. Question: Why do you need more studies or information before you begin an EIS?

Answer: We do have the bulk of the information needed to develop a scientifically credible and informative environmental impact statement. There are, however, several important studies underway in 1990 which would allow a more complete environmental impact statement analysis, and we have been directed by the committee not to begin an environmental impact statement this fiscal year.

6. Question: What exactly is it, Director, that you still need to study before you begin an EIS?

Answer: The studies that will be done this year include, among others: a continuing study of moose ecology on the northern range of Yellowstone; an investigation of elk calf mortality; computer modeling of predator/prey relationships in the Jackson Hole elk herd; and investigation of the socioeconomic ramifications of wolf reintroduction.

7. Question: How much more money is going to be necessary Director?--and when could we expect those studies to be completed?

Answer: We have sufficient funds this year to finish the remaining high priority studies, which we expect to complete in fiscal year 1991.

8. Question: Would you agree, Director, that we are not going to be able to address every possible question about this issue, regardless of the length of time and money that is spent on it?

Answer: We believe we can adequately address all the questions to which we must have answers before we can offer a management recommendation; however, even though we have assembled the opinions of wolf experts in this country and other countries to address the questions which the committee asked us, there are questions which can be answered only by observing a population of wolves in their native habitat.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN RALPH REGULA

CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

CONSTRUCTION

BRANDYWINE FALLS

1. Question: Has the construction (funded in fiscal year 1989) been completed at Brandywine Falls?

Answer: The construction work is 90 percent complete and all elements will be completed by the end of May 1990. An official public opening and ribbon-cutting ceremony for this new facility has been scheduled for June 23, 1990.

VIRGINIA KENDALL UNIT UTILITIES

2. Question: What is the status of the rehabilitation of Virginia Kendall unit water, sewer, and electrical systems? Can this project be completed in FY 91, and how much money is needed?

Answer: Phase I (water, electric, and telephone) is 90 percent complete and will be finished by early summer, 1990. Design work for phase II (sewer) is underway and will be finished by October 1990. Construction work for phase II could be started and completed in fiscal year 1991.

3. Question: Will the $1,508,000 requested in the FY 91 budget complete all the necessary utility work at the Virginia Kendall unit?

Answer: Yes. Based on the current cost estimates which have been prepared by the Denver Service Center.

SOIL EROSION

4. Question: Last year we discussed the problem of soil erosion at Cuyahoga and you indicated that the recreation area has 10 major disturbed sites in addition to the Krejci Dump site that merit restoration. For the record provide the details on how much each of these sites would cost to restore.

Answer: The major disturbed sites and the estimated cost to restore are: Snowville Quarry, $905,000; Dover Hill, $396,000; Viny/Ipsaro, $273,000; Terra Vista, $210,000; Abandoned Subdivision Roads, $98,000; Akron-Peninsula Quarry, $21,000; Tinkers Creek Trail, $14,000; and Hydraulic Press Brick, $3,500,000.

5. Question: You also indicated that numerous smaller disturbed sites also merit restoration and cleanup. What would be the total cost of restoration cleanup of these sites?

Answer: The total cost for cleanup of numerous small disturbed sites is estimated at $700,000.

6. Question: If budget constraints were not an issue how much money could you use in fiscal year 91 for erosion control in Cuyahoga?

Answer: If funds were available in fiscal year 1991, the recreation area could use $905,000 to restore Snowville Quarry, as plans and construction drawings are scheduled for completion in fiscal year 1990. Snowville Quarry is the largest and most costly disturbed site requiring restoration and is visible from many locations in the area, including headquarters, Highland Road, Snowville Road, and Riverview Road. In addition, plans and specifications will be ready in fiscal year 1990 to allow restoration work in 1991 of up to $100,000 in small disturbed sites.

PLUGGING UNSAFE OIL AND GAS WELLS

7. Question: Your response further indicated the additional oil and gas wells required plugging "as soon as possible." What is the status of this effort and what would the total cost be to plug these wells?

Answer: There are five remaining oil and gas wells that the recreation area must plug. These five wells are over and above the nine wells that are being plugged in fiscal year 1990. The cost estimate for plugging the remaining five wells on hand is $140,000. Additional wells will become National Park Service responsibility to plug as retentions and life estates vest in the park.

8. Question: If budget constraints were not an issue, how much money could you spend in FY 91 for oil and gas well plugging?

Answer: Plans and specifications would have to be written in fiscal year 1991 to plug the remaining five wells, and $140,000 could be successfully obligated in fiscal year 1991, with contract completion in fiscal year 1991 or fiscal year 1992.

9. Question: Do you consider the oil and gas wells in Cuyahoga a health and safety problem?

Answer: There has been drilling for oil and gas in the area since 1900 or earlier. Most of these earlier producing wells are considered depleted, inactive, and presumed to be nonproductive. These wells can leak gas under varying pressures, causing a potential fire and explosion hazard. The wells can leak unrefined liquids that include oil and brine, which could possibly harm vegetation and wildlife. The brine can include heavy metals, as well as high concentrations of various salts, that may contaminate the natural environment. For these reasons, these wells are considered a "potential" health and safety problem.

LOCKTENDER'S HOUSE

10. Question: The Locktender's House was officially dedicated in December. The visitor center is intended to interpret the canal locking system, the structure itself and the overall theme of the Valley. Has sufficient funding been provided for these interpretive aspects, including the audiovisual theater?

Answer: Yes. Sufficient funds are available to provide for the interpretative program.

OHIO AND ERIE CANAL TOWPATH

11. Question: Last year $2,682,000 was provided for the Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath construction. What is the status of this project? How much money would be required in FY 91 to continue work on towpath development? When is the towpath expected to be open for public use?

Answer: The project is underway. Planning and design work commenced in FY 1989, and construction was begun on April 18, 1990. An amount of $1,960,000 is needed in FY 1991 to complete the development, including wayside interpretive exhibits, trailhead parking areas, and other support facilities. The Towpath Trail is expected to be open in its entirety by fall in 1992. It is anticipated that segments will be available for use when they are completed. The first 2-mile segment now under construction should be open this fall.

12. Question: As I understand it this does not include funds for the restoration and interpretation of canal related features (locks, culverts, and aqueducts) nor trail support facilities (trailheads, parking lots, restrooms, signage, etc.). What is the estimated cost for trail support facilities? Could this work be started in fiscal year 1991?

Answer: This understanding is not entirely correct. The $1,960,000 does include funds for interpretive wayside exhibits and trail support facilities, but does not include funds for preservation work involving the canal prism and canal features such as culverts and locks.

13. Question: What is the estimated cost for the restoration and interpretation of canal related features and when could this work begin?

Answer: The cost of interpretation for the canal related features is also included in the fiscal year 1991 request of $1,960,000 and is approximately $350,000. The cost of stabilization and preservation of canal related features such as locks and parts of the canal prism is estimated at $1,920,000. This work, if funded, could begin in fiscal year 1993. It is important to note, however, that the stabilization and preservation work is not essential for public use of the Towpath Trail.

EVERETT VILLAGE STRUCTURES

14. Question: Last year you indicated that construction funds appropriated in fiscal year 1987 for the adaptive restoration of the Everett village structures had not been obligated. What is the status of that project?

Answer: Approximately 15 percent of the construction funds have been obligated to date. We are currently in the process of hiring a temporary employee to develop a plan for use of the site as an artist's village, to develop an organization to operate such a program, and to design a private sector fundraising effort. The eventual development of Everett Village as a residential arts community will depend on the outcome of these efforts. The remaining construction funds should be obligated by the end of fiscal year 1991.

15. Question: Has a cooperating interest been identified to coordinate the development of the village as an artist in residence community and if not what other alternatives are being explored?

Answer: A cooperating organization has not been identified.

16. Question: Last year you indicated a meeting of key art organizations and institutions was planned for the spring of 1989 to discuss the Everett Village project and to formulate a consortium to develop operations and development strategies. What were the results of the meeting?

Answer: Two such meetings were conducted. While all of the arts organizations in attendance were supportive and expressed interest in participating when the restoration was complete and program underway, none wished to manage the project. The consensus was to hire a temporary coordinator to pursue the matter further as previously mentioned.

STATION ROAD BRIDGE AND DAY USE AREA

17. Question: Last year you indicated that planning for the Station Road bridge was approximately 50 percent completed and that work could be scheduled concurrently with development of the Station Road day-use area as a link to this major trailhead for the Towpath Trail. You also indicated this was a priority in terms of the park's overall trail plans and preservation of historic structures. Has the planning for the Station Road bridge been completed and if so what level of funding is necessary for construction and is this funding available?

Answer: The preliminary investigation of condition and structural analysis of the bridge were completed last year (fiscal year 1989). The final preparation of construction documents for the rehabilitation of the bridge is being handled by the park's civil engineer during this fiscal year (fiscal year 1990). Partial funding is included in the estimate for the Towpath Trail project. An additional $458,500 would be required for rehabilitation of the bridge.

18. Question: What is the status of the Station Road Day Use Area project: How much would it cost, and what is its relationship to the Towpath Trail?

Answer: Conceptual planning and cost estimating of the Station Road Day Use Area/Trailhead were completed in 1988. Coordination with Cleveland Metroparks System for implementation has been ongoing since that time. Estimated cost for this development is $410,000, which is included in the fiscal year 1991 $1.96 million Towpath Trail project. This project when completed would serve as a key link between the northern and southern portions of the area for trail and river users.

OLD CARRIAGE TRAILS

19. Question: What is the status of the Old Carriage Trails project?

Answer: The trails are essentially complete with only some minor treadway repair needed. Official opening of the trail will be delayed until the Towpath Trail in this area, used to access the Old Carriage Trail, is complete.

KENDALL LOOP AND RIVER CORRIDOR TRAILS

20. Question: Funding was provided in fiscal year 1987 to plan the Kendall Loop and River Corridor Trails. Planning for the River Corridor Trails was delayed pending the outcome of State Issue Two funding. What is the status of the current status of the River Corridor Trails project?

Answer: The park has been working with the County Engineer's Office to begin preliminary planning for Riverview Road. This will include paved bike shoulders on both sides. As yet, no Issue two funding has been secured for construction.

21. Question: Has planning been completed on the Kendall Loop and if so what is the estimated construction costs of this project and is it a priority for the park?

Answer: No, but planning for a link of this loop; namely, the Gateway Trail will be a priority once the Towpath Trail is complete. Gateway will serve as an all important link between two major multipurpose trails, the Towpath Trail, and the Akron-Cleveland Bike and Hike Trail.

RED LOCK TRAIL

22. Question: Construction was scheduled to begin last summer on the Red Lock Trail head. What is the status of that project?

Answer: Project completion of Red Lock Trailhead by contractor is set for May 15, 1990. Contractor is currently on schedule to complete the project by the aforementioned date.

KREJCI DUMP

23. Question: What is the status of the cleanup efforts at the Krejci Dump Site in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area?

Answer: Emergency stabilization of hazardous material was completed in January, 1989. Removal of hazardous materials and scrap debris has begun. All that remains on the east side is hazardous soil stockpile removal, fence removal, and site restoration by grading, seeding, and fertilizing. Still required on the west side are: drum disposal, hazardous soil disposal, analytical work, scrap removal, capping the landfill with clay, fence removal, and final site restoration.

The National Park Service has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation to manage the cleanup. The Environmental Protection Agency is no longer involved with the project. Planning and testing of toxic materials are underway. The Bureau of Reclamation will be performing an onsite survey and doing geophysics work starting in May 1990. This information will be used in developing a cleanup monitoring plan. They are also negotiating with their contractor for characterizing the remaining wastes to determine disposal alternatives. Disposal will then be implemented, and design of the landfill cap can be done, if approved.

The next phase of removing toxics from the site will commence in fiscal year 1991. The Bureau of Reclamation is preparing the engineering study.

24. Question: Of the $8.5 million appropriated for cleanup of the Krejci Dump Site, how much can be obligated in fiscal year 1990?

Answer: The $4.5 million appropriated in fiscal year 1989 has been obligated. It is anticipated that the $3,953,000 available after sequestration will be obligated in fiscal year 1990.

25. Question: Of the $6.8 million requested in the President's fiscal year 1991 budget, how much can realistically be obligated in fiscal year 1991, inclusive of anticipated fiscal year 1990 carryover monies?

Answer: We expect to be able to obligate all of the $6.8 million requested in the fiscal year 1991 budget, during fiscal year 1991.

26. Question: How much money will be needed to complete the project in fiscal year 92 and beyond?

Answer: Funds requested in fiscal year 1991, based on available cost estimates, are expected to complete the cleanup. However, because of the nature of this project, cost estimates can change on an almost daily basis as the work progresses. One item which could considerably increase the funding needed to complete this project would be the State of Ohio not allowing us to "cap" the area. In addition, the cost estimates associated with each of the recommended alternatives in the engineering study vary a great deal. Updated cost estimates will be available once the Bureau of Reclamation has completed the study.

ABANDONED STRUCTURES

27. Question: How much money would be needed in fiscal year 1991 to eliminate the backlog of abandoned structures awaiting demolition?

Answer: It will take $400,000 in fiscal year 1991 to remove the existing backlog of abandoned structures from Cuyahoga Valley.

28. Question: How many such structures are there in the park?

Answer: At the present time, there are 73 structures that need to be removed from the recreation area. Fourteen of these are former commercial buildings which will require large construction-type equipment to remove.

29. Question: Do these structures constitute safety hazards or other problems and is this an ongoing problem?

Answer: These structures are in various stages of deterioration and may be hazardous. They also have the potential to be fire hazards. Because of their unsightly appearance, they are a constant irritant to the local residents and community leaders. In future years, the Service will be faced with the task of demolishing structures which the Government has acquired but has not taken possession of at the present time.

BOSTON COMPANY STORE

30. Question: What are your plans for use of the Boston Company Store?

Answer: The Boston Company Store will be adaptively restored as a Canal Museum.

31. Question: Has planning started on this project?

Answer: No planning has yet commenced for this project other than preliminary cost estimates.

32. Question: Is a Historic Structure Report currently programmed?

Answer: Preliminary historic research and data collection have been done by the Division of Technical Assistance and Professional Services at the area.

The Historic Structures Report is listed as priority 11 on the park's Outline of Planning Requirements. This project is not currently programmed.

OAK HILL ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTER

33. Question: $350,000 was provided for the Oak Hill Environmental Education Center in FY 90. What is the status of that project?

Answer: Planning work is underway with an architectural and engineering contract under the direction of the NPS service center in Denver. The funds were initially directed towards the water and sewer element of the project but are now being used to accomplish planning and design work for the entire Environmental Education Center project including water and sewer. This planning work should stimulate the fundraising effort for the Environmental Education Center.

34. Question: What is the status of the private fundraising efforts for this facility?

Answer: To date, $783,000 has been raised. A total of $774,900 remains to be raised. Grant requests are still pending with four area foundations. The Service is optimistic about having all funds in hand by June 1990.

CONSTRUCTION PRIORITIES

35. Question: For the record, please provide a priority listing of construction and development projects proposed for Cuyahoga and the estimated costs of each project?

Answer: Following are the highest priority construction/development projects for Cuyahoga Valley.

Priority	Title	Fiscal Year 1991 $ Estimate (in thousands)
1	Restore Krejci Dump Site	6,800.0
2	Rehabilitate Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath	1,960.0
3	Repair Tracks and Bridges on Historic Valley Railway	851.5
4	Remove Abandoned Structures, Septic Systems, and Wells	400.1
5	Rehabilitate Water and Sewer Systems at Virginia Kendall Unit	1,500.0
6	Rehabilitate Station Road Bridge	459.0
7	Restore Adaptively Boston Company Store	2,086.0
8	Complete Development, Happy Days Visitor Center	1,358.5
9	Restore Snowville Quarry Site	905.2
10	Reconstruct and Realign Riverview Road	6,500.2
	Total	22,820.5

OPERATIONS BUDGET

36. Question: You are requesting increases for the National Park Service for operations in three categories, new units, expanding parks and those which have experienced an "erosion" of their park operating base. Cuyahoga would appear to clearly fit into the definition of the expanding parks given the increases in visitation, and additional land base and increased development over the last decade, and could qualify for the "erosion" category. Why is Cuyahoga not included in the parks receiving operations increases?

Answer: Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area could be included as part of either the expanding or eroding categories. However, given the level of funding requested, all park and Regional increases could not be included in the President's fiscal year 1991 request.

37. Question: What level of increase would be necessary to offset the budget impacts of land acquisition, new park development, increasing visitation and inflation over the last decade?

Answer: An additional $600,000 would maintain an optimal level of resource protection, visitor service, and preventive maintenance. Since 1983, Federal acreage has increased by 13 percent, the number of structures maintained by 19 percent, visitation by 20 percent, and trail mileage maintained by 111 percent. Besides additional facilities and responsibilities, Cuyahoga Valley has experienced an erosion of the purchasing power of its annual operating base due to inflation.

38. Question: Lacking an operating increase, what programs will be reduced or eliminated in fiscal year 91 and future budget years?

Answer: Fiscal year 1991 is a critical year because of the new facilities that will be in operation, such as the Old Carriage Trails, the Brandywine Falls overlook, and the Towpath Trail. The park will provide adequate resource and visitor protection and maintenance at these newly developed visitor use areas. These new responsibilities might affect the park's other operations and could lead to the reduction of services at other visitor use areas, the elimination of the cultural arts program including the Cuyahoga Valley Festival, the reduction of the communications and dispatch center to daytime operation only, and the cancelling of the Junior Ranger program.

LAND ACQUISITION

39. Question: What is the status of land acquisition in the park?

Answer: Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area contains a total of 32,438 acres. To date, a total of $104,957,245 has been appropriated for land acquisition. Through fiscal year 1989, 892 tracts containing 12,233 acres of privately owned land have been purchased. With funds available for fiscal year 1990, totaling $6,258,707, an additional 45 tracts containing 825 acres are expected to be acquired.

40. Question: How much remains to be acquired and what is the estimated cost to complete acquisition?

Answer: As of December 31, 1989, 7,795 acres are privately owned. In accordance with the recommendations of the Land Protection Plan of the area, 468 tracts containing 3,882 acres of privately owned land have been identified for acquisition after fiscal year 1990. The cost to complete the acquisition program has not been determined.

41. Question: How much money is needed in FY 91 to continue the land acquisition program at Cuyahoga?

Answer: None is needed. The unobligated balance of funds as of March 31, 1990 is $3.4 million. This amount is sufficient to accommodate any land acquisition requirements at Cuyahoga Valley in fiscal year 1991.

42. Question: Your budget included funding for land acquisition at Cuyahoga last year but no money is included this year. As I understand it the criteria have not changed substantially from last year. If that is the case why was funding for land acquisition at Cuyahoga not included in the FY 91 budget?

Answer: The fiscal year 1991 budget request totals $76,853,000. The areas for which funds are requested placed higher on the Departmental Criteria Ranking than Cuyahoga Valley, with the exception of National Park of American Samoa, Everglades National Park, and Petroglyph National Monument.

43. Question: I get further confused when I look at your priority rankings. Applying your criteria, Cuyahoga is ranked 99th and yet a project ranked 215th, Samoa National Park and two unranked projects, Petroglyph National Monument in New Mexico -- which is not even authorized -- and the Everglades are all funded. Could you explain this?

Answer: Public Law 100-571, dated October 31, 1988, authorized the Secretary to enter into a lease agreement with the Governor of American Samoa for lands and waters that will comprise the National Park of American Samoa. The act requires that, if the amount of the lease payments is not agreed upon within 1 year of enactment, the Secretary make monthly payments of $25,000 into an escrow account until the full value of the lease payments is agreed to and deposited. A lease agreement has not yet been finalized. Funds appropriated for fiscal year 1991 will be used for the required payments into the escrow account.

It is expected that Petroglyph National Monument will be authorized by Congress this year to protect the more than 15,000 documented prehistoric and historic petroglyphs located near Albuquerque, New Mexico. After the monument is authorized, the fiscal year 1990 appropriation of $1 million will be used to order title and appraisals and to commence the acquisition of a portion of the 1,823 acres owned by Westland Development Co., Inc. Funds requested for fiscal year 1991 are needed for the acquisition of the Westland Development property to prevent damage to the petroglyphs.

Public Law 101-229, dated December 13, 1989, authorized the addition to Everglades National Park of 107,600 acres needed to limit further losses suffered by the park due to habitat destruction and to preserve the natural water flow patterns that are critical for survival of the park. The fiscal year 1991 budget request includes $7,500,000 to acquire approximately 5,000 acres needed to maintain the natural hydrologic conditions in the park. The need for funds is critical because the acquisition program is to be coordinated with construction modifications to the Central and Southern Florida Project. It was determined that these three acquisition projects were of higher priority because of their urgent nature.

44. Question: How do your criteria differ from the Park Service's own priority ranking because under their ranking system, Cuyahoga ranked third.

Answer: The National Park Service system emphasizes recreational opportunities, acquisitions with threatened resources and projects which can soon be obligated. The Criteria Ranking for Land and Water Conservation Fund Acquisition Projects places high priority on providing recreation near highly populated areas, protecting endangered species, wetlands and other natural resources, and allows the bureaus to place additional weight on their priority projects. Consequently, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area is assigned a somewhat lower priority.

VALLEY RAILROAD

45. Question: What is the status of excursion rail passenger service in the Cuyahoga Valley?

Answer: Since May 1989, a cooperative agreement has been in effect between the Park Service and the Cuyahoga Valley Preservation and Scenic Railway Association that operates the excursion rail passenger service in Cuyahoga Valley.

46. Question: How does the Park Service intend to maintain tracks and bridges utilized by the train?

Answer: Routine maintenance of the track and right-of-way is handled by the Cuyahoga Valley Preservation and Scenic Railway Association in accordance with terms of the cooperative agreement. More involved repair work and replacement of bridges or culverts will be the responsibility of the Park Service.

47. Question: Is money needed in FY 91 to analyze and repair track and bridge structures?

Answer: Funding of $851,500 could be utilized in fiscal year 1991 for bridge inspections and analysis, as well as repair of bridge structures.

48. Question: Are any of these structures currently considered unsafe?

Answer: One bridge leading into downtown Akron cannot be used until repairs are made. Closure of this bridge may require that service in 1990 be limited to the area of the park between Rockside Road and Hale Farm. This matter is currently under review.

49. Question: Can the Valley Railroad operate passenger services between Rockside Road and downtown Cleveland?

Answer: At the present time, no passenger rail service exists between Rockside Road and downtown Cleveland. Future plans call for a coordinated effort among the Park Service, Cuyahoga Valley Preservation and Scenic Railway Association, and other entities to allow for passenger service to Cleveland.

50. **Question: What are the impediments to establishing regular excursion rail service between Cleveland and Akron?**

Answer: In order to link the existing service area between Akron and Rockside Road into downtown Cleveland, an agreement with the CSX Railroad, owners of the track between Rockside Road and the Terminal Tower complex, is needed. This would likely take the form of a "track rights agreement." If CSX is agreeable to this approach, funds will be needed to upgrade existing trackage to passenger service standards, requiring an estimated $900,000 in Federal money.

OHIO AND ERIE CANAL CORRIDOR

51. Question: What is the status of corridor planning?

Answer: An extensive grass-roots effort is underway to encourage proper economic development of the historic Ohio and Erie Canal corridor consistent with protection of natural values and historic features and development of recreational opportunities. In addition to a major Park Service commitment to develop the Towpath Trail within Cuyahoga Valley, public support is being spearheaded by two not-for-profit organizations: the North Cuyahoga Valley, Inc., for the area north of the park and the Ohio and Erie Canal Corridor Coalition for the area south of the park. Both groups are involved in the inventory of corridor resources and developing plans to establish a continuous physical linkage along or near the 65-mile canal corridor. This may consist of a multiuse trail, water routes, and excursion passenger rail connections. A National Park Service planner is providing full-time coordination and technical assistance support for the corridor planning effort.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT

52. Question: Last year you indicated that $20,000 per year is needed for helicopter flight time to detect marijuana fields in the Cuyahoga Valley. How much money is included in your fiscal year 91 budget for this activity?

Answer: In fiscal year 1990, the park was allotted a total of $37,000 in special drug enforcement initiative funding, including $27,000 for salary and related expenses and $10,000 in support or project funding. The park spent $5,000 for helicopter support in fiscal year 1990.

In addition, the Region was allotted a total of $40,000 in FY 1990 from the drug enforcement funding, including $15,000 for Regionwide training, $15,000 for Regional equipment purchases of project funding, and $10,000 for other support to parks not directly funded.

The distribution of the fiscal year 1991 program by specific park area has not yet been decided. The distribution will be made based on a review of a survey of needs identified by individual park managers. Although the distribution of available funds is subject to change based on overall priorities, it is expected that Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area will receive at least the same level of funds in fiscal year 1991 that it received in fiscal year 1990.

LANDFILL

53. Question: Last year you indicated that the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency had denied application for a permit to install a sanitary landfill within the park, but that the decision may be appealed. Has the

decision been appealed and if so what is the status?

Answer: Yes, the decision by the Director of Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has been appealed to the Ohio Environmental Board of Review. A decision is expected later this year.

PERRY'S VICTORY AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE MEMORIAL

54. Question: I have received photographs of a proposed Visitor Center for Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial. What are the Park Service's plans with respect to the construction of the visitor center and what are the estimated costs of the project?

Answer: The proposed visitor center is part of a construction project that currently ranks as the National Park Service's priority 118, with estimated construction cost of $7.6 million. Planning and design work would cost an additional 20 percent of the construction estimate. Because of higher priorities, no work is anticipated being done on this project in the next several years.

JAMES A. GARFIELD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

55. Question: What is the status of the rehabilitation of this site?

Answer: The Tenant House, a historic structure utilized for housing the site manager, has been preserved on the exterior and the interior has been rehabilitated to bring it to code. Insect infestations have been removed from the main house and the Campaign house. Repairs to the exterior siding of the main house have been accomplished. A boundary survey has been performed, a topographical map of the site prepared, and a boundary fence has been constructed. The historic structure report for the main house is nearing completion. Studies to support design for structural strengthening, site and building drainage, handicapped accessibility, mechanical and electrical mechanical systems for the main house; studies for restoration of the carriage house and entrance road; and a study for restoration of the grounds should begin in fiscal year 1990.

56. Question: How much money will be required to implement the recommendations of the General Management Plan for this site, and how should this project be phased?

Answer: Current estimates for implementing the General Management Plan for this site are $10,736,000. The phasing of this project breaks down as follows:

Phase 1 - $494,000

Complete Historic Structure Report for Main House
Perform Title I (Pre-design) Studies under Contract
Contract for Historic Structure Report for the Carriage House
Begin Interpretive Prospectus
Field Work for Archeological Work to Support Construction and Grounds Restoration

Phase 2 - $3,738,000

Complete Title II (Construction design) Documents for Structural Stabilization of the Main House, Carriage House, and Site Work
Contract Structural Stabilization and Site Work for the Main House
Contract Restoration and Rehabilitation of the Carriage House
Perform Laboratory Analysis, Prepare Report, and Monitor for Archeological Remains during Construction Activity
Perform Studies and Prepare Plans for Carriage House Interpretation
Perform Studies and Prepare Plans for Furnishing for the Main House and the Campaign House
Production of Historic Furnishings for the Main House and the Carriage House
Prepare Collection Scope and Management Plan, Move and Store Existing Collections to a Storage Facility during the Construction Period
Accession, Catalog, and Perform Conservation Treatment on Collection

Phase 3 - $1,065,000

Complete Title II (Construction design) documents for the Main House
Produce Exhibits and Other Interpretive Media

Phase 4 - $4,718,000

Contract Title I and Title II Services for Remaining Outbuildings, including Campaign House
Contract for Restoration of the Main House.

Phase 5 - $721,000

Prepare Historic Structure Preservation Guides for all Structures and Maintenance Guides for Furnishings and Exhibits
Contract Construction for Outbuildings

SAXTON HOUSE

57. Question: What is the status of the acquisition of the Saxton House?

Answer: Representatives of the Midwest Regional Office and Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area met with interested community leaders in December 1989 to discuss potential Federal acquisition of the house. Agreement was reached that the Service should proceed with the appraisal of the property. The Midwest Regional Office is currently working on the appraisal. The Service intends to meet with the building owner and representatives of the community in late spring to discuss future action

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

58. Question: What is the status of the appraisals on the Manassas National Battlefield Park that were required as a result of the legislative taking enacted by Congress in 1988?

Answer: On November 10, 1988, Public Law 100-647 authorized a boundary change at Manassas National Battlefield Park and transferred title to all land added by the boundary change to the Federal Government by a legislative taking. A total of approximately 600 acres was added to the park. The legislative taking included three large properties owned by developers and three residential tracts. Payment for the legislative taking will be derived from the Claims and Judgments account within the Department of Justice appropriations. On the date of taking no funds were deposited for the taking since just compensation had not been determined.

All three of the small residential tracts have been appraised and negotiations with the owners have begun. One tract (Saxer) has been settled for $230,000, while negotiators continue to seek settlement on the other two tracts (Peterson and Edwards).

Appraisals have been obtained for two of the larger properties: a 135-acre tract owned by William Center Limited Partnership and 15 acres owned by Northern Virginia Homes. Two independent appraisals were obtained for each of the properties. One appraisal has indicated a total value of $26 million for the tracts, while the other indicates a total value of $22,212,000. Negotiations are continuing and a settlement is soon expected. The third large property known as the Hazel/Peterson tract (392 acres) is owned by York Limited Partnership. The appraisal of the property is expected to be completed in 30 to 45 days. Meanwhile, negotiations with the owners have begun. Remaining to be appraised is an easement owned by Virginia Electric Power Company.

59. Question: Could you identify for the record any money in your fiscal year 91 budget that was included as a result of the taking?

Answer: The fiscal year 1991 budget request does not specifically include any funds for acquisition at Manassas National Battlefield Park. Payment for the legislative taking will be derived from the Department of Justice's Claims and Judgments account fund

60. Question: What additional expenses have been accrued to date as a result of the taking?

Answer: The total cost of title, appraisals, and relocation related to the legislative taking is to be covered from available funds previously appropriated for the Service's land acquisition program. These expenses are expected to total approximately $290,000.

WILLIAMSPORT PRESERVATION TRAINING CENTER

61. Question: Let me preface my questions on this topic with a statement of my disappointment in the way the Park Service has handled this matter. As I am sure you recall the House and the Senate had differing ideas as to what should be done with the Williamsport complex. We all agreed that it needed to be relocated given its current location within a floodplain. In fact we reached a very amicable agreement to direct the Park Service to report to the Committees:

"on the advisability of consolidating the Williamsport Training Center activities with other related activities of the Service, on the need to enhance or expand the activities and to incorporate new initiatives, and on a suitable location or locations for these activities near Williamsport or elsewhere."

The Park Service was to report to the Committees by March 1, however, an extension was requested. I learned sometime after that, however, that Senator Byrd's office had requested and been given a copy of the draft report. No such copy was provided to my office. When I did receive a copy of the draft, dated March 12, not from the Park Service, I was further dismayed and do not believe we can accept any recommendation from the team that prepared this report.

I will highlight a few examples. On the cover page it says: "1990 Senate Appropriations Directive" this "mistake" is repeated throughout the draft.

On page 1 reading the directive from the conference report, your report refers to a suitable location whereas the Conference report language specified "or locations." Then we turn to the team drafting the study. The team leader is the Staff Curator for the Harpers Ferry Center. No one from the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area is on the team. Moreover, no one even contacted the park for their input during the formulation of this report.

How can you expect your report to have any credibility as being objective given these facts?

Answer: The National Park Service apologizes for not ensuring Congressman Regula's office was provided with an early draft of the report. The draft provided to Senator Byrd's office had been requested by the Senate Appropriations Committee staff.

The final draft report, which has been submitted to the National Park Service and the Department for approval, recognizes the correct terminology and refers to the "appropriations committees" throughout the report.

62. Question: As I read Appendix B on Proposed Locations in terms of accommodations, some details were provided with respect to accommodations at the Harpers Ferry location whereas with respect to all other locations the report merely says that the staff will identify a site or sites for the Center. Do you think you could have had more details about possible facilities if you had contacted the people at Cuyahoga and the other sites for that matter?

Answer: The Manager of the Harpers Ferry Center had visited Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area prior to the start of the study. One of the reasons for the visit was to look for possible sites for a preservation training center. During the visit, the Everett Village was examined for its suitablility. Individual members of the team had also previously visited Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area and felt they could vouch for the appropriateness of the location. At least one member of the team had visited each of the considered sites in the report and the Harpers Ferry Center Manager had visited all of the sites in the study.

63. Question: I was fascinated by your report on the colleges that are located within a reasonable distance of Harpers Ferry. Exactly how far are the University of Virginia and James Madison University from Harpers Ferry?

Answer: The University of Virginia is about 125 miles from Harpers Ferry; James Madison University is about 100 miles. There are no full universities located within a 25-mile radius of Harpers Ferry, hence the need to cite schools more distant. The closest university with a program in historic preservation is the University of Maryland, located about 75 miles from Harpers Ferry. Shepherd College in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, is approximately 7 miles from Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

64. Question: For Cuyahoga only schools within 25 miles were listed. Could you please identify all the colleges and universities that are within the same distance of Cuyahoga as those cited for Harpers Ferry?

Answer: Many fine colleges and universities are located within a radius of Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. In addition to those mentioned in the report, others include the University of Toledo, Bowling Green State University, Findlay College, Heidelberg College, Oberlin College, Otterbein College, Denison University, College of Wooster, Mt. Union College, Youngstown State University, Wheeling College, Muskingum College, and Ohio State University.

Because three first-rate universities are located so near to Cuyahoga, the team thought it redundant to cite other universities more distant.

65. Question: According to your report Cuyahoga is within 750 miles of the greatest number of NPS resources needing care. How many resources would you estimate are within that range?

Answer: In 1987 the Service conducted a survey of structures needing care. The report of the survey lists structures by region, significance, and condition and, by inference, warranting the highest priority for attention, about 575 are located within 750 miles of Cuyahoga. This number is approximate but includes all structures within the North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, National Capital, and Midwest Regions, and 50 percent of structures in the Southeast Region.

66. Question: Harpers Ferry is within 300 miles of many Park Service sites needing care. Wouldn't it be better to pick a range, say 500 miles, and identify how many resources are within that range for each facility. Please do so for the record.

Answer: The approximate number of structures of national or contributing significance in poor condition within 500 miles of each facility is:

Area	Number of Structures
Monocacy National Battlefield (Frederick, Maryland)	545
Cuyahoga Valley NRA (Cleveland/Akron, Ohio)	477
Golden Gate NRA (San Francisco, California)	140
America's Industrial Heritage Park (Altoona, Pennsylvania)	495
Steamtown NHS (Scranton, Pennsylvania)	495
Harpers Ferry NHP (Harpers Ferry, West Virginia)	545

67. Question: You say that the siting at Cuyahoga is adequate but not ideal. Please explain.

Answer: This comment that the siting is adequate but not ideal was made in regard to the site's proximity to National Park Service resources that need care. An ideal site for a historic preservation training center would be one that is within easy commuting distance of a large number of structures needing historic preservation. The restoration specialist trainees, tools, equipment, materials, and crews are generally trucked to the project sites. Vehicular travel is the most frequent mode; air travel is used less often.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

68. Question: What is the status of the report on alternative financing methods for the rehabilitation of individual houses at the Martin Luther King, Jr. site that was requested by the Conference Committee last year?

Answer: The following is a list of programs that appear to offer the most potential for meeting the objective: Urban Residential Finance Authority, Housing Enterprise Zones by City/County Ordinance, Historic Preservation Tax Incentive, Georgia Residential Finance Authority, City of Atlanta Block Grant Funds, Historic District Development Corporation, Housing and Urban Development, Community Investment Fund. It is to be noted that the only program the Service has worked with to successfully rehabilitate Service-owned structures is the Historic District Development Corporation. The outlook for involvement and commitment to rehabilitation is uncertain since most of these programs are Federal, Federally funded, or aimed primarily at private property owners. Discussions with the various program officials are being pursued, but the Service is not optimistic about the final result.

69. Question: According to the King Center visitation to the Martin Luther King Site is actually being grossly underestimated because of Park regulations that do not permit counting of visitors to the King Center, the Freedom Hall complex, the Birth Home and the Ebenezer Baptist Church. Could you comment on this matter and what could be done to better estimate actual visitors to the area?

Answer: The Service concedes a difference in the visitor count between the King Center and park, but cites the following observations and operational constraints:

Staffing does not allow the conducting of a 24 hour visitor count of any park facility. The official count is made during normal visiting hours, which are essentially 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily.

Visitors are counted visually, using a formula developed between the park and the Denver Service Center's Statistical Branch Unit. The Service is aware that visitors are on the grounds of the King Center at all hours of the day and that Dr. King's birth home is viewed at all hours of the day.

The King Center conducts numerous activities and programs during evenings and other times when a count by park staff is not feasible. The Center also bolsters its count by adding events and activities that are held elsewhere. For example, the National Holiday Observance and Parade figures are used in the Center's count.

Realizing there is a difference in the visitor count and counting procedures between the park and the King Center, the park initiated a contract for the installation of an electric-eye beam to be located strategically for counting visitors at night or times when park staff shortages dictate priorities other than counting visitors. Installation is being delayed, pending a decision on the best location of the device by the King Center. In addition, the King Center now provides the park with attendance figures following each known event at the Center. The King Center also now receives a copy of the park's monthly visitor report.

70. Question: The Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site Advisory Commission is scheduled to terminate in October of this year. The Historic District Advisory Commission has made a series of recommendations for extension of and changes to the Commission. Coretta Scott King has written me supporting these recommendations and I would like to submit them for the record and get your comments.

Answer: At the last meeting of the Advisory Commission on April 11, 1990, the Commission unanimously agreed to formally seek a 5-year extension from the Secretary of the Interior. This extension will not require any changes to the Commission or the park's existing legislation. The Commission has also developed an Action Plan, which outlines goals and specific action items for the Commission to address and implement if they are extended. The Secretary should receive the Commission's letter and the Action Plan by the end of April or early May 1990.

Since we have not received a copy of Mrs. King's letter which supports the extension of the Commission, as well as changes to the Commission, we cannot comment on these recommendations. We have requested a copy of the letter, and upon receipt we will provide our comments to you.

AUDIT OF THE OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

71. Question: I have received a letter from the Park Service concerning system-wide problems cited in the June 30, 1988, audit of the Ohio Historic Preservation office informing me that a special condition was placed on the 1990 grant to focus attention on the overall financial management system and the proper accounting for matching share. What is the current status of this problem and is the state cooperating to resolve this problem?

Answer: The State of Ohio is not actively involved in this matter because the recipient of grant funds is the Ohio Historical Society, a nonprofit organization, not an Executive Branch agency. To date, the Ohio Historical Society has begun to resolve the problems by hiring a consultant to develop an indirect rate proposal which, when approved by the Department of the Interior Inspector General's audit review office, will simplify the accounting for matching share. The special condition for the 1990 grant requires documentation to be sent for review by December 31, 1990.

NATIONAL AFRO-AMERICAN MUSEUM AND CULTURAL CENTER

72. Question: The Subcommittee has received a request for $24 5 million in construction funds for the National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center at Wilberforce, Ohio. Based on a 1976 congressional directive, (PL 96-430) the Park Service prepared a feasibility study for a National Museum of Afro-American History. Could you briefly summarize that study and what is your reaction to this request and under what authority could you pursue such a construction project?

Answer: The National Park Service was directed by Public Law 94-518 (October 17, 1976), to conduct a feasibility/suitability study of establishing a National Museum of Afro-American History and Culture at or near Wilberforce, Ohio. The study was conducted in 1977-1978, with the National Park Service concluding it would be both feasible and suitable to establish a Museum of Afro-American History and Culture at Wilberforce, Ohio.

The study was followed by passage of Public Law 96-430 which in part established the National Afro-American History and Culture Commission. The Commission's charge is to recommend to the President of the United States and Congress the role of the Federal Government in establishing the museum.

An 88-acre site has been selected for the museum at the old Wilberforce University Campus and purchased by the State of Ohio. A building design has been selected. We understand that a portion of the museum has been built and opened in April 1988, funded by the State of Ohio. The Park Service has had no recent involvement with the museum.

In commenting on Senate Report 3419 , which was the vehicle for passing Public Law 94-518, the Department of the Interior took a strong position in opposition to the National Park Service being involved in museum operations. In a letter dated July 23, 1976, to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the Department stated that the proper role for the Park Service is "...interpreting specific historic sites..." We believe this remains the appropriate role for the Service.

Since the Park Service is not and will not be involved in operating the museum, it would seem logical that any Federal financial assistance for museum construction should not come from the Park Service budget.

If Congress appropriates funds for the National Park Service to pursue such a construction project, that would serve as our authority.

NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARK PROGRAM

73. Question: I am sure you are aware of the controversy that has arisen over Park Service's National Natural Landmark Program. I am referring to a March 5, 1990 article in the Washington Times "Secret targets of landmark stealth?" and subsequent testimony before this subcommittee. The gist of the complaint is that the Park Service is not adequately notifying potential designees and that the program is not as intended a voluntary designation. Could you describe how this program works?

Answer: Ecological and geological theme studies of the 33 natural regions of the United States, generally completed by qualified university scientists, have produced an inventory of approximately 3,000 potential sites for further evaluation. Additional sites can also be added through the initial recommendation of outside groups or individuals.

The Service then contracts with other scientists to conduct onsite evaluations of those sites which are ranked highly in the theme studies or from other recommendations. The evaluations gather more information and comparatively evaluate the site in question against other similar sites, using the National Park Service National Natural Landmark criteria.

Completed onsite evaluation reports are, in most cases, then peer-reviewed by other scientists, then by National Park Service staff. A final judgment is then made by the National Park Service staff, based on all available information on the site, as to whether the site appears to qualify for National Natural Landmark status. Public notice of the determination that the site appears to qualify for designation is placed in the Federal Register for a 60-day comment period.

Following the 60-day comment period, the National Park Service reviews all information on the site to determine if it still qualifies for designation and that all procedural requirements have been met. The Director then nominates those sites which he believes are qualified to the Secretary of the Interior for designation. Areas which the Secretary designates as National Natural Landmarks are listed on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks.

74. Question: What is the Park Service policy with respect to notifying land owners that their property is under consideration for landmark status?

Answer: Under current program regulations, owners of sites being considered for status should be contacted at three points in the process. Prior to the onsite evaluation, owners are notified that the area is being considered for study for possible designation. When the National Park Service has determined, following the review of the onsite evaluation, that the site appears to qualify for designation, the owners are notified again. In addition, written notice is given to State officials, Congressional representatives, and other individuals or organizations that have expressed interest in the site. In addition, a general public notice of the proposed action is placed in the Federal Register for a 60-day comment period.

When the Secretary designates a site as a National Natural Landmark, owners are notified for a third time. The executive of the local government jurisdiction in which the site is located, Governor of the State, Congressional delegation, and other interested individuals and organizations are also notified. In addition, notice of the new designation is included in an update of the National Registry of Natural Landmarks, published in the Federal Register.

75. Question: What affect does this designation have on a property owner's rights?

Answer: The designation of a site as a National Natural Landmark does not change the ownership of a site. It does not dictate the type of intensity of activity that may be undertaken in a landmark. However, Federal agencies are expected to consider the National Natural Landmark under the National Environmental Protection Act compliance, there may be State or local planning or land use implications, and the Secretary is required to provide an annual report (Section 8 Report) to the Congress on damaged or threatened Natural Landmarks.

76. Question: The Times article sites several examples in Maine, New Mexico, Oregon. For the record could you respond to these allegations.

Answer: Because of indications that owners of sites being considered as potential National Natural Landmarks may not have been appropriately notified, such as the situations described in the Washington Times article, National Park Service Director James Ridenour has imposed a 1-year moratorium, effective November 28, 1989, on all activities relating to the processing by the Service of new sites for National Natural Landmark consideration.

The purpose of this moratorium is to allow time to conduct a thorough review of the program, and to make any modifications necessary to its policies, regulations, procedures, or organization. We are particularly concerned that we ensure no sites are processed for consideration unless all landowners involved have been notified and have concurred in the process. As part of this review, the Service will also be identifying and contacting owners of designated National Natural Landmarks to advise them of their rights in the program, and to offer them the opportunity to have their property taken off the National Registry of National Landmarks.

LAND ACQUISITION

77. Question: Testimony before this subcommittee in March brought into question the practice of nonprofit conservation groups, in this case the Conservation Fund, purchasing lands outside of authorized boundaries and then selling the property to the government. The specific case involved Antietam where several farms outside the authorized boundaries of the park were purchased by the Conservation Fund, at the urging of the Park Service, and then subsequently revisions to the General Management Plan to incorporate the areas were presented for public comment. This would seem to me to circumvent the congressional process as well as the public comment process. I would be interested in your response.

Answer: At Antietam National Battlefield, the Conservation Fund has acquired lands in and near the boundary of the battlefield in order to preserve the historical setting and to preclude development similar to that which has threatened other parks that commemorate events related to the Civil War. The Conservation Fund is a private independent group that cannot be precluded from acquiring interests in any lands that they determine to be in need of protection. House Report No. 97-163 recognized that nonprofit conservation organizations "...perform a constructive service, and, to the extent that they can reasonably do so, the land agencies should cooperate with such organizations." In a letter dated January 5, 1989, the Director of the National Park Service lauded the land acquisition efforts of the Conservation Fund at Antietam and expressed the willingness of the Service to accept the donation of the acquired lands. The Service is not presently authorized, however, to purchase any lands owned by the Conservation Fund which lie outside the boundary of Antietam National Battlefield.

The intentions of the Service are to acquire lands inside the battlefield boundary, as identified in the battlefield's Land Protection Plan which was the subject of public hearings and review. Before the Service can purchase lands outside the battlefield boundary, additional legislative authority is required. Any new legislation proposing the addition of lands to the battlefield will be subjected to public review and comment.

In 1983, the Department of the Interior issued guidelines for transactions between nonprofit conservation organizations and Federal agencies. The guidelines require that lands acquired by a Federal agency from a nonprofit conservation organization be located within the boundaries of authorized areas, consistent with existing acquisition authorities, and limited to tracts that the agency has identified for acquisition. Furthermore, the Federal agency should prepare a letter of intent to the nonprofit organization, outlining the land or interest needed, the estimated value, a projection of when the agency intends to acquire the property, and a statement indicating that should the agency decline to purchase the land, disposition of the land by the nonprofit organization is without liability to the Government.

The Director's letter of January 5, 1989, was not the formal letter of intent required by Departmental guidelines, but rather a recognition of the Conservation Fund's unsolicited assistance in the Federal land acquisition program at Antietam National Battlefield. The letter is consistent with the directive of House Report No. 97-164 to cooperate with the nonprofit conservation organizations.

CONCESSIONAIRE FRANCHISE FEES

78. Question: Over past years, we have had a lot of talk about increasing park entrance fees, a concept I have supported. Yet it would appear we have done little in the area of concessionaire franchise fees. An article in the Wall Street Journal reports that the Yosemite concessionaire fee has not been raised since 1963. What is the status of the Department's current review of the concessions policy?

Answer: A report on National Park Service Concessions was completed by a task force in April 1990 and provided to the Secretary. Also in April 1990, the Inspector General issued a report to the Secretary on concessions management in the National Park Service. Both reports are under review within the Department.

79. Question: Do you think it might be useful to take the concessions contract negotiating process out of the Park Service's hands?

Answer: The Park Service does not support concessions contract negotiations being done by other than Park Service personnel.

CONTRACTING PRACTICES

80. Question: A recent Inspector General Report concluded that the National Park Service unduly limited full and open competition in the contract award process by including geographical location limitations in the procurement announcements. In fact the NPS appears to be using the geographical location criterion by itself to prevent firms from outside the Denver area from submitting letters of intent. I find this particularly disturbing since the projects in many cases were located in eastern states. As a result there were no assurances that the Park Service obtained the services of the most qualified firm at fair and reasonable prices. The IG has a further concern about the Park Service awarding contracts without legal review. I have had a long standing concern about government contracting practices and because this limited competition I am interested in what you have done to remedy this situation and why the situation occurred in the first place?

Answer: The National Park Service is working with the Department of the Interior Solicitor's Office and the Inspector General's Office to resolve the differences of opinion on the findings of the Inspector General regarding placing geographic location limitations on architectural and engineering solicitations.

There are varying opinions about the extent to which geographic criteria limit competition, the mechanics of using the criteria, and the completeness of justification documentation. It is noted that all of the solicitations restricted to the Denver area were indefinite quantity assistance contracts and not contracts awarded for specific projects at specific parks.

After discussions with the offices of the Solicitor and Inspector General, it is the intention of the National Park Service to issue a policy statement on this issue to ensure our architectural and engineering contracting procedures and practices are in full compliance with the Brooks bill (Public Law 92-582), Federal Acquisition Regulations, and Comptroller General decisions.

81. Question: The IG indicated that based on the Park Service's response to the report they were unable to resolve the recommendations. What are your plans to address this situation and satisfy the IG's concerns?

Answer: The final audit report has only recently been issued, and a formal response by the National Park Service has not yet been made. The Service, after discussions with the offices of the Solicitor and the Inspector General, will formally respond to the audit.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

82. Question: I continue to be concerned with the deficit Yellowstone faces in meeting the demands of winter operations. Funding was added in fiscal year 1990 which I know only partially meets their requirements. What additional funding is needed in FY 91 to help eliminate this deficit situation?

Answer: An additional $1.1 million in operating funds would allow the park to restore funding to summer operations and to provide for a high quality winter operations program. In addition to the operating shortfall, the park has also identified nonrecurring needs totalling $1 million to provide for two emergency snow vehicles, two snow groomers, rehabilitation of the West Thumb Warming Hut, garages for winter storage and a winter contact station at Old Faithful.

83. Question: It is my recollection that as a part of the Fishing Bridge decision at Yellowstone the selected plan provided for removal of the Fishing Bridge campground and that the Bridge Bay campground would be renovated and a campground reservation system implemented for the park. Replacement of the campsites was to be deferred until the 12 remaining park campgrounds filled to 94 percent capacity for 3 years out of a 5-year period. After the second year of 95 percent occupancy, planning for replacement of the campsites was to have been initiated. Can you tell me what the status of this planning is and if funds are included in this budget to provide for that planning. If not, what kind of planning is needed and what would be the cost for that planning?

Answer: Capacity levels have reached 94 percent over the past 2 years. For 1988, the fire year, this was projected based on high occupancy levels which occurred prior to the outbreak of the major fires We estimate that initial planning for replacement of the Fishing Bridge Campground facility would require $330,000. Of this amount $80,000 would be needed to refine the cumulative effects model because the fires of 1988 altered the habitat availability for the grizzly bear. Another $250,000 would be needed to confirm the findings in the Fishing Bridge Development Concept Plan and Environmental Impact Statement and identify replacement options. These figures do not include design and construction costs after all the replacement sites have been selected. No planning funds for this project are in the budget request because of higher Servicewide development priorities.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSWOMAN NANCY PELOSI

PROGRAM ON ACCESSIBILITY FOR DISABLED PERSONS

Mr. Director, one important initiative of this Congress is to do a better job of providing equal opportunity and equal access for the nation's 43 million persons in this country who are disabled. The National Park Service, because of the nature of the public areas and facilities you manage should be a leader in providing equal accessibility. We, therefore would like to ask you some specific questions in that regard.

1. Question: Does the NPS have an office that specifically deals with accessibility, technical assistance and training?

Answer: The Special Programs and Populations Branch organizationally located under the Associate Director, Operations in Washington, D.C., has responsibility for the management and coordination of the accessibility program of the National Park Service. The functions of this office include policy development, technical assistance, in-service training, and compliance/enforcement.

2. Question: What is the total number of staff positions devoted to this office?

Answer: The office has three full-time accessibility specialists and one secretary.

3. Question: What is the total operating budget, exclusive of salaries, allocated to this office?

Answer: The total operating budget, exclusive of salaries, at the present time is $9,000 annually.

4. Question: Have you conducted any assessments of accessibility problems to determine what you need to do to bring the parks into compliance with the laws and regulations and if so, do you have any estimates on how much it will cost?

Answer: Each of the units of the National Park Service has conducted a comprehensive self evaluation as required by Department of Interior regulations for Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. These evaluations included reviews of all facilities, programs, and services provided and an identification of physical and programmatic access deficiencies. Based on these evaluations it is estimated that the National Park Service could spend between $60 and $100 million to correct existing deficiencies.

5. Question: Is there anything in this budget request to help you appropriately address this issue?

Answer: This budget request includes an increase of $3.8 million in repair and rehabilitation funds, bringing total funding in the program to $34.0 million. It is anticipated that a portion of the program funding will be used to begin to correct the deficiencies identified in our buildings and facilities.

ACCESS TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES FOR EMPLOYEES AND VISITORS WITH DISABILITIES

Visitors to our parks and programs are expecting and demanding access to our nation's cultural and natural treasures, our National Parks and Monuments. Many of these visitors have disabilities that impact the way in which they move or receive and interpret the information and resources available. We see many families with members bridging the life span as they enter the parks, expecting access for all of their group. We see more people who are disabled traveling and living independently, expecting access to employment, facilities and programs. As a result questions are raised and increasing numbers of complaints filed with congressional offices about the lack of access and opportunities in our National Park operated areas.

We understand that Secretary Lujan has issued a comprehensive Equal Opportunity Policy Statement that for the first time includes access to employment and programs for people with disabilities. Several questions arise as how this is implemented within the National Park Service and other Department of Interior agencies.

6. Question: How is the National Park Service committed to providing access to facilities, programs and services for employees and visitors with disabilities including mobility impairments, blindness and visual impairments, deafness and hearing impairments, and learning impairments?

Answer: The National Park Service has demonstrated its commitment to providing access to disabled visitors by the establishment of the Special Programs and Populations Branch, by the development of specific policies and guidelines regarding accessibility, by the provision of technical assistance and in-service education, and by the numerous projects conducted by our park units to increase accessibility to disabled visitors and employees.

7. Question: How is the National Park Service committed to assuring that facilities and services operated by concessionaires and special use groups are also accessible?

Answer: Concessionaires and special use groups providing programs and services to the public on behalf of the National Park Service are also required to comply with accessibility laws and regulations. National Park Service policy and guidelines regarding concession operations emphasize these requirements.

8. Question: Where is there accountability for accessibility to employment, programs and services in the Service? Are performance standards for accessibility included for Directors, Regional Directors, Superintendents, etc.

Answer: All National Park Service managers are required to operate all programs in compliance with existing laws and regulations, including those requiring accessibility. In addition, an Operations Evaluation is conducted for each National Park Service operating unit on a periodic basis. Accessibility issues comprise one of the components of that evaluation. Managers must also comply with National Park Service management policy which includes accessibility for employment, facilities, programs, and services. Also, National Park Service management is required by accessibility laws and regulations to investigate official complaints alleging violation of the laws and to take immediate corrective action as indicated.

At the present time, performance standards for some Regional Directors and site managers include specific requirements with regard to accessibility. Those with no specific standards regarding accessibility are still required to operate all programs in compliance with all Federal laws and regulations, including accessibility.

9a. Question: How is the accessibility program managed at the national, regional and field levels?

Answer: The Special Programs and Populations Branch provides overall direction and coordination for the National Park Service accessibility program. Each regional office has been directed to appoint a staff person as the Regional Accessibility Coordinator. They in turn have directed each park in their Region to appoint a Park Accessibility Coordinator.

9b. Question: How many full time accessibility specialists are employed at the national, Regional and field levels?

Answer: There are three full-time accessibility specialists in the Special Programs and Populations Branch. All of the other coordinators at the Region and park level have other full time responsibilities and conduct their accessibility functions on a collateral duty basis.

10. Question: How is quality control assured for field projects such as new construction and renovation or rehabilitation of existing structures?

Answer: Each of the accessibility coordinators at the Regional and park level should provide a review of construction projects to the extent possible within time and capability constraints. Major construction projects are coordinated by the National Park Service Denver Service Center which has planning teams to review design projects. Each of these planning teams has a staff person who has the responsibility to review projects for compliance with accessibility standards.

11a. Question: How is the Service assuring that access to programs is included in exhibits, audio-visual programs, museums, etc. for people with visual, hearing and mobility impairments?

Answer: The Harper's Ferry Interpretive Design Center is very active in assuring that access is provided in all interpretive media. They have developed Servicewide guidelines and are implementing projects to demonstrate innovative ways in which interpretive media can be made accessible to all disabled populations. National Park Service General Management Policy also requires that disabled people receive the same interpretive opportunities as non-disabled people.

11b. Question: How is the National Park Service assuring access to park and concession operated transportation systems?

Answer: National Park Service Policy requires transportation systems in parks to have a sufficient percentage of fully accessible vehicles to provide effective services to disabled persons. Each manager is responsible for managing their programs in accordance with established policy.

11c. Question: How is the National Park Service assuring that public meetings are accessible?

Answer: Department of Interior regulations for section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act require that public meetings be held in accessible locations. Efforts are being made to educate staff to this requirement through the in-service education program of the National Park Service.

12a. Question: Have Section 504 Self Evaluations and Transition Plans of NPS and concession operated programs been completed?

Answer: Self Evaluations and Transition Plans as required by Departmental regulations for implementation of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act have been completed by all but a small percentage of the parks. Those not yet completed are in the process of being completed.

12b. Question: What methods are used to assure accuracy of field reports and accomplishment of barrier removal goals?

Answer: Park and Regional access coordinators have reviewed the self evaluations and transition plans within the time and capabilities available. Barrier removal is being accomplished by progressive action within available operating funds.

13a. Question: Have accessibility evaluations of facilities operated by the NPS, concessionaires and special use groups been completed and transition plans for barrier removal implemented?

Answer: These evaluations and transition plans have been completed.

13b. Question: How is evaluation accuracy and appropriate barrier removal assured i.e. avoiding "separate-but-equal" in approach and delivery?

Answer: Barrier removal is being accomplished in a progressive manner following established guidelines, standards and regulations.

14. Question: How much money is dedicated to and by what methods are barrier removal and accessibility improvements funded?

Answer: There have been no funds specifically dedicated to barrier removal or accessibility in general. All action taken by the National Park Service has been accomplished through the use of existing operating funds, including cyclic maintenance, and repair/rehabilitation funds.

15a. Question: How is the National Park Service training personnel and concession operators to assure access for all people including those with disabilities are included in facility design, and delivery of programs and services?

Answer: The National Park Service has a very aggressive in-service training program to train a wide range of personnel in understanding how to provide accessibility in all facilities, programs, and services. The Service is recognized as a national leader in accessibility training and is making this training available to other agencies on the Federal, state, and local level on a tuition fee basis.

15b. Question: Who is receiving the training?

Answer: The Special Programs and Populations Branch has developed a 40-hour training course for park and regional level accessibility coordinators, as well as mini-courses specifically directed toward designers and architects, interpretive specialists, and maintenance personnel.

15c. Question: Is accessibility a component of all training programs or only those specifically addressing "special populations" and accessibility?

Answer: In addition to the specialized training courses on accessibility, Branch staff provides training sessions on accessibility in a variety of other training courses including those in interpretation, facility management, ranger skills, maintenance, cultural resources, concessions management, planning, and recreation grants.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN BILL LOWERY

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK, VISITOR CENTER

It is my understanding Lassen Volcanic National Park is the only national park in the continental United States without permanent visitor facilities.

1. Question: Where in the budget process is this facility and what is the current estimate for construction?

Answer: The visitor center for Lassen Volcanic National Park is priority 51 on the Western Region's line item construction list and has no Servicewide development priority. The current cost for the visitor center construction is estimated by the park at $4.0 million. This figure does not include planning and design, which has not been started for this project.

2. Question: Is it the Park Service's opinion that an interpretive visitors center would allow park staff to increase the distribution of safety information to the public? If so, has this factor been considered in determining the project's priority status?

Answer: An interpretive visitor center allows the park staff to increase the distribution of all information to the public. Currently, safety information is provided at the entrance stations. Additionally, a visitor contact station in the southwest development of the park provides visitors with more extensive information as well as contact with a park ranger.

Many factors are considered in determining priority status. These include compliance with State and Federal environmental laws, visitation pressures, impact on the resources, health and safety of employees and visitors, as well as the competing needs of other areas.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN JOHN EDWARD PORTER

ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH PROGRAM

1. Question: What program does the National Park Service currently have in place to direct and assist park managers in the collection and use of ethnographic information?

Answer: The National Park Service has recently placed additional emphasis on an applied ethnography program to address management concerns about the culturally appropriate treatments of park resources with traditional associations to Native American or other communities. These resources include sites, structures, and natural systems that communities have customarily used to satisfy subsistence, sacred ceremonial, or other cultural needs.

The program's pragmatic goals include developing a professionally sound data base about resources, people with traditional ties to them, and traditional use patterns. Holistic data is sought on the forms, varieties, and seasons of use. Data is collected on indigenous resource management regimes and resource knowledge at units allowing consumptive use. Information on contemporary concerns of Native American, Hispanic, Black, or other communities will help the Service meet constituent goals of ensuring protection for culturally meaningful resources and meet the Service's own goals of forecasting effects of its plans on local communities and effects of community use on park resources.

2a. Question: How is this information collected?

Answer: Collaborative studies are undertaken by ethnographers or cultural anthropologists in partnership with tribes or other peoples associated with park resources. Data collection begins with assessments of available materials and is followed by field studies when available information reveals significant data gaps. Field methods include onsite ethnographic interviews, "walk-throughs" of park areas with community cultural experts, participant observation of consumptive resource uses, and subsistence mapping. Community members are consulted throughout the studies, and concerns about confidentiality are respected.

2b. Question: What data bases are being created with this information, and how are these data bases used in park planning and operation?

Answer: Ethnographic data bases are in their initial development. Progress is expected in fiscal year 1990 when the Pacific Northwest and Rocky Mountain Regional Offices will hire temporary cultural anthropologists, and the Southwest Regional Office expects to hire a cultural anthropologist on a permanent basis.

3a: Question: Can you give us an estimate of the number of parks which have culturally diverse communities associated with them?

Answer: Several hundred parks have longstanding associations with culturally diverse communities. Native Americans have identified more than 100 existing parks as containing resources with traditional significance. Many other parks have longstanding associations with neighboring Indian, Hispanic, Black, or other cultural communities.

3b. Question: Of that number, how many have been the subject of ethnographic research studies?

Answer: Approximately one dozen studies of varying depth and quality presently exist.

3c. Question: How many do you hope to study in FY 90 and FY 91?

Answer: We plan to conduct three studies in fiscal year 1990. One of these is a literature review at Devil's Tower, another initiates consultations with the Navajo Tribe in Canyon de Chelly. The other is an Alaskan study. Several additional studies are planned for fiscal year 1991, pending available funding and priorities within the Cultural Resources Preservation Program.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN CHESTER ATKINS

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

GENERAL

In FY 1991 you are requesting $80.153 million for land acquisition. $69.8 million is for actual acquisition while the remainder is for acquisition management and state grants administration.

1. Question: How does the actual budget request compare with the need for new land acquisition?

Answer: The land acquisition backlog of authorized but unfunded areas, including new areas that have been recently authorized, totals approximately $1 billion. The budget request represents approximately 7 percent of the backlog.

2. Question: Are there sites facing some imminent threats from development for which no funds were requested in the budget? If so, why were funds not requested for these sites?

Answer: Some units of the National Park System are near expanding urban areas which are undergoing development. The possibility of development near park areas is but one of the criterion used to establish land acquisition priorities under the Federal Land Acquisition Priority ranking system. If an area does not receive a high enough ranking, funding is not requested. If necessary, individual threatened tracts could be acquired with funds from the emergency, hardship, inholding, deficiency and relocation program, as available funding within the program allows.

3. Question: Do you feel the Administration's criteria for ranking priority acquisition sites are adequate for purposes of protecting important National Park sites?

Answer: At this time, consideration is being given to amending the criteria. A study of priority ranking criteria is being undertaken by the National Academy of Sciences.

4. Question: Do you think the Park Service should be using different criteria for ranking their projects than the Forest Service, BLM, or the Fish and Wildlife Service uses?

Answer: The missions of the four bureaus are somewhat different, so some modifications could be made to the ranking system to address each bureau's particular needs. In developing the 1991 request, the criteria were modified to address this issue.

5. Question: Do you anticipate that lands will be lost in FY 1991 because there are no funds?

Answer: We do not anticipate the loss of any lands because of lack of funding, but missing the opportunity to acquire lands before an escalation in values is a possibility.

6. Question: Why have you requested increased acquisition management funds over what Congress appropriated last year?

Answer: The increased funds are needed to fully staff the land acquisition program. The additional funds will be used to staff the Big Cypress National Preserve/Everglades National Park land acquisition office, to increase staffing at New River Gorge National River and fill vacant positions in the Regional Offices.

7. Question: In last year's bill we directed you to detail regional office support to the Santa Monica National Recreation Area to provide onsite land acquisition support. How is this directive being implemented?

Answer: Appraisal and clerical support for the Santa Monica Mountains land acquisition program is handled in the Western Regional Office. A Realty Specialist travels between the Regional Office and the Santa Monica area whenever necessary. There is an employee at Santa Monica who handles landowners' initial inquiries and other land acquisition duties as needed.

8. Question: Why were no funds requested for state grants in FY 1991?

Answer: Funding for State Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants was not included in the 1991 budget request because it was a lower priority than other items requested in 1991, particularly those activities which were directly related to the operation and management of the National Park System. It is the Administration's position that a higher priority should be placed on Federal acquisitions until the backlog of unfunded projects can be reduced.

9. Question: Do you anticipate a request for state grants funding in fiscal year 1992?

Answer: Fiscal year 1992 budget priorities are now under review. The Department has indicated consideration will be given to further restoration of State grants funding, but decisions for next fiscal year will be based on assessments of the resources available, and the usual priority setting process, which will not be completed until next January.

10. Question: Where do you anticipate your greatest new acquisition management needs will be in fiscal year 1991?

Answer: We anticipate that our greatest acquisition management needs will be at Big Cypress National Preserve and at Everglades National Park. We plan to increase the staffing for Big Cypress at Naples, Florida, and establish a "satellite" land acquisition office for Everglades National Park in the Miami area. We anticipate other needs at New River Gorge National River and in the Western Region to handle the increasing workload for the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area land acquisition program.

SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

11. Question: The Park Service has requested $11.5 million for SMMNRA in fiscal year 1991. What are the actual needs for acquisition in the coming fiscal year?

Answer: The park has identified a total of $39 million in high priority acquisitions in accordance with the approved Land Protection Plan. Given the willingness of the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy to provide $8 million and the Service request of $11.5 million for fiscal year 1991, the needs which would not be accommodated in fiscal year 1991 total $19.5 million. Requested funds would be used to acquire tracts associated with the Backbone Trail. Currently unfunded requirements remain for Whizin and Upper Corral Canyon.

12. Question: Do you anticipate you will lose some important priority parcels this year because of a lack of federal funds? If so, where are these properties located and how much would it cost to acquire them?

Answer: It is possible that some priority fee acquisition properties may be lost to development. Several properties are currently proposed for development, which would seriously diminish their value for parkland. Additionally, if the projects were approved for development, the dollar value of the properties would significantly increase, making acquisition more costly and difficult. If the Service were to pursue acquisition of these properties, either from willing sellers or through condemnation proceedings, an estimate of $49.5 million would be required. In addition to the requirements associated with the Whizin and the Upper Corral Canyon tracts, the 214-acre university tract has an estimated acquisition cost of $30 million. The park has not included the Soka University tract on its list of highest priority acquisitions for 1991 due to the uncertainty surrounding the future course of action by the university.

13. Question: Regarding the proposed Jordan Ranch Land exchange, what position does the Park Service have on the exchange?

Answer: The Park Service has not taken a position on the proposal. Before any decision can be made, an environmental impact statement would have to be finalized under the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, and Park Service and Department of the Interior requirements. An appraisal would also have to be completed. Additionally, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors would have to vote to permit a change to the General Plan.

14. Question: How can the Park Service be considering this exchange when President Bush called for additional land acquisition at SMMNRA in his budget message to Congress last year and when we are fighting off development proposals every day?

Answer: Funding to purchase all of the identified parcels at Santa Monica is not available. The National Park Service is attempting to assume a proactive role in land development and planning activities in the Santa Monica Mountains, rather than simply a reactive mode. Over the last few years a number of development proposals have been approved on critical National Park Service fee acquisition properties, with no provision for public open space or wildlife habitat. These proposals, in both Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, were approved despite significant environmental problems and considerable local outcry by many special interest groups and homeowners associations. It became clear that to achieve any of the goals stated in the Land Protection Plans for the recreation area, the Service would need to work with developers in order to ensure some level of protection of critical habitat linkages and public use property.

If the Service does not work with developers, including the option of land exchanges, as authorized by the enabling legislation, then it is likely that many properties will continue to be approved for development without adequate consideration of park resource values.

15. **Question:** Do your actions on this exchange appear to be endorsing development in SMMNRA as long as the Park Service receives some dedicated open space in return?

Answer: We do not feel so. The Service does not endorse nor oppose development projects in the mountains, but in many instances is forced to live with some development. Development in the Santa Monica Mountains is an everyday occurrence, with current population estimates within the authorized park boundary exceeding 50,000. In addition, the park legislation recognizes that development will continue to occur, and further recognizes the role of local government in having sufficient authority in permitting development to protect park resources. We believe it is in keeping with the spirit and intent of the enabling legislation to allow some development while working aggressively to obtain public open space and mitigate impacts to park resources.

16. Question: When do you anticipate taking a position on the exchange?

Answer: The Service will not decide on the land exchange until after completion of an Environmental Impact Statement and appraisal, and following a decision by Ventura County Board of Supervisors regarding the upzoning request of Potomac Investments Associates.

17. Question: Is the Park Service continuing to proceed with the Environmental Impact Statement on the exchange? Does this action in itself provide the appearance that the Park Service intends to approve the exchange?

Answer: Yes, the National Park Service is proceeding with the Environmental Impact Statement. We do not feel that this action is an indication of our final decision. The preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement does not in any way reflect intent to approve the exchange. An Environmental Impact Statement is a Federal law requirement which is undertaken on many thousands of Federal projects yearly, many of which are denied or significantly altered as a result of the process.

18. Question: Has an appraisal of the Jordan Ranch property been completed? If so, what is the property valued at?

Answer: The Park Service has not undertaken an appraisal of the lands proposed for exchange. The Jordan Ranch has been optioned by its owner, Bob Hope, to Potomac Investments Associates for development of a residential community and a golf course. At Potomac Investment Associates' initiative, an appraisal has been contracted at their expense. That appraisal is not completed. The Service has commented informally on a draft of that appraisal report but has not rendered any approval.

19. Question: Has the Park Service explored options for preserving Jordan Ranch?

Answer: The Park Service has explored the option of purchasing the parcel and has been informed, on more than one occasion, that the owner is not willing to sell. Condemnation in this instance seems unlikely and would require more funding than is now currently available.

ALASKA

20. Question: What is the status of the study of Denali National Park mining claims mandated by last year's bill?

Answer: Language in the 1990 appropriations bill requested the report be submitted to the committee by May 1, 1990. A draft of the study, with accompanying lists and maps as directed, has been completed and is currently under review. It is anticipated that it will be delivered to the committee by June 1990.

21. Question: Why were no funds requested to proceed with the resolution of these claims in fiscal year 1991?

Answer: Requisite appraisal work for acquiring mining claims includes validity examinations for unpatented claims and hazardous materials surveys on all claims. The Service received funds in the fiscal year 1990 appropriations to accelerate the validity exams needed on the mining claims in Denali, but due to environmental conditions, necessary field work cannot be accomplished until the 1990 summer season. This will preclude any potential appropriation request until at least fiscal year 1992.

22. Question: The Alaska Regional Office has a priority list of 10 sites it would like to see purchased with LWCF funds. Considering that Alaska has such a large percentage of our Federal land base, why were none of these sites on the Administration's priority list?

Answer: The characteristics of the Alaska parks did not fit the criteria of the Federal Land Acquisition Priority system and, therefore, Alaska parks did not score high on the priority list. For example, high points are given for areas that are near metropolitan centers and provide multiple recreation opportunities.

23. Question: With the Administration's focus on land acquisition in urban recreation areas, are sites in places like Alaska, which are remote and not always threatened with development, unlikely ever to get on the Administration's priority list?

Answer: If the current Federal Land Acquisition Priority System remains in use and funding continues at the present level, it is unlikely that areas in Alaska would receive priority for funding unless the area is threatened with development.

24. Question: What efforts are being made to save wilderness sites available for acquisition?

Answer: Draft Environmental Impact Statements for Wrangell-St. Elias, Denali, and Yukon-Charley Rivers recommend the acquisition of all mining-claims which would contribute to the protection of wilderness areas. Implementation of that recommendation would require funding in future fiscal years.

25. Question: Press reports indicate that the National Park Service does not intend to prevent subsistence and personal use fishing in Glacier Bay National Park this year. Why haven't you already acted to close the park to these illegal activities?

Answer: Personal use fishing in the marine waters of the park, as authorized by the State of Alaska, is legal under currently existing National Park Service regulations.

Subsistence activities in the park are prohibited by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, and the Park Service has publicly confirmed that statutory prohibition. Nevertheless, a clear regulatory mechanism does not currently exist to enforce the prohibition in regard to fishing in marine waters. There is no specific regulation that can be cited by a field level, Federally commissioned law enforcement officer to issue a violation notice. The Park Service is taking steps to promulgate such a regulation. The proposed regulation is expected to be published in the Federal Register before the end of fiscal year 1990.

26a. Question: Last session this Subcommittee reviewed the status of the Tanalian, Inc. application for Native Group status at Port Alsworth in Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. At that time the Park Service had an administrative appeal pending before the Interior Board of Land Appeals. Has the Board heard the case?

Answer: The Board has not yet reviewed the appeal.

26b. Question: Could you give us a report on the status of your appeal, including the legal issues and the fiscal impact of the possible certification of Tanalian, Inc.

Answer: The appeal is still at the preliminary stages. The basic appeal documents have been filed but neither side has filed follow-up briefs, including "Statement of Reasons" and "Reply" briefs. National Park Service and Tanalian, Inc. have jointly requested a series of filing extensions because of ongoing settlement negotiations. A final agreement is expected within 30 to 60 days. All major terms have been settled. Under the negotiated terms, Tanalian will receive full entitlement (2,240 acres); Tanalian agrees not to select specified areas; Tanalian agrees to sell a conservation easement to the National Park Service for a specified area covering 329 acres subject to funding availability; Tanalian agrees to development restrictions concerning lot size and residential/commercial density; and access rights are settled for both parties. The major legal issue involves "...whether the members of the Native group constitute the majority of the residents of the locality where the group resides." National Park Service asserts the group was not in the majority on the 1970 census enumeration date. The 1970 census for Port Alsworth was 18 persons, while the group consists of only 6 persons. In addition, the Service asserts the boundary for the locality was drawn too narrowly because it excluded several long-time Port Alsworth residents.

National Park Service will request funding for acquisition of a 329 acre scenic easement from Tanalian, Inc. Estimated cost is $500 to $1,500 per acre plus associated administrative costs of approximately $60,000. The range of the estimated cost runs from $204,500 to $533,500.

TRIBAL PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

Secretary Lujan recently announced that the National Park Service was going to modify and develop a new policy establishing clearly that the Department of the Interior would follow the Smithsonian policy on the treatment of human remains recovered from federal lands.

27. Question: What are the implications for the National Park Service?

Answer: The Secretary directed the National Park Service to develop a new policy statement and revise an existing Departmental guideline to ensure a more sensitive treatment of human remains and associated objects and stated that the new policy should affirm the right of tribes and other Native American groups to determine the treatment these remains should receive.

As the Department of the Interior agency responsible to the Secretary for advising on archeological policy, the National Park Service will be responsible for drafting the policy statement and guideline revision in consultation with other Federal agencies. Many Federal agencies with archeological programs are beginning to develop inventories of the human remains and funerary objects from archeological sites that they administer. We anticipate active participation by these Federal agencies in commenting on the policy and guidelines we draft.

With regard to the park programs, policy revisions will have to address the question of the disposition of existing collections of human remains and funerary objects. Based on a survey, preliminary to completing catalog records and a detailed inventory for human remains and associated funerary objects, the National Park Service estimates that its museum collections include approximately 3,500 individuals from 77 park units and 2 other Federal agencies. Priority has been given to cataloging human remains and associated funerary objects and other sensitive or sacred Native American materials within the $2.5 million base for cataloging. By January 1991 the National Park Service expects to be able to provide an accurate and complete list of the human remains and associated funerary objects in its collection.

When the collections have been cataloged and where information is unclear regarding cultural affiliation and tribal wishes for the disposition of the remains and objects, basic studies concerning cultural affiliation may be required to determine the appropriate disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects. The costs for these studies will be beyond the current and proposed budget.

The Service will have to accelerate the development of its fledgling Ethnography program and add professional staff resources in Cultural Anthropology to help management meet new obligations to Native Americans including identifying the cultural affiliation of funerary objects, and the wishes of the culturally associated tribes concerning the appropriate disposition of these collections.

Efforts to identify Native Americans associated with park resources, and establishment and implementation of culturally appropriate consultation programs will also need increased attention.

Currently, projects associated with ethnographic studies compete for funding under the Cultural Resources Preservation Program with a wide variety of studies and cultural preservation projects.

Looting of archeological sites on Federal lands is rampant today. Looters know that the richest source of artifacts are human burial areas and target these areas for exploitation. In order to implement the proposed policy, additional law enforcement resources to protect these burial areas through the enforcement of the Archeological Resources Protection Act will be necessary.

28. Question: How long will it take to develop this policy and which area of Service will have the lead?

Answer: The National Park Service will have a draft policy statement ready for review by Department bureaus by December 1990. The Associate Director, Cultural Resources, of the National Park Service, is the responsible official.

29. Question: Will funds be required for this project? There is nothing in the FY 1991 budget.

Answer: Existing staff and funds will be used to develop the policy and guidelines. There will be increased costs of operations associated with the implementation of the policy, but we are unable to estimate their full scope and magnitude at this time.

30a. Question: Last year Preservation Grants to Native Americans were funded for the first time at $500,000. How many applications did you receive from tribes this year?

Answer: We received 270 applications from 180 tribes, requesting in excess of $10.1 million.

30b. Question: Were they good applications?

Answer: The applications were, in general, exceptional. We received applications from approximately 36 percent of all Federally recognized tribes. The need expressed far outweighed our ability to provide funding.

30c. Question: How many grants will be awarded in fiscal year 1990?

Answer: The final decision has not yet been made by the Secretary of the Interior. However, the National Park Service has recommended 15 of the applications for funding.

30d. Question: What portion of the $28.9 million proposed for State grants will be set aside for tribal grants in fiscal year 1991?

Answer: Of that amount, the Service has proposed $750,000.

INTERNATIONAL PARK AFFAIRS

We note that the funding for International Shared Resources Programs has been "zeroed out" for fiscal year 1991:

31. Question: How do your propose to continue implementation of the joint US/USSR programs, including the Beringia International Park proposal agreed to by the Secretary of Interior and the Deputy Secretary for the State Committee on Nature Preservation in January 1990?

Answer: The joint US/USSR proposal, contained in the "International Park program - Beringia Heritage Reconnaissance Study" was formally presented and endorsed at the 12th US/USSR Joint Committee on Environment. Further steps have been agreed upon, but the details and timing will be addressed when the Soviet Union seeks representation to Washington later this month to negotiate a comprehensive targeted work plan.

High policy level endorsement is still needed by both countries. After designation by both countries, the agreed upon cooperative studies and work with the USSR necessary to bring the International park into reality will proceed subject to the availability of funds. This item is a lower priority then other items specifically requested in the 1992 budget.

32. Question: How do you propose to continue implementation of the 17 projects agreed to with the Government of Mexico (SEDUE) in a cooperative agreement with DOI/NPS in October 1989?

Answer: Implementation of the projects agreed to with the Government of Mexico in a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service will proceed subject to the availability of funds.

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1990.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WITNESSES

CY JAMISON, DIRECTOR

JOHN J. MOELLER, ACTING ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR SUPPORT SERVICES

ROGER L. HILDEBEIDEL, CHIEF, DIVISION OF BUDGET

MEL BERG, CHIEF, DIVISION OF FORESTRY

J. DAVID ALMAND, CHIEF, DIVISION OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

ANTHONY L. ITTEILAG, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. YATES. All right, the hearing is coming to order, Ms. Reporter. This is the hearing for fiscal year 1991 of the Bureau of Land Management.

Appearing before us in support of that budget is Mr. Jamison, the director. He is accompanied by Mr. Moeller, the acting assistant director. Mr. Hildebeidel, budget. Mr. Berg, forestry. Oh, you are going to be busy today.

Mr. Almand, the chief of the division of wildlife and fisheries, and Mr. Anthony Itteilag.

All right. Mr. Jamison, we will put your statement into the record. So there is no need for you to read it. And your biography may follow that. It is to be followed by Mr. Berg's biography, to be followed by Mr. Almand's biography, and that is it.

[The information follows:]

STATEMENT OF CY JAMISON,
DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES ON THE FY 1991 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST FOR THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.

MAY 7, 1990

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I welcome this opportunity to appear here today to discuss the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) budget request for 1991.

I believe that the President's 1991 Budget shows that BLM "has turned the corner" in its management emphasis for the Public Lands and resources. I'm sure that this change is recognizable to reviewers of the President's proposals. I am looking forward to moving the BLM forward with the initiatives and programs that are contained in this Budget.

I recognize that there is a big job to be done and it will take a period of time to accomplish all that must be done. I am, however, very pleased with BLM's 1991 budget, as it makes a good start on my initiatives for BLM. It is significant to note the President's and Secretary Lujan's recognition that there is need for increased management attention for the Public Lands, even though these are times of fiscal restraint. I believe the BLM's budget strikes a good balance between these two issues.

The FY 1991 Budget of $1.008 billion for BLM, which will support 11,500 FTE, provides the American public with the resource management and stewardship that they expect on the Public Lands under BLM's responsibility. With it, we can achieve a more acceptable balance between the traditional "consumptive" resource uses and the demands for other uses such as recreational opportunities and wildlife habitat needs. We plan to deliver in both of these areas.

Very briefly, I would like to mention several of the initiatives contained within the budget:

MAJOR INITIATIVES

"AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL" is a major initiative of President Bush which is proposed to be funded at $69.3 million for BLM, which is $18.8 million above 1990 enacted funding. Work will be accomplished in BLM's Recreation Management, Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management, Construction, and Land Acquisition programs. These program increases continue BLM's efforts to implement the initiatives begun in our "RECREATION 2000" and "FISH AND WILDLIFE 2000" strategic program plans.

"MINING LAW ADMINISTRATION" is proposed to be funded through the collection of an annual holding fee of $100 per mining claim. The fee will replace the current requirement to do annual assessment work on mining claims. In addition to generating revenue, this proposal is expected to reduce the adverse impacts from surface disturbance on the Public Land that are a result of efforts solely to maintain claims.

"MAINTAINING INFRASTRUCTURE - LEGACY 99" is an Interior Department initiative which is intended to repair and rehabilitate BLM facilities and the environmental infrastructure. It includes increases of $5.8 million for Hazardous Materials Management, $10.5 million for Facilities Maintenance, and $1.8 million for Construction.

The Secretary's "EDUCATION" initiative will be enhanced with an increase of $1.4 million which allows for expansion of Alaska's Resource Apprenticeship Program to other states; continuing to support the Historically Black Colleges and Universities program, and increasing ongoing environmental and resource education activities.

BLM is planning on a significant role in the "GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE" initiative by doing studies that will focus on western ecosystems, including desertification. $2.4 million is requested in the 1991 Budget.

The Automated Land and Mineral Records System (ALMRS) is proposed to be funded at $26.0 million. Funding this program at the requested level will provide for the continuing computerization of the Nation's Land and Mineral records.

A $2.0 million increase is included as part of the Secretary's initiative on "VOLUNTEERS". This increase is distributed into six BLM programs and will be used to support and encourage expanded opportunities for volunteerism on the public lands.

In support of the Secretary's "STEWARDSHIP" initiative, BLM budget increases are also requested for Rangeland Management, Cultural Resources Management, Oil and Gas, Resource Protection and Law Enforcement.

Attached to my statement, is a more detailed breakdown of the highlights of the BLM's 1991 budget request.

This concludes my prepared statement. My associates and I will be pleased to answer any questions or provide additional information which will assist you in assessing our budget request.

Attachment:
  Highlights of the 1991 Budget Request (BLM)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1991 BUDGET

The BLM's 1991 Budget is $1.008 billion, an increase of $67.8 million over the 1991 base level. This level will support a total of 11,500 FTE. The 1991 request includes the increases requested under President Bush's **America the Beautiful** initiative to improve the environment, protect the Nation's resources and enhance recreational opportunities on Federal lands. The **America the Beautiful** initiative provides for an $18.8 million increase over the FY 1990 enacted level in four separate BLM programs.

The 1991 Budget request is a decrease of $258.7 million from the 1990 adjusted appropriation of $1.27 billion. However, the 1990 adjusted appropriation contained several one-time appropriations ($325.1 million) for programs such as fire repayments, the Cook Inlet Region, Inc. account, and Oregon & California Grant Lands "excess receipts". Adjusting for these amounts, the BLM request for 1991 is an increase of $66.5 million above the 1990 enacted level.

"AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL"

To carry out his pledge to undertake a program to strengthen and preserve the Nation's natural resources, President Bush has included in the 1991 budget, an initiative called **America the Beautiful**. The purposes of this initiative are to improve the environment by promoting reforestation, enhancing recreation opportunities, and provide for the protection and restoration of nationally significant natural and cultural resources.

The BLM's portion of the **America the Beautiful** program includes funding proposals for increased land acquisition; recreation resources management and wildlife habitat management programs; and for certain construction projects that benefit the conservation of these natural resources or enhance recreational opportunities on the Public Land.

Under this program, the BLM would receive funds from the new Departmental **America the Beautiful** account that will allow it to administer these activities at an enhanced level in 1991. In total, BLM will devote over $69 million in support of the **America the Beautiful** initiative. The following programs will receive a total funding increase of $18.8 million over the 1990 adjusted appropriation level:

Land Acquisition	+ $11.7 million
Management of Lands and Resources (Recreation and Wildlife programs)	+ $ 6.9 million
Construction	+ $ 0.2 million

RECEIPTS

In 1991, BLM will collect an estimated $473.8 million in receipts from sales of lands and vegetative products, grazing fees, timber sales and other miscellaneous sources. This total includes the effect of the proposed establishment on Federal Lands of a $100 per claim annual holding fee for each mining claim. This proposal has increased the estimated total receipt collections by $97.5 million.

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In addition, BLM activities contribute directly toward the generation of more than $1 billion in receipts connected with the leasing of onshore Federal minerals. These receipts are collected and disbursed by the Minerals Management Service.

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The 1991 request for "Management of Lands and Resources (MLR)", BLM's principal operating account, is $466.4 million. This is an increase of $17.6 million over the 1991 base. This account includes funds for energy and minerals management, lands and realty management, renewable resources management and their supporting services programs, and includes the MLR supported aspects of the **America the Beautiful** initiative.

For **Energy and Minerals Management**, $60.8 million is requested, a net decrease of $11.1 million from the 1991 base. The principal reason for this decrease is the Administration's proposal to fund the "Mining Law Administration" program from a portion of the new mining claim holding fee receipts. The Administration is proposing that a new $100 annual holding fee be established for each mining claim on federal land. This fee would be paid in lieu of performing the existing annual assessment work now required under current laws. The current provision in the General Mining Law of 1872 for $100 worth of annual assessment work represented a significant amount of activity and expenditure when originally enacted in 1872. However, in today's dollars, $100 worth of activity has little significance as an indicator of commitment to develop and maintain a mining claim. In addition, questions have been raised about the enforceability of the assessment requirement. The 1991 proposal addresses these problems by replacing the assessment requirement with the annual holding fee.

The proposal will provide both environmental and mineral production benefits. It will eliminate activities that result in surface disturbance of lands solely to maintain a claim. In addition, claimants who have no serious intention to mine, or who hold their claim solely for speculative purposes, may wish to relinquish claims rather than pay the annual holding fee. Since frivolous or speculative claims serve to limit the use of the Public Lands by others, the holding fee proposal may in fact result in increased access to lands for multiple use, including mineral development. This would increase opportunities for mineral exploration by other parties. The holding fee will not diminish the rights of a bona fide operator to conduct necessary exploration and development of mineral resources on public land.

The 1991 budget estimates that $97.5 million will be collected from these fees in 1991, of which $12 million will be used to fund the operation of the current "Mining Law Administration" program in the MLR account and up to $7.5 million will be available to the BLM to offset the costs of administering the holding fee program. The remaining $78 million of receipts would be deposited into the General Fund of the Treasury. As part of this proposal, the current annual assessment filing fee of $5.00 per claim will be eliminated which will reduce the reimbursable fee collections from $5.5 million in 1990 to $1.5 million in 1991. The total funding to be available for the BLM's "Mining Law Administration" program is projected to be $21.0 million in 1991. This increase also includes funding to encourage and support an increased level of volunteers in the program.

The $0.3 million increase in "Other Mineral Resource Management" will provide for increased oil shale related activities, while a decrease in the "Coal" program of $0.7 million will result in the deferral of some PRLA processing and lower priority lease management.

The $0.4 million increase from the 1991 base in the "Oil and Gas" program will be for increased inspection and enforcement activities on Federal and Indian lands. Recent reviews of the BLM's oil and gas inspection program have been conducted by the General Accounting Office, the Office of Inspector General, and the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, Special Committee on Investigations. Additionally, the Office of Management and Budget has identified BLM's inspection and enforcement program of onshore oil and gas leases as a "High Risk" area for the Department of Interior, and one which could adversely impact the collection of onshore royalties and other funds owed to the Federal Government. As a result, BLM's inspection and enforcement program has been identified as a material control weakness in the Secretary's 1989 Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Report to the President and the Congress. The BLM is making every effort to take the administrative steps necessary to correct the most pressing problems in the inspection and enforcement area during 1990. The increase will enable the BLM to complete at least an additional 1,000 on-site inspections in 1991 and to provide broader inspection coverage of the leases in production through and additional 12 FTE's.

For the **Lands and Realty Management** program, the total 1991 request is $37.3 million, an increase of $382 thousand from the 1991 base. This request reflects an increase of $950 thousand from the 1991 base in the "Lands, Realty, and ROW Management" program and would be directed primarily toward land exchanges, especially those supporting the Recreation 2000 and Fish and Wildlife 2000 plan strategies. This increase is partially offset by a $562 thousand reduction from base in the in the "Alaska Lands" program resulting in a deferral of lower priority land use authorizations.

For **Renewable Resources Management**, the request totals $135.4 million, which is a $11.9 million increase from the 1991 base and includes $6.9 million for **America the Beautiful**.

Recreation Management is requested at the $34.1 million level. This includes $8.3 million for "Cultural Resources Management", $7.8 million for "Wilderness Management", and $18.0 million for "Recreation Resources Management". Within this activity, an increase of $3.7 million is proposed in the "Recreation Resources Management" program to support the **America the Beautiful** initiative through continued implementation of BLM's "Recreation 2000" plans. A $1.5 million increase in the "Cultural Resources" program will provide additional cultural site protection in response to the 1988 Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) amendments. The funding increases include expanded levels of support for the use of volunteers and multiple-use education efforts.

The "Wildlife Habitat Management" program request of $25.5 million is an increase of $2.5 million from the 1991 base in order to support the **America the Beautiful** initiative through continued implementation of BLM's "Fish and Wildlife 2000" strategic plans. This program level will provide for stepped-up accomplishments in numerous program areas such as fisheries inventory, new habitat management plans, expanded inventory for threatened and endangered species and environmental and natural resource education efforts. Additionally, challenge cost share and volunteer opportunities will be expanded to enable BLM to accomplish more wildlife projects with the assistance of cooperative groups and individuals.

The "Forest Management" program request of $6.6 million is a $0.2 million reduction from the base and will result in a minor reduction in timber sale offerings. The "Wild Horse and Burro" program will remain the same as the 1991 base of $13.5 million and will provide for the removal of 4,900 animals from Public Lands while providing for the adoption of an estimated 6,100 animals.

An increase of $1.5 million over base for the "Rangeland Management" program will provide for additional monitoring with emphasis on riparian areas as well as additional volunteers and multiple-use and riparian education efforts. The "Soil, Water and Air" program request of $18.0 million which is an increase of $2.8 million over the 1991 base will be used principally for emphasis on research for Global Climate Change ($2.4 million) but will also provide additional funds ($0.4 million) for watershed improvement in riparian areas and for non-point source pollution and salinity control.

The request for **Resource Management Planning** of $9.3 million is an increase of $0.3 million and will make it possible to continue to progress toward the BLM goal of replacing Management Framework Plans with Resource Management Plans by 1997.

The proposed level for **Information and Resource Data Management** of $47.3 million in 1991 is an increase of $3.0 million from the 1991 base. Modernization of the National land and mineral records in BLM's custody through the Automated Land and Mineral Records System (ALMRS) will continue to be the primary thrust of these programs. The proposed funding for the "ALMRS" program in 1991 of $26.0 million is a $3.0 million increase over the 1991 base and will enable the BLM to continue development of the computerization of the Nation's lands and minerals records. The goal is to begin implementation of ALMRS by the end of 1993.

The request for **Resource Protection and Maintenance** is $80.6 million, a $12.5 million increase over the 1991 base. An increase $0.8 million is requested for "Resource Protection and Law Enforcement" in order to continue drug control activities on the Public Land and to establish an incident reporting system as required by the Federal Uniform Crime Reporting Act. Secretary Lujan's initiative of **Maintaining Infrastructure - Legacy 99**, which is a stepped-up program to repair and rehabilitate Interior facilities and environmental infrastructure, is supported by a requested $7.7 million increase in the "Facilities Maintenance" program for a total program level of $26.8 million. Required maintenance actions will occur on additional recreation sites, roads, bridges and buildings which will enable the BLM to more efficiently and more safely serve the public. The requested increase includes funding for expanded use of volunteers.

The "Legacy 99" initiative is also supported by a $5.6 million increase in the "Hazardous Materials" program which will be directed at sites known to contain hazardous materials. A decrease of $1.9 million in the "Alaska Cadastral Survey" program is a result of the deferral of less critical surveys while the "Other States Cadastral Surveys" program is proposed to increase $0.2 million to $11.7 million in order to increase the surveys for the boundaries of designated wild and scenic river areas.

The **General Administration** activity funding request of $95.7 million is $0.7 million more than the 1991 base and represents a $0.1 million increase in "Fixed Costs" to support the Department's "Take Pride in America" campaign.

The $0.6 million balance of the increase will support the "Equal Employment Opportunity" program which provides direct support to the Secretary's "Excellence in Education" effort. This increase will provide for expanded efforts in the support actions for Historically Black Colleges and Universities in addition to providing an additional $0.5 million to supplement BLM's Resource Apprenticeship Program for Students (RAPS) in Alaska and to expand the program to other states.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS (O&C) APPROPRIATION

An appropriation of $65.6 million is requested for BLM operations in western Oregon from the "Oregon & California (O&C) Grant Lands" account, an increase of $1.0 million over 1991 base. This increase provides for continuing the efforts directed toward improving the multiple use management of these valuable timberlands in western Oregon. Within the O&C Appropriation, an increase of $2.5 million over the 1991 base to $6.3 million is requested for **Western Oregon Facilities Maintenance** of which $1.5 is for "Facilities Maintenance" and $1.0 million is for "Transportation Systems Maintenance". These increases support the Secretary's **Maintaining Infrastructure - Legacy 99** initiative. Although a decrease of $1.4 million is requested within **Western Oregon Resources Management** to a $57.3 million level, "Other Forest Resources Management" has an increase of $0.2 million in support of wildlife habitat management and recreation resources management. A decrease is requested of $0.3 million in "Timber Management" and $0.2 million in "Reforestation and Forest Development". These small decreases however, are more than offset by the anticipated carryover of "Excess Receipts" funding which was appropriated in the 1990 Appropriations Act. "Resource Management Planning" is decreased $1.0 million to $1.1 million due to what was originally a planned reduction of intensity in effort in the planning process.

Other significant changes from the 1991 base in the O&C Grant Lands Appropriation include a decrease of $0.5 million for **Western Oregon Information and Resources Data Management**. The decrease in "Data Systems Operation and Management" is a result of the anticipated reduced level of support needed for the planning effort. Within the **Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition** account, an increase of $0.4 million is proposed in "Construction" for the survey and design of the Dean Creek Elk Viewing area in western Oregon. This project supports the goals of "Fish and Wildlife 2000" as well as "Recreation 2000".

LAND ACQUISITION

An appropriation of $24.3 million is requested for **Land Acquisition** which is an increase of $11.7 million over the 1990 appropriated level. This increase supports the acquisition of land in 31 areas, all of which support the President's **America the Beautiful** initiative. Twenty-six of these acquisition projects contain biologically valuable wetlands or riparian habitat indicating greater weight given to these types of projects for 1991. Twenty-three of the projects contain endangered species habitat.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACCESS

Included in this account are requests of $7.5 million for "Construction" projects and $1.4 million for "Access and Easement Acquisition". The increase in construction funding will support seven projects associated with the **America the Beautiful** initiative, six projects in support of the **Maintaining Infrastructure - Legacy 99** initiative and one large project in support of BLM's "Recreation 2000".

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT)

The 1991 budget includes $105.0 million for "Payments in Lieu of Taxes", the same level as in 1990, which provides payment to local governments that have Federal lands within their jurisdictions.

FIREFIGHTING

The "Firefighting" account which includes fire program funding for the 4 Department of the Interior land management bureaus is proposed at $165.6 million which is $0.9 million below the 1991 base. This is a $144.1 million decrease from 1990 adjusted appropriations, an amount which represented a one-time repayment of 1989 emergency fire transfers. Beginning in 1991, there will be no need to have repayments of prior year transfers as the account funds all fire costs "up front", including fire management, presuppression, suppression and emergency rehabilitation. The BLM's portion of this request is $98.2 million, a $0.6 million reduction from the 1991 base.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The requested level of $10.2 million in the "Range Improvement" program is an increase from the 1991 base of $0.6 million. Emphasis will continue to be focused on improving riparian habitat areas for multiple use. The Range Improvement Appropriation as well as the receipt estimate reflect the changed grazing fee of $1.81 which went into effect March 1, 1990.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, FORFEITURES

The $6.0 million estimated level for the **Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures** account, is the same as the estimated 1990 level.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

The estimate for current appropriations for "Miscellaneous Trust Funds" is at $0.1 million, the same as the estimated 1990 level.

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

The estimated 1991 level of the **Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations**,is $153.7 million, which is an increase of $18.8 million over the 1991 base. This increase is primarily due to a higher level of payments to the O&C Counties as result of an increased level of revenue from western Oregon timber sales because of higher market prices. Miscellaneous Permanent Trust Funds are estimated at a level of $0.6 million.

Other accounts in BLM's budget include the permanent appropriations for "Special Acquisition of Lands and Minerals" and "Quarters Maintenance", both continuing at the 1990 level.

Delos "Cy" Jamison

Biographical Information

Director
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Residence	Washington, D.C., and Billings, Montana
Place of Birth	Billings, Montana
Date of Birth	April 12, 1949
Marital Status	Single
Education	B. S. Secondary Education: Major Social Science Minor Earth Science Eastern Montana College, 1971, Billings, Montana

Career Summary

1985 - 1989	Legislative Advisor on National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives.
1984 - 1985	District Field Director for Congressman Marlenee, Congressional Field Office, Billings, Montana.
1983 - 1984	House Liaison for the Secretary of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
1981 - 1983	Republican Consultant on Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U. S. House of Representatives.
1980 - 1981	Legislative Affairs Specialist, BLM Montana State Office, Billings.
1978 - 1980	Youth Program Manager (YCC & YACC), BLM Montana State Office, Billings.
1976 - 1978	Employee Development Specialist, BLM Montana State Office, Billings.
1974 - 1976	Public Affairs Specialist, BLM Montana State Office, Billings.
1973 - 1974	Public Affairs Specialist, Field Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior, Denver, Colorado.

Montana Business and Community Activities

— City Council Member, Billings (largest city in Montana - 80,000 plus population).

— Schrojam Properties: I own half interest in several residential/commercial properties in Billings.

— Member, Board of Directors, Federal Employee Credit Union.

— Past President of Billings Breakfast Exchange Club.

— President-elect, Yellowstone District (Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Alaska) Exchange Clubs.

— Vice-President, Eastern Montana College Alumni Association.

— Chairman, Community Development Commission (Appointed by Mayor).

— Federal Coordinator, United Way (1979).

— Member, Community Development Commission (Appointed by Mayor).

— Member, Billings Area Chamber of Commerce.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

MEL BERG

POSITION: Chief, Division of Forestry, Bureau of Land Management

OFFICE: Bureau of Land Management, 18th & C Sts. NW, Washington D.C. 20240, Telephone. (202) 653-8864

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

Bachelor of Science, Forest Management, Iowa State University, 1962

WORK EXPERIENCE:

Bureau of Land Management

- Chief, Division of Forestry, Washington D.C., 1989 to present
- District Manager, Roseburg Oregon, 1984 to 1989
- Associate District Manager, Roseburg Oregon, 1980 to 1984
- Natural Resource Specialist, Washington D.C., 1977 to 1980
- Area Manager, Riverside California, 1976 to 1977
- Realty Specialist, Riverside California, 1973 to 1976
- Access Specialist, Roseburg Oregon, 1971 to 1973
- Forester, Roseburg Oregon, 1965 to 1971

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

J. DAVID ALMAND

POSITION: Chief, Division of Wildlife and Fisheries

OFFICE: Bureau of Land Management, 18th & C Sts. NW, Washington D.C. 20240, Telephone: (202) 653-9202

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

MS Wildlife Management, University of Georgia, 1965

BS Forestry, Major in Wildlife, University of Georgia, 1963

WORK EXPERIENCE:

U.S.Department of the Interior

- Chief, Division of Wildlife and Fisheries, Bureau of Land Management, Washington DC, 1986 to present
- Special Assistant (Non-toxic shot issue) to the Associate Director of Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington DC, 1984 to 1986
- Project Manager for National Planning, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1982 to 1984
- Assistant Chief, Division of Wildlife, Bureau of Land Management, Washington DC, 1975 to 1982
- Fisheries Management Biologist, Bureau of Land Management, Washington DC, 1974 to 1975
- Assistant Refuge Manager, Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Round Oak, Georgia, 1963 - 1964

Other

- Fisheries Extension Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Dept. of Commerce, Washington DC, 1970 to 1974
- Extension Wildlife and Fisheries Program Leader, Extension Service, USDA, Washington DC, 1969 to 1970
- Extension Wildlife Specialist, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Georgia, 1965 to 1969
- Assistant County Agent, Cooperative Extension Service, Jefferson, Georgia, 1964 to 1965

Mr. **Yates**. All right. Mr. Jamison, how long have you been in charge of BLM now?

Mr. **Jamison**. Since June of last year, sir.

Mr. **Yates**. June of last year, almost a year. And do you like the job?

Mr. **Jamison**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Yates**. Tell us why you like it.

Mr. **Jamison**. Up to this point I like it. How is that? [Laughter.] It is kind of a coming home. I started my career with BLM as a part-time fire control technician before I even graduated from college. I spent about ten years with the BLM in Montana at various jobs, mostly in public affairs and training, employee education. From there I came back here and worked on the Hill for Congressman Marlenee on the House Interior Committee for about five years, and here I am.

Mr. **Yates**. So it is a round robin.

CONDITION OF THE RANGELAND

All right. And how is the state of BLM? I read, oh, somewhere that, I forget who it was, who said that you thought that the public lands were in better condition now than they had been for some time. Is that your reaction?

Mr. **Jamison**. Yes. Sir, I think they are referring to our report on the range.

Mr. **Yates**. Yes, "Home on the Range," yes.

Mr. **Jamison**. If you look at the long-term trends since the 1930's, they are, in better shape. I think you are looking at the same document I have in front of me. Our goal is to have more movement to the late and middle seral stages from the "poor" category. Since the 1930's, the number of acres in the poor category has gone down from 30 to 16 percent.

Our goal is to move that number down to the 8 to 10 percent mark. Our experts tell me that to get much beyond that, considering fires and diseases is difficult. That is our goal.

Mr. **Yates**. Since 1936 your good land has continued to move up, except you had more in 1984 than you did in 1989. Your fair land is continuing to move down and your poor land—does that mean your poor land has become poorer?

Mr. **Jamison**. No, sir.

Mr. **Yates**. Those figures show that you moved down, continually down, down by condition class from 1936 to 1989. What does the 16 figure mean if it doesn't mean that your poor land has become poorer?

Mr. **Jamison**. What we are comparing is the number of acres. Since 1936, the trend has been, to move the poor category number down and to move the other three categories up. There is an aberration between 1984 and 1989. That is when we readjusted the figures. If you notice, sir, in the far corner there is an "unclassified" catagory.

We put lands in there that have been chemically treated or were never included in the range program. We took those numbers out. So I prefer to use the number in 1989 as a starting point. If I was doing it just for numbers' sake I would have used 1984, because that showed 5 percent. I thought we should start with an accurate figure and build from there.

Mr. YATES. Well, then, what does the table show? It doesn't show classification of your lands by their condition. The impression I got when I looked at this table was that the conditions seemed to have deteriorated from 1936 all the way down to the present. You don't draw that same conclusion?

Mr. JAMISON. No, I don't, sir.

Mr. YATES. Does that mean you had more grazing or less grazing?

Mr. JAMISON. Actually the numbers of livestock on the range or the AUM's, more accurately, went down from 1936 when the Taylor Grazing Act took over to 1989. It raised during the war, I understand, and then it was brought back down.

Mr. YATES. This shows historical range conditions. I take it this does not show the condition of your forest?

Mr. JAMISON. That is true, sir.

CONDITION OF FORESTS

Mr. YATES. Is there a table in here showing the condition of your forests?

Mr. JAMISON. No.

Mr. YATES. What is the condition of your forests?

Mr. JAMISON. Actually, maybe I should let Mr. Berg answer that.

Mr. BERG. I think the conditions of our forests because of the management that we have in place for the forest during the last 20 to 30 years, are probably as good as they have ever been.

Mr. YATES. You mean in spite of the cutting? You have as many acres in cuttable forest in 1989 as you had in 1936?

Mr. BERG. From regeneration. Everything that we have cut since then has been replanted. We are not cutting and just leaving. Everything that we harvest we do replant so that each class is much younger.

REFORESTATION BACKLOG

Mr. YATES. Does that mean you have no need for reforestation?

Mr. BERG. No, you always have need for reforestation.

Mr. YATES. Do you have a backlog in reforestation?

Mr. BERG. Yes, sir. We have a backlog. I don't have the total figure here now.

Mr. YATES. You may supply it for the record.

[The information follows:]

REFORESTATION BACKLOG

The backlog in reforestation and forest development practices that is expected to carryover into FY 1991 is as follows:

	Acres
Site Preparation	45,700
Reforestation	14,700
Plantation Maintenance	107,100
Precommercial thinning	43,300
Fertilization	116,500

LEVEL OF REFORESTATION

Mr. YATES. What is your impression?

Mr. BERG. It is that with the excess receipts funding, we will need three years to catch up with the backlog. It is in precommercial thinning and protection of seedlings from wildlife or from other animals cutting and eating the young seedlings and so on. Site preparation is needed in order to replant.

Mr. YATES. We look at your justification, Mr. Berg, on page 14 and we find that in the 1991 budget it shows that you have a need for reforesting of 35,400 acres. How many acres do you reforest every year?

Mr. BERG. In any given year?

Mr. YATES. How many acres did you reforest last year? The last year that you have a record of?

Mr. HILDEBEIDEL. About 35,000 acres.

Mr. YATES. You reforested 35,000 acres last year. Is that what you do annually?

Mr. BERG. There has been an increase in the harvest in the last couple of years because of the amount of timber activity that has been going on.

OLD GROWTH TIMBER

Mr. YATES. How much do you have left in old growth?

Mr. BERG. Total old growth on O&C lands is about 448,000 acres.

Mr. YATES. Only on O&C lands?

Mr. BERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Does that mean you don't have any old growth on any other lands?

Mr. BERG. There is old growth in Alaska and some on other lands also, but I don't have the figure. Our major program is on the O&C lands in Oregon.

Mr. AUCOIN. How much of the old growth is fragmented?

Mr. BERG. In western Oregon, we have about 2.4 million acres, and 1.6 million of that is actually commercial forestland. All of that acreage has been operated in since we started harvesting out there. So it is all, quote, "fragmented." The fragmentation, of course, exists because of the land pattern that exists now. When you put up timber sales and put roads in there, you will further fragment it by including 40, 50 acre timber sale patches.

Mr. AUCOIN. So while it is accurate to say that there are X number of acres of old growth on the western Oregon BLM land, it would not be accurate to say that there are, as there are in some other Federal lands, vast sections of old growth stands on BLM lands? My impression is because of the checkerboard areas there are not large tracts of old growth; is that approximately correct?

Mr. BERG. Not large tracts, undisturbed. That is correct.

Mr. YATES. How long has this condition existed? When did you begin cutting your old growth?

Mr. BERG. We probably started in earnest, right after the war, or during the war, in the late 1940s.

Mr. YATES. What percentage of your old growth is left?

Mr. BERG. The old growth stands that we have right now are about 25 percent.

Mr. **Yates**. Twenty-five percent of the original amount?

Mr. **Berg**. Oh, no, no, no.

Mr. **Yates**. Twenty-five percent of what?

Mr. **Berg**. Thirty-two percent of the old growth that we have right now will remain old growth.

Mr. **Yates**. Thirty-two percent of what?

Mr. **Berg**. Thirty-two percent of the total old growth that we have right now. 448,000 acres of old growth are now in western Oregon. Thirty-two percent of that is set aside in our planning process and won't be disturbed. It will just remain there.

Mr. **Yates**. Would you repeat the figures, please?

Mr. **Berg**. Right now we have on O&C lands, 448,000 acres of old growth.

Mr. **Yates**. How much are you setting aside?

Mr. **Berg**. In our existing plans we have 143,000 acres that have been set aside just because they are old growth, until such time as we get into our new planning process. That is about 32 percent of the old growth stands that exist right now.

SPOTTED OWL EFFECT ON PLANNED SALES

Mr. **Yates**. Has the spotted owl controversy altered your plans in that respect?

Mr. **Berg**. It has caused us to temper what we are going to do as far as our harvesting and timber sale program for 1991.

Mr. **Dicks**. What was the word, tempered?

Mr. **Berg**. Yes.

Mr. **Dicks**. That may be an understatement.

Mr. **Berg**. Without the spotted owl management plan that was developed by Dr. Thomas, we could operate in just about the entire 1.6 million acres of commercial forestland. Because of the report from Dr. Thomas, we don't know for sure what the impacts are going to be and how much of that we can or cannot implement.

What we are going to have to do now is design timber sales in and around the habitat conservation areas identified in Dr. Thomas's report, and try to stay out of those areas as much as we can between now and 1992 when we get into our new plans.

Mr. **Yates**. How long will that process take?

Mr. **Berg**. We will be doing this next year when we lay out our sale plans.

Mr. **Dicks**. Would you yield just for a moment? I want to make sure I understood what you just said.

TIMBER SALE PLANS FOR 1990

You are talking about 1991 now? What about 1990? Can you give us an update on how you are going to operate in the rest of this fiscal year?

Mr. **Berg**. Because of Section 318, what we had to do in our 1990 sale plans was sell 1.155 billion board feet of timber. In so doing, prior to the Thomas Report, we had to stay out of 122 owl sites that were identified and agreed to between BLM and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife including 12 owl sites that were identified in Section 318.

Mr. **Yates**. Will you yield back just a second?

You have noncomparable figures here. You talked about selling 1.155 billion board feet and then you moved into sites, 122 sites. Are those comparable figures?

Mr. BERG. Those are identified in the Section 318 amendment to last year's appropriations language.

Mr. YATES. Can you compare sites and amounts of board feet?

Mr. BERG. What I am saying is that when we designed our sale plan for 1990 we had to design them so that we could produce a volume of 1.155 billion board feet, staying out of a total of 122 owl habitat sites.

Mr. YATES. Okay. That answers the question.

Mr. BERG. They are different.

Mr. DICKS. All right. Are you going to tell us how you are going to operate in 1990?

Mr. BERG. In 1990 we are on track with our sale plans as identified in Section 318. We plan to continue on that track and only modify those sales that will not cause us to get into a deficit sale situation or a situation where we cannot meet the Section 318 volume commitments.

We are going to try to hit those targets and stay out of the owl areas that we agreed to stay out of.

Mr. JAMISON. The bottom line is that we are going to try to keep open as many of the options available to us and not try to step in there if there are any other alternatives.

Mr. DICKS. Are there?

Mr. JAMISON. Not many.

Mr. DICKS. But you have to meet—as I understand, the Forest Service is not just going to go in and have any sales where they are within a half-mile——

Mr. BERG. That is what was identified in the report.

Mr. DICKS [continuing]. Of the owl, on the nest. Now is that basically what you are going to do?

THOMAS REPORT—ADMINISTRATION'S POSITION

Mr. JAMISON. We will try; the categories are the HCAs, and for BLM there are two other categories. One catagory is within a mile and a half of a known owl site that is in a geographical area north of Highway 30 and west of Highway 15. The other category, which is in areas outside of that in western Oregon, is within one quarter of a mile radius of a known owl site.

Besides that, there has been one other rule called the 50/11/40 rule, which says, and Mr. Berg can assist me, that 50 percent of the stand should have 40 percent canopy coverage with trees 11 inches or bigger. It will be tough to do it.

Mr. DICKS. Are you going to live with this report?

Mr. JAMISON. I think we have to look at it as an option, but I think we have no other choice but to look at all the options.

Mr. YATES. You mean comply with it?

Mr. DICKS. The Administration has to make a decision whether in fact they are going to adopt this as Administration policy.

Mr. YATES. Well, then, that is the question.

Mr. DICKS. I asked him if they are going to live with it. Are they going to make this Administration policy? I assume—you took that whole period of time to look at the economic consequences of this. You must have done that for a purpose other than to keep the figures away from the press and the Congress. Have you learned anything?

I mean, is this going to have an effect? The economic consequences that you now have found? Is this going to have any consequence on your policy decision?

It is pretty damaging when you start reading the economic consequences that the Administration itself has determined come from this I mean, it is pretty serious out in our part of the world.

Mr. JAMISON. That is an understatement, but you can especially say that in a couple of the BLM districts. Here is what I hope to do. The Jack Ward Thomas report is one scientific report. I think that we can look at the report, take a lot of the information from it and see if there may be a better way to do it.

Mr. DICKS. So you are not sure you are going to go along with this?

Mr. JAMISON. It is one option on the table. I think it behooves us to look at all the options available to us. There are two sides to the equation. One is the management side and the other side is the Fish and Wildlife Service, if they list the owl on June 23rd. If they list on June 23rd we are in a pickle whether we go along with the Jack Ward Thomas report or not.

GOD COMMITTEE

Mr. DICKS. You still have the GOD committee. Are you a member of it?

Mr. JAMISON. I am too low.

Mr. DICKS. But your Secretary is?

Mr. JAMISON. That is correct. He is actually the Chairman from my understanding.

Mr. DICKS. Do you talk to GOD, I mean the Chairman? [Laughter.]

Mr. JAMISON. The answer is yes.

Mr. DICKS. You are one of the people we can identify who has direct communication with GOD, the Chairman.

Mr. AUCOIN. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKS. Yes. This is very important.

THOMAS REPORT—ECONOMIC IMPACTS IN OREGON

Mr. AUCOIN. I think this is a good time to read into the record what the report, the economic report of the impacts of the Thomas recommendations would mean for BLM districts in the State of Oregon.

It would mean a reduction in the Salem district of 74 percent of the harvest. It would mean in the Eugene district a reduction of 74 percent of the harvest. It would mean a 58 percent reduction in the Roseburg district, Mr. Berg's old district, as I understand it.

It would mean a 42 percent reduction in the Medford District. And it would mean a 63 percent reduction in the harvest for the Coos Bay district.

Mr. Jamison, how would you describe in your own estimate, or Mr. Berg, both of you perhaps, what adjectives you would use to describe the economic consequences of reductions of that scale?

Mr. JAMISON. I will take a shot at answering that first. One is that it is drastic and for those communities that are affected it could be devastating. One report that was given to me is of the communities in western Oregon that are timber-dependent. They did a study that said of the communities that have 3000 people or less and there were approximately 72 in the whole state, and of those, 60 or 62 were timber-dependent. Fifty percent or greater of their economy came from the timber base.

We would be affecting one whole strata of communities in your state. If that isn't drastic I don't know what is.

Mr. AuCOIN. Mr. Chairman, I was just describing the reductions in the BLM districts in Oregon alone, if the Thomas recommendations went into effect, and I will just repeat those numbers. The Salem district would have a reduction of 74 percent of the harvest. The Eugene district would have a reduction of 74 percent of the harvest. Roseburg, a reduction of 58 percent. The Medford district, a reduction of 42 percent of the harvest. The Coos Bay district, a reduction of 63 percent of the harvest.

In the reporting I saw in the Oregonian after we finally did get these impact numbers——

Mr. YATES. Why don't we put the entire statement that is entitled "Effects on Economy, Revenue and Employment in the record."

Mr. AuCOIN. I think all of that should be part of the record. I would ask unanimous consent that we do so.

[The information follows:]

Economic Effects
of
# Implementing a Conservation Strategy
for the
Northern Spotted Owl

May 1, 1990

USDA Forest Service
USDI Bureau of Land Management

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Executive Summary	01
Introduction	13
Economic Analysis	17
Timber Harvest Volume	19
Market Impacts of Alternative Federal Timber Flows	22
U.S. Roundwood Consumption Increasing	23
U.S. Product Demand	23
Costs and Technology	23
International Markets and Log Exports	23
Growth in Softwood Harvest is in the South	26
Total Pacific Coast Harvest Projected to Level Off After Decline in 2000	26
Industries Differ Between Washington/Oregon and California	26
Pacific Coast Must Compete With South and Canada	26
Fiber Products Industries Expanding	28
Log Exports Have Been a Growth Sector	28
Stumpage Prices Expected to Increase	28
Special Issues not Included in Analysis	28
Harvest by Ownership for Washington and Oregon	30
Effects of Changes in Assumptions	31
Scenarios and Combinations	34
General Economic Framework and Expected Economic Impacts	34
Economic Impacts	35
Regional and Local Effects	43
Background	43
Economic Areas	44
Employment Effects	45
Timber-based Revenues	49
Payments to Counties	49
General Effects on Counties and Communities	55
Social and Other Impacts	57
Summary of Economic Impacts and Implications for Mitigation Measures	58
Appendix	61
Maps of Dependent Communities and High Economic Impact Areas	

Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In response to the findings of the Interagency Scientific Committee that was appointed to study the northern spotted owl, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior, through the Chief of the Forest Service and the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, formed an interagency working group. The charge to this group was to analyze the economic impacts of implementing the recommendations of the Interagency Scientific Committee.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

The analysis of economic impacts in Washington, Oregon, and California compares implementation of current plans for National Forests and Bureau of Land Management Districts with implementation of the spotted owl conservation strategy. "Current plans" for the Forest Service are final Forest Plans or draft Forest Plans where plans have not been finalized. For the Bureau of Land Management, the currently planned sale level by District are used.

The analysis considers the dynamics of the timber market economy. The effects of a timber supply reduction on Federal lands in Washington, Oregon, and California were analyzed nationally in terms of changes in price, consumption, trade, and interregional shifts in supply. The resulting effects on regional prices were examined to estimate potential response of private supply.

Changes in prices will also affect revenues to the Federal Treasury and payments to counties in the three affected States. The analysis shows that rising prices will substantially offset reductions in timber volume. However, since the national economic situation in the future is uncertain, an analysis of the effect on revenues to the Treasury and payments to counties if prices remain constant was also done and shown here for comparison.

In summary, the analysis shows:

- o Timber harvest on Federal lands will decline by 2.4 billion board feet by 1995 and remain at that level under the Interagency Scientific Committee recommendations. (Table I).
- o Private harvest increases in response to higher stumpage prices will reduce the effects of the Federal decline by about half in the near term (1995), but this increase cannot be sustained, and by 2000, timber harvest from Federal and private ownerships combined will be 2.7 billion board feet below the current level. (Table II)
- o Current planned Federal harvest levels would support about 53,000 jobs in total; about half of these are direct employment in the forest industry. The loss of jobs by 1995 in response to the Federal harvest volume reduction would be about 25,500 jobs. (Table III)
- o The private harvest response would mitigate the employment effect in 1995 and net job loss would be about 13,300. Private owners will not be able to sustain this higher level of production. By the year 2,000, therefore, job loss as compared with the present will be about 28,000.
- o Rising prices will help offset loss in revenues to the Treasury, but by 1995, implementation of the conservation strategy will mean a decline of $148 million and by 2000, a decline of $229 million as compared with revenues from currently planned levels of harvest. (Table IV)

- Since the future of the economy is uncertain, revenue loss was also estimated using constant prices over the decade of the 1990's. Under this scenario, returns to the Treasury would be $501 million lower in 1995 and 2000. (Table V)
- Payments to States and counties will decline despite rising prices, particularly in Oregon as a result of large declines in revenues from BLM lands. In total, the decline would be about $65 million per year by 1995 and $86 million per year by 2000 under the rising price scenario. (Table VI)
- As with revenues, the decline in payments to States/counties will be greater if constant prices are assumed. Under this scenario, about $172 million in revenue will be lost by these State and local governments. (Table VII)

Table I--Volume of Timber Offered for Sale on Federal Lands After Implementation of the Interagency Scientific Committee Conservation Strategy

	Current Plans	Actual or Projected Final Plans[1]		Actual or Projected Final Plans plus ISC Strategy	
Forests and Districts Affected by ISC Strategy		1995	2000	1995	2000
	(Millions of Board Feet)				
Washington					
Forest Service	943	752	752	419	419
Subtotal	943	752	752	419	419
Oregon					
Forest Service	2,209	1,848	1,848	1,362	1,362
Bureau of Land Mgmt.	1,176	1,176	1,176	443	443
Subtotal	3,385	3,024	3,024	1,805	1,805
California					
Forest Service	690	600	600	392	392
Bureau of Land Mgmt.	9	9	9	3	3
Subtotal	699	609	609	395	395
Total	5,027	4,385	4,385	2,619	2,619

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[1] The timber volume used for projected final plans could change up to plus or minus 10 percent in actual final plans. A mid-point of this range is shown in order to assess the impact of implementing the ISC strategy.

NOTE: Final BLM new plan sale levels will not be known until the new plans are completed in 1992. Existing plan levels are carried into years 1995 and 2000 for comparative purposes only.

Table II--Changes in Timber Harvest on Public and Private Lands After Implementation of the Interagency Scientific Committee Conservation Strategy.

	Current Plans	Implementation of the ISC Strategy	
		1995	2000
	(Million Board Feet)		
Federal Lands Affected by the ISC Strategy			
Washington	943	-524	-524
Oregon	3385	-1580	-1580
California	699	-304	-304
Subtotal	5018	-2408	-2408
Private Lands			
Western Washington and Oregon	7235	585	-295
Eastern Oregon and Washington	630	375	35
California	2115	185	---
Subtotal	9980	1145	-260
Net Change		-1263	-2668

Table III--Changes in Timber-Based Employment That Would Result from Implementation of the Northern Spotted Owl Conservation Strategy

	Change from Current Level With Implementation of ISC Strategy	
	1995	2000
Washington		
Forest Service	-5,853	-5,853
Bureau of Land Mgmt.		
Total	-5,853	-5,853
Oregon		
Forest Service	-8,569	-8,569
Bureau of Land Mgmt.	-7,669	-7,669
Total	-16,238	-16,238
Northern California		
Forest Service	-3,257	-3,257
Bureau of Land Mgmt.	-60	-60
Total	-3,317	-3,317
Total Public	-25,409	-25,409
Private lands		
Western WA & OR	+6,201	-3,127
Eastern WA & OR	+3,975	+371
California	+1,961	------
Total	+12,137	-2,756
Net Change	-13,272	-28,165

Table IV--Timber-Based Revenue After Implementation of the Interagency Scientific Committee--Rising Price Assumption

Forests and Districts Affected by ISC Strategy	Current Plans	Actual or Projected Final Plans [1]		Actual or Projected Final Plans plus ISC Strategy	
	1995	1995	2000	1995	2000
		(Millions of 1989 Dollars)			
Washington					
Forest Service	151	166	156	114	97
Subtotal	151	166	156	114	97
Oregon					
Forest Service	468	539	532	501	453
Bureau of Land Mgmt.	305	394	410	185	175
Subtotal	773	933	942	686	628
California					
Forest Service	99	107	103	75	68
Bureau of Land Mgmt.	1	2	2	1	1
Subtotal	100	109	105	76	69
Total	1024	1208	1203	876	795

[1] Numbers for projected final plans are based on projected timber volumes that could change up to plus or minus 10 percent in actual final plans. The numbers shown here are for the midpoint of this range in order to assess the impact of implementing the ISC strategy.

NOTE: Final BLM new plan sale levels will not be known until the new plans are completed in 1992. Existing plan levels are carried into years 1995 and 2000 for comparative purposes only.

Table V--Timber-Based Revenue After Implementation of the Interagency Scientific Committee--Constant Price Assumption

Forests and Districts Affected by ISC Strategy	Current Plans	Actual or Projected Final Plans[1/]		Actual or Projected Final Plans plus ISC Strategy	
	1995	1995	2000	1995	2000
	(Millions of 1989 Dollars)				
Washington					
Forest Service	151	119	119	64	64
Subtotal	151	119	119	64	64
Oregon					
Forest Service	468	402	402	292	292
Bureau of Land Mgmt.	305	305	305	110	110
Subtotal	773	707	707	402	402
California					
Forest Service	99	88	88	56	56
Bureau of Land Mgmt.	1	1	1	2/	2/
Subtotal	100	89	89	56	56
Total	1024	915	915	523	523

[1/] Numbers for projected final plans are based on projected timber volumes that could change up to plus or minus 10 percent in actual final plans. The numbers shown here are for the midpoint of this range in order to assess the impact of implementing the ISC strategy.

2/ Less than one million.

NOTE: Final BLM new plan sale levels will not be known until the new plans are completed in 1992. Existing plan levels are carried into years 1995 and 2000 for comparative purposes only.

Table VI--Payment to States After Implementation of the Northern Spotted Owl Conservation Strategy - Rising Price Assumption

Forests and Districts Affected by ISC Strategy	Current Plans	Actual or Projected Final Plans[1]		Actual or Projected Final Plans plus ISC Strategy	
	1995	1995	2000	1995	2000
		(Thousands of 1989 Dollars)			
Washington					
Forest Service	36,496	39,565	37,446	27,115	23,213
Subtotal	36,496	39,565	37,446	27,115	23,213
Oregon					
Forest Service	99,340	114,528	112,807	105,696	94,863
Bureau of Land Mgmt.	161,705	205,100	213,048	95,703	91,118
Subtotal	261,045	319,628	325,855	201,399	185,981
California					
Forest Service	21,919	23,963	22,989	16,761	15,271
Bureau of Land Mgmt.	54	67	64	24	22
Subtotal	21,973	24,030	23,053	16,785	15,293
Total	319,514	383,223	386,354	245,299	224,487

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[1] Numbers for projected final plans are based on projected timber volumes that could change up to plus or minus 10 percent in actual final plans. The numbers shown here are for the midpoint of this range in order to assess the impact of implementing the ISC strategy.

NOTE: Final BLM new plan sale levels will not be known until the new plans are completed in 1992. Existing plan levels are carried into years 1995 and 2000 for comparative purposes only.

Table VII--Payment to States After Implementation of the Northern Spotted Owl Conservation Strategy - Constant Price Assumption

Forests and Districts Affected by ISC Strategy	Current Plans	Actual or Projected Final Plans[1]		Actual or Projected Final Plans plus ISC Strategy	
	1995	1995	2000	1995	2000
		(Thousands of 1989 Dollars)			
Washington					
Forest Service	36,496	28,481	28,481	15,354	15,354
Subtotal	36,496	28,481	28,481	15,354	15,354
Oregon					
Forest Service	99,340	85,087	85,087	61,334	61,334
Bureau of Land Mgmt.	161,705	161,705	161,705	58,333	58,333
Subtotal	261,045	246,792	246,792	119,667	119,667
California					
Forest Service	21,919	19,483	19,483	12,415	12,415
Bureau of Land Mgmt.	54	54	54	18	18
Subtotal	21,973	19,537	19,537	12,433	12,433
Total	319,514	294,810	294,810	147,454	147,454

1/ Numbers for projected final plans are based on projected timber volumes that could change up to plus or minus 10 percent in actual final plans. The numbers shown here are for the midpoint of this range in order to assess the impact of implementing the ISC strategy.

NOTE: Final BLM new plan sale levels will not be known until the new plans are completed in 1992. Existing plan levels are carried into years 1995 and 2000 for comparative purposes only.

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to describe anticipated economic effects that would result from implementation of the conservation strategy for the Northern Spotted Owl recommended by the Interagency Scientific Committee.

Over the past several years, there has been tremendous interest in the northern spotted owl, its habitat, and its relationship to timber production in the Pacific Northwest. As part of the effort to gather thorough and timely information on the issue, an Interagency Scientific Committee was established to address the conservation of the northern spotted owl. This Committee was established through a 1988 agreement between the USDA Forest Service, the USDI Bureau of Land Management, the USDI National Park Service, and the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service. The Committee's charter was subsequently incorporated into Section 318 of Public Law 101-121 in October 1989.

After many months of gathering and analyzing information, the Committee released a report entitled "A Conservation Strategy for the Northern Spotted Owl" on April 3, 1990. The proposed strategy in that report has since been analyzed by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service to determine the economic effects if the strategy were fully implemented. This report describes the estimated economic effects of implementing the owl conservation strategy.

To estimate and describe possible effects, it was necessary to make certain assumptions and envision certain scenarios. For example, timber price responses to a reduction in timber supply are uncertain, so effects with the expected price change and effects with no price change are both shown. This provide a range in which the reader can project and consider his or her own assumptions and predictions. Numbers in the report generally were not rounded off, but were left as developed from the analysis. This specificity should not be interpreted as an indication of high precision; instead the numbers should be used as an estimate of the direciton and magnitude of changes.

The report was prepared by the Forest Service, USDA, and the Bureau of Land Management, USDI. The following team provided leadership in completing the report:

Interagency Economic Effects Team

Tom Hamilton, Forest Service, Team Leader
Joe Zimmer, Bureau of Land Management, Team Leader
Phil Stanbro, Bureau of Land Management
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Dave Darr, Forest Service
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Bob Biesterfeldt, Forest Service

830

Economic Analysis

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

TIMBER HARVEST VOLUME

This section of the report focuses on the current timber situation in Washington, Oregon, and California, and expected economic impacts if the Conservation Strategy recommended by the Interagency Scientific Committee is implemented. The report concentrates on dollar and employment impacts in the affected areas of these three States. However, it also examines the effect nationally of a reduction in Federal timber harvest in Washington, Oregon, and California.

The data for adjusted timber harvest levels are the latest available from the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. The starting point for these analyses is the allowable sale quantity (ASQ) in existing plans. For the Forest Service, this is a combination of final Forest Plans, or draft Forest Plans for forests where plans have not been finalized. For the Bureau of Land Management, the starting point is the currently planned sale level by district. These starting point levels are lower than recent harvest levels. For example, for Forest Service Region 6 (Washington and Oregon), the starting point level is about 4 billion board feet; in recent years, harvest has exceeded 5 billion in these two States. The starting point was selected for two reasons. First, it represents currently planned outputs from these Federal lands and associated employment effects were a part of the planning process. Second, it approximates historic levels of harvest. Figure 1 shows the harvest for Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands for the period, 1980-1988. During this period, there was a substantial amount of fluctuation in timber harvest from 2.3 to 5.5 billion board feet per year on National Forests and from 0.3 to 1.4 billion on BLM lands. However, the average harvest was 4.1 billion and 0.9 billion, respectively--about the same as the starting point level in the analysis.

The analysis shown here is based on the change from this starting point volume if the Conservation Strategy recommended by the Interagency Scientific Committee were fully implemented. For the Forest Service, an interim step is also shown. This interim step shows a timber volume for projected final plans for those forests where plans are still in draft stage. These projected volumes could change up to plus or minus 10 percent in actual final plans. The mid-point of this range is used in this report in order to assess the impact of implementing the ISC strategy.

The Bureau of Land Management is now preparing new resource management plans for its Western Oregon districts. Because these plans are not scheduled to be completed until 1991, no resulting timber harvest levels can be predicted. Base-line levels for the BLM are, therefore, considered to be continuation of the existing plans developed in the late 1970's and early 1980's for the purpose of this study.

Table 1 shows the changes in ASQ volume for forests and districts affected by the Spotted Owl Conservation Strategy. In total, the reduction on Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands would be 2.4 billion board feet, a decrease of 48 percent from the currently planned level. The ASQ reduction on Federal lands affected by the ISC Conservation Strategy would be 55 percent in Washington, 46 percent in Oregon, and 43 percent in California.

About 1 billion board feet of timber are harvested on State lands in these three States each year. No analyses of timber volume reduction for these lands were made in this study.

Figure 1 Volume of timber harvested from USDA Forest Service PNW REGION and Bureau of Land Management in WA&OR

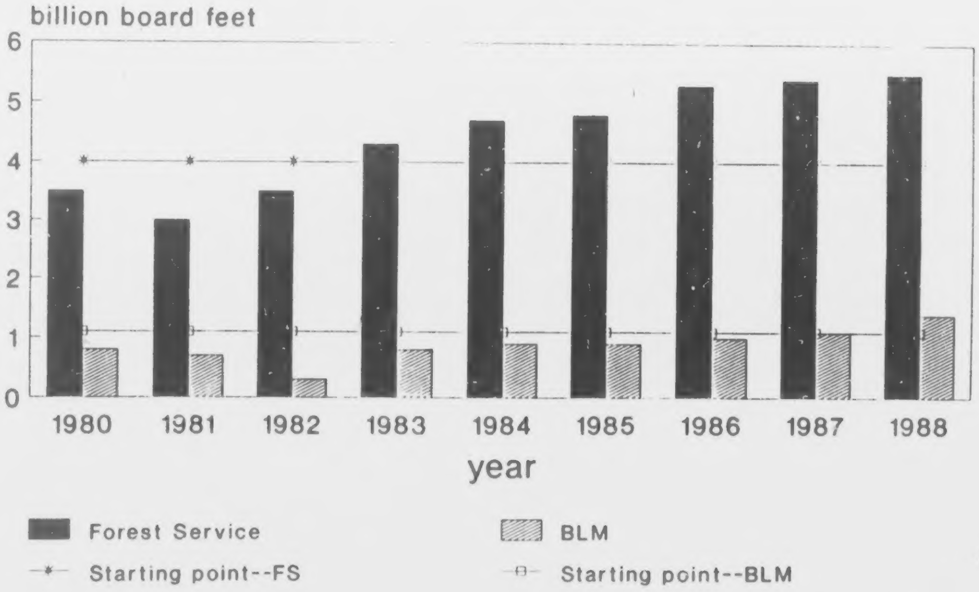


Table 1--Volume of Timber Offered for Sale on Federal Lands After Implementation of the Interagency Scientific Committee Conservation Stretegy.

Forests and Districts Affected by ISC Strategy	Current Plans	Actual or Projected Final Plans		Actual or Projected Final Plans plus ISC Strategy	
		1995	2000	1995	2000
		(Million Board Feet)			
Washington National Forests					
Gifford Pinchot[1]	388	334	334	189	189
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie[1]	170	108	108	45	45
Okanogan	63	63	63	59	59
Olympic[1]	186	111	111	43	43
Wenatchee	136	136	136	83	83
Subtotal	943	752	752	419	419
Oregon National Forests					
Deschutes[1]	202	100	100	91	91
Mt. Hood[1]	255	193	193	154	154
Rogue River[1]	137	120	120	85	85
Siskiyou	160	160	160	119	119
Suislaw	335	335	335	198	198
Umpqua[1]	340	334	334	273	273
Willamette[1]	568	491	491	333	333
Winema[1]	199	115	115	110	110
Oregon BLM Districts					
Salem	239	239	239	62	62
Eugene	223	223	223	59	59
Roseburg	247	247	247	103	103
Medford	213	213	213	123	123
Coos Bay	254	254	254	96	96
Subtotal	3,385	3,024	3,024	1,805	1,805
California National Forests					
Klamath[1]	200	142	142	110	110
Mendocino[1]	93	84	84	66	66
Shasta-Trinity[1]	226	224	224	129	129
Six Rivers[1]	175	150	150	92	92
California BLM District					
Ukiah	9	9	9	3	3
Subtotal	699	609	609	395	395
Total Public	5,027	4,385	4,385	2,619	2,619

[1] The timber volume shown for projected final plans in these forests could change up to plus or minus 10 percent in actual final plans. A mid-point of this range is shown in order to assess the impact of implementing the ISC strategy.

NOTE: Final BLM new plan sale levels will not be known until the new plans are completed in 1992. Existing plan levels are carried into years 1995 and 2000 for comparative purposes only.

In cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service, interested tribes in the northern spotted owl study area are being briefed on the results of the study. At this time, the effects of the study's recommendations on the Bureau of Indian Affairs' timber sales program and its ability to comply have not been fully evaluated. It is possible, however, that additional fiscal resources, both human and financial, may be needed to comply with the study recommendations, should they be adopted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Likewise, the effects on the annual allowable harvest level and tribal revenues will be evaluated. In the event it is determined that impacts on tribes and on Indian forestry programs will occur, the information will be provided.

The remaining large ownership, private lands, is examined as part of the analysis that follows. Timber production on these lands has historically responded directly to economic conditions and could help mitigate short-term effects of reduced public timber availability. The analysis will examine this potential response and the associated effects on employment.

MARKET IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE FEDERAL TIMBER FLOWS

Federal timber in Washington, Oregon, and California comes from timberlands managed by the U.S.D.A. Forest Service and the U.S.D.I Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Although the legislative mandates for stewardship differ between the two agencies, implementation of the ISC report will cause changes on all Federal timberlands. This section highlights the various economic effects of alternative federal timber flows. Regional and national effects on product and timber markets are reported.

Impacts of alternative flows of federal timber are estimated as changes from a base-line projection of future timber markets, given the assumptions in the 1989 RPA Timber Assessment. The model used for the projections is the Timber Assessment Market Model--TAMM (Adams and Haynes 1980 and Haynes and Adams 1985). It provides an integrated structure for considering the behavior of prices, consumption, and production in both stumpage and product markets.

Projections from TAMM reflect the consequences of balancing the supply of timber and the demand for the final products made from that timber. The projections recognize that production and consumption are sensitive to both product prices and production costs. They also recognize that different types of landowners have different propensities for harvesting and managing their timberlands. Private harvests are treated as price and inventory responsive while public harvests are treated as fixed at predetermined levels. TAMM also includes an inventory projection system for private timberlands

In the past decade, TAMM has been used widely within the USDA Forest Service and by interest groups to estimate the market impacts of various policies and issues The present version serves best as an indicator of long-term trends. For example, in the 1989 RPA Timber Assessment, it was used to make projections to the year 2040. TAMM is used in this analysis to examine market impacts for the 1990's. In comparing alternative ASQ levels for Federal timber, emphasis is on differences from the base-line projection rather than the projections themselves.

Our analysis begins with a summary of historical trends and the findings in the base-line projection. Then, assumptions are changed and market impacts are estimated as differences from the base-line projection.

U.S. Roundwood Consumption Increasing

Total U.S. consumption (figure 2) of softwood roundwood from growing stock was 14.3 billion cubic feet in 1986. This was roughly 75 percent above the average consumption in the early 1950's. It is expected to remain about at this level through 2000 and then to increase to 17.5 billion cubic feet by 2040, with the largest increase in pulpwood. In the near term, rising prices help slow the growth in consumption, but in the longer term a slowing of domestic markets (especially for residential construction) and increasing use of hardwoods accounts for slower projected growth in demand for softwood timber. The United States will remain a net importer of softwood forest products. This is especially the case for softwood lumber imports from Canada.

Figure 3 shows long-term trends in softwood harvest by major U.S. region. After World War II, strong demand for forest products and declining private harvests brought expanded markets for public timber. On Federal timberlands, management policies shifted from the custodial posture of the inter-war years toward an active program of timber sales. National Forest harvest more than doubled in the 15 years after 1950. By the late 1960's, the harvest was approaching the maximum levels under existing management plans, and the Forest Service adopted a nondeclining even-flow approach to the computation of allowable cuts. Harvest has gradually declined over the past 20 years. Harvest on BLM timberlands (primarily in Oregon) have been roughly constant for the past 15 years.

U.S. Product Demand

Only limited growth in demand for solid-wood products will take place in the future. As the population ages, growth in real GNP slows and new housing construction is stable to declining. Consumption increments come almost entirely from increased wood use in residential upkeep and alteration, nonresidential construction, and manufacturing. U.S. lumber consumption rises to 56 billion board feet by 2040 (the 1987 peak was 50.6 billion feet). Plywood consumption returns to 23 billion square feet by 2040 (the current level is 21 billion feet) after a period of modest substitution-induced decline over the next 20 years. In the fiber products sector, growth in consumption slows in line with GNP and also because of assumed increases in the use of recycled fibers. For western Washington and western Oregon, pulp output is projected to grow by roughly 20 percent over the 50-year projection period.

Costs and Technology

Real non-wood costs (output basis) for solid-wood mills fall by less than 0.5 percent per year as labor productivity continues to improve and use of other materials and energy falls. Recovery (product output per cubic foot of log input) rises at roughly 0.1 percent year over the 50-year projection. This is a far slower rate than observed in the 1980's due to rapidly declining future log size and quality.

International Markets and Log Exports

After 1984, the value of the U.S. dollar dropped sharply against the Japanese yen. This plus a good housing market in Japan stimulated Japanese imports of softwood logs and lumber from the Pacific Northwest. In addition, China entered the market for U.S. logs in the early 1980's with the Pacific Northwest being the source of much of the supply. Thus, Washington and Oregon had additional sources of demands for logs not shared by other U.S. regions. As a result, softwood lumber and plywood manufacturers in the Pacific

Figure 2 U.S. softwood roundwood consumption by product, 1952-2040

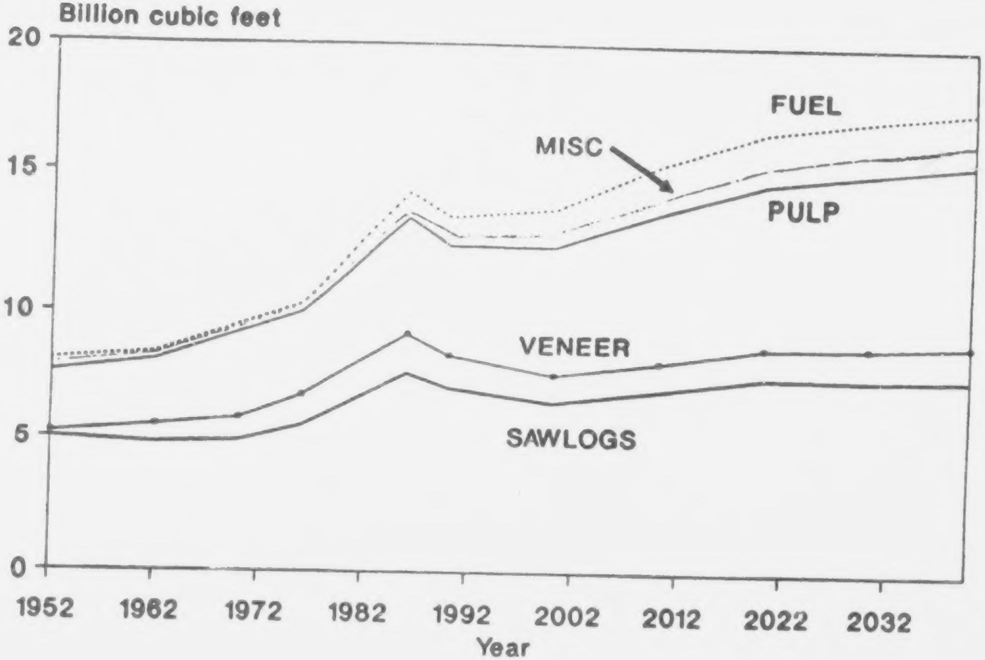
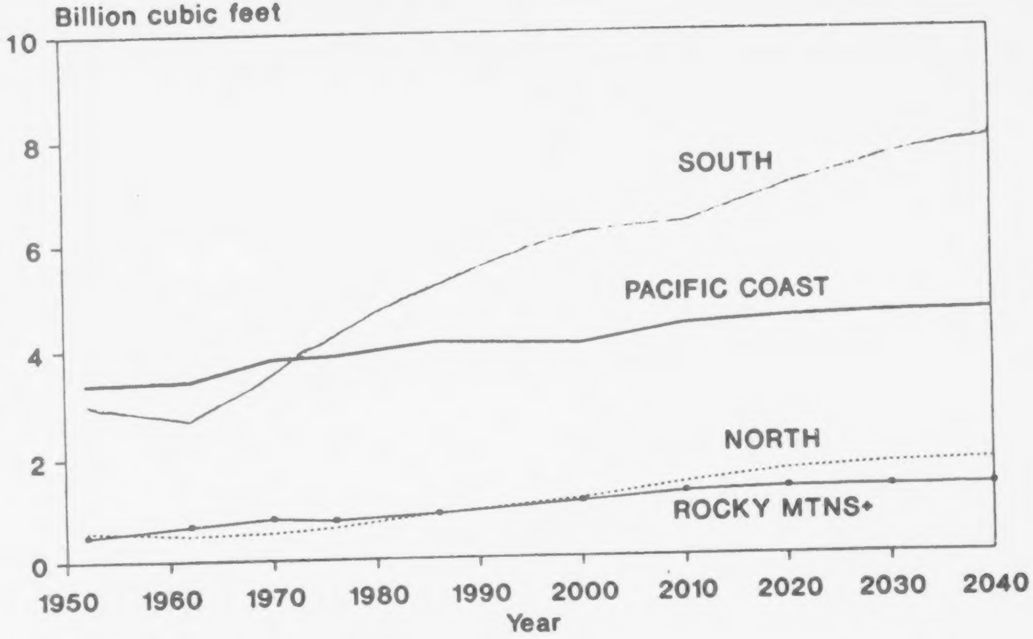


Figure 3 U.S. softwood timber harvest
by region, 1952-2040



Northwest have to compete against log exporters for raw material supplies to a much larger extent than manufacturers in other regions of the country.

Canadian softwood lumber producers will experience gradually rising delivered wood costs as haul distances increase and stand densities fall. The real Canadian-U.S. exchange rate is expected to change little from the current level. In the base case, exports of lumber and plywood grow little over the projection period. Log exports fall from the 1984-1988 average level of 3.1 billion board feet per year (1988 peak level of 3.6 billion feet) to an average of 2.5 billion board feet by 2000. Limitations in product and declining log export volumes derive from the assumption of increased competition from Canada,the Southern Hemisphere, and the Soviet Union.

Growth In Softwood Harvest Is In the South

In figure 3, there are two trends to note. First, the three West Coast States together and the South are expected to remain the two most important timber producing regions in the United States. Second, the South overtook the Pacific Coast in the mid 1970s. Equally important is the share of Federal harvest which in 1986 constituted 21 percent of total harvests. By 2000, this fraction is expected to drop to 19.4 percent. Thereafter, this fraction continues to decline, reaching 16.4 percent by 2040.

Total Pacific Coast Harvest Projected to Level Off After Decline In 2000

For the Pacific Coast, harvests over the last three years have been at all time highs. Figure 4 shows softwood harvest by owner. The smallest ownership class (in terms of harvest) is the nonindustrial private timberland. Harvest on this ownership had been declining from the early 1950s until 1986. After that, harvest in western Washington and western Oregon started to increase. The share of federal timber has changed over the past several decades from 18 percent in 1952 to 39 percent in 1986. The share is expected to slowly decline in the future to 34 percent by 2040.

Industries Differ Between Washington/Oregon and California

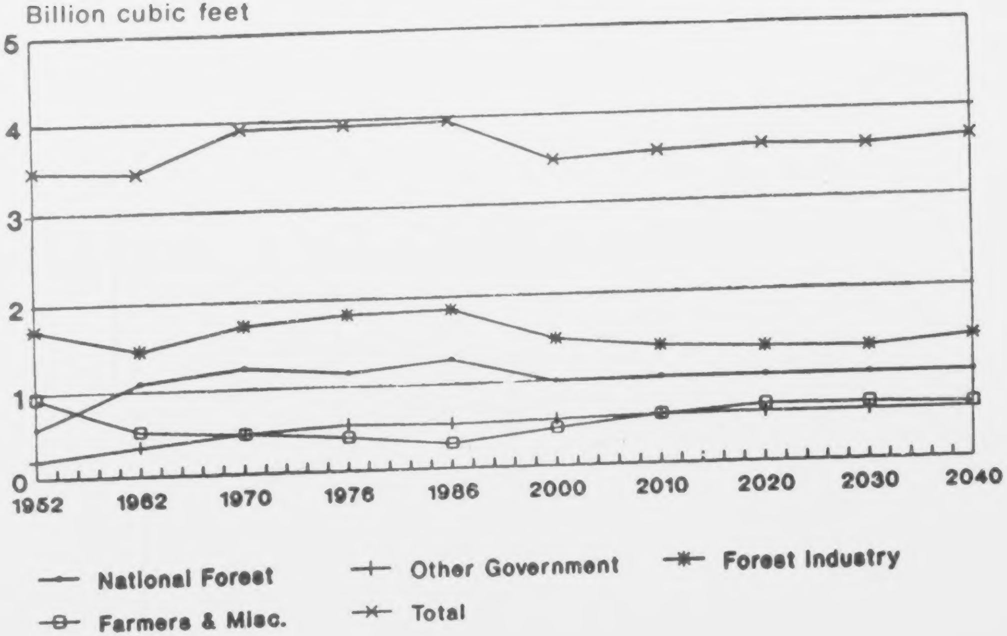
The industry differs between the two areas primarily in the absolute size of the lumber industry and in the concentration of the softwood plywood industry in western Washington and western Oregon. The Douglas-fir subregion also contains roughly 8 million tons of pulp and paper production. There is only a small pulp and paper industry in California that focuses on conversion. Solid-wood products are expected to continue their dominance of the forest products industry in the Pacific Coast region. The exception is the plywood industry where production in the Douglas-fir subregion is expected to drop as a consequence of competition from oriented strand boards and in California where production has declined because of competitive pressures from other plywood producing areas.

Pacific Coast Must Compete With South and Canada

Output of the solid-wood products industries (lumber and plywood) in the Pacific Coast regions has fluctuated with periodic construction cycles but has shown essentially no upward or downward trend since the mid-1960's (except for the clear drop in plywood production in California). Growth in U.S. consumption over the past two decades has been met by the South in the case of plywood and by the South and Canada in the case of softwood lumber.

The Pacific Coast's share of aggregate national and virtually all regional markets has fallen steadily. These trends are a reflection of the region's high production costs relative to its key North American competitors. As a result of increases in both delivered wood and nonwood costs, the region emerged as the high cost lumber and plywood producer in

Figure 4 Total removals of softwood timber from WA, OR, and CA, by ownership, 1952-2040



North America in the early 1970's. The recession of 1980-82 brought a sharp drop in delivered wood costs due both to declining stumpage prices and reduction in log and haul costs. This change helped to narrow the cost differential with the South but did little to overcome the strong wood cost advantage of interior British Columbia in the case of lumber. Reductions in work force and improvements in recovery efficiency also have acted to lower nonwood costs, but the region remains the high cost producer in both lumber and plywood.

Fiber Products Industries Expanding

The fiber products industry in western Washington and western Oregon has expanded steadily as paper and board facilities have been integrated with pulping operations. Recent increases have come in newsprint and unbleached kraft (linerboard and packaging) grades, with stable to declining output in fine and other papers. Production is from otherwise unused residues from solidwood production, from wastepaper, and from roundwood, chipped in the woods or at other remote locations.

Log Exports Have Been a Growth Sector

Log exports have comprised the most significant growth sector especially in western Washington and western Oregon, consuming some 20 percent of total regional harvest by 1980. After peaking in the late 1970's, log exports from this region fell in the 1980-82 recession. They subsequently recovered to all time highs in 1988 and 1989. Despite the sharp drop in volumes in the early 1980's, export prices did not fall as rapidly as domestic prices and exports remained a key revenue source for some regional firms during the recession. In the recovery, the People's Republic of China (PRC) has emerged as the second largest importer. Logs exported to the PRC are roughly the same quality as those used in domestic mills.

Stumpage Prices Expected to Increase

As a consequence of this increasing pressure on domestic timber inventories, timber prices are expected to continue to increase in real terms. Stumpage prices during the next decade are expected to increase by 1.2 percent per year in the Douglas-fir subregion and 2.5 percent per year in the South. Also embodied in these projections are improvements in technology that will decrease employment by 13 percent over the next 15 years.

There are differences in harvest and industry trends between California and Washington/Oregon. Total timber harvest (sawtimber and nonsawtimber) in Washington/Oregon reached all time high levels during the last three years while those in California have been stable but below those seen in the early 1950s

Special Issues not Included in Analysis

There are many current issues whose resolution could lead to changes in the base-line projection. The following issues were considered, but not included in the base-line analysis because their resolution is uncertain or their potential effects on timber supplies are uncertain:

o Roadless areas
o Below cost timber sale programs
o New perspectives
o Effect of recycling on Canadian timber supplies

- o Productivity of nonindustrial private forest lands
- o Paper and board recycling

Roadless Areas

It has been suggested that timber harvesting be banned on existing roadless areas in National Forests. Implementation of the ISC report will have this effect in the Pacific Northwest. The ASQ for the Alaska Region would be reduced from 75 million cubic feet to 13 million. In Pacific Southwest, the reduction would be about 15 million cubic feet, for the Rocky Mountain Regions, 10 million cubic feet, for the Southern Region, 10 million cubic feet, and for the Northern Region, no effect. For the contiguous States, the ASQ would decline 123 million cubic feet or about 7 percent of the National Forest ASQ after taking account of the recommendations of the ISC report.

Below Cost Timber Sale Programs

It has been suggested that all below cost timber sale programs be eliminated. The main effects of this action would be in the Rocky Mountain regions where the ASQ would decline 135 million cubic feet or 32 percent of the total National Forest ASQ for these regions. The ASQ for Pacific Southwest would decline 15 million cubic feet, for the Southern Region, 25 million cubic feet and for the Northern Region, 10 million cubic feet. For the contiguous States, the total decline is 185 million cubic feet–10 percent of the ASQ for all National Forests.

There is the possibility that implementation of the ISC report recommendations would raise stumpage prices enough to substantially eliminate below cost timber sale programs. The prices for many of the below cost timber programs are within $10 per thousand board feet of the cost.

New Perspectives

The silvicultural practices associated with the new perspectives in forestry concept will have as an effect an increase in logging costs. The extent of application of new perspectives on National Forests is yet to be determined. The increase in logging costs may be enough to result in emergence of additional below cost programs. These higher costs would be offset somewhat by higher stumpage prices associated with implementation of the ISC report recommendations, however.

Effect of Recycling on Canadian Timber Supplies

The potential effects of recycling on the North American timber industries are many and complex. Among the most complex and important is the potential effect of recycling on the Canadian timber resource. The United States relies on Canada for some 9 million tons of newsprint per year–More than one-half of consumption. If recycling in the United States results in mandated percentages of recycling in newsprint, the Canadian industry would find it difficult to acquire enough wastepaper to meet the requirement. This would provide new opportunities for the U.S. newsprint industry. It would also provide additional roundwood volumes for the solid wood segment of the Canadian industry. This may affect the outlook for imports of softwood lumber from Canada.

One response to implementation of the ISC report is to increase imports of softwood lumber from Canada. In the absence of a nationwide overview of timber demand and supply relationships in Canada, there has developed different opinions about long-term timber supply prospects in Canada. One view has it that Canada is near the ceiling on timber supply and that significant, sustained increases in production would be difficult. A second view is that there are significant volumes of softwood timber that are currently economically inaccessible. Sustained increases in roundwood prices such as from implementation of the ISC report would make these roundwood volumes economically accessible. In addition, Canada sells some 3 billion board feet of softwood lumber to offshore markets. Significant increases in prices in the United States would tend to draw lumber away from offshore markets. For the purposes of analysis of impacts of implementation of the ISC report, it was assumed that Canada will continue to be as responsive in the future as it has been in the past to increases in roundwood and softwood lumber prices in the United States.

Productivity of Nonindustrial Private Forest Lands

Private forest land can offset some, but not all, of the reduction in ASQ on National Forests. In the base-line projection, forest industry land is assumed to be managed intensively and some intensification of management is assumed to be the case for nonindustrial private forest lands as reflected by remeasurement of forest inventory plots. These assumptions lead to the establishment of 50 million acres of southern pine plantations by 2040 as compared with 20 million today. These additional plantations have major effects on the long-term supply/demand outlook, but not in the short term.

State and local control of harvesting and management activities on privately owned forest land may be becoming more common. The effects of these controls are under study, but no explicit consideration of them is given in the base line projection. Although they may lead to short-term decreases in supplies, in the long term, they may lead to long-term supply increases in response to increased management of private lands. The three proposed initiatives now under consideration in California to limit various silvicultural and final harvest practices (a form of State control) also were not considered in the various projections. If any or all three of the initiatives pass, then harvest response from private timberlands in California will be less than shown in the projections.

Paper and Board Recycling

The American Paper Institute (API) recently announced that the paper industry would increase the recovery of paper and board products from a current rate of 33 percent today to a recovery rate of 40 percent by 1995. The API recycling goal has the effect of "freeing up" timber in the South and other regions that would have have otherwise been used in pulp and paper production. The API recycling goal was analyzed. Effects on the Pacific Northwest and Southwest are significant only after the year 2000. Revenue from timber sales in these regions would decline relative to the base scenario no more than two percent in the year 2000 as a result of the API recycling goal.

Harvest by Ownership for Washington and Oregon

The U.S. timber industries in the 1980's were affected by the strong business cycle that characterized the decade. The early years were characterized by slowing economic growth and high interest rates that caused a severe recession in the home building industry. However, beginning in 1983 and continuing through 1989, there was an unprecedented period of high wood consumption in the United States. These sustained high levels of consumption increased domestic harvest and imports of lumber from Canada.

The recession also caused structural shifts in timber sale programs for the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the State of Washington Department of Natural

Resources. The late 1970's was a time of high inflation that was reflected in part in high bids for timber harvesting rights for these three agencies. In western Washington and western Oregon, there was no escalation clause in Federal contracts permitting changes in the bid price according to market conditions. Contracts stipulated that the purchaser pay the bid price. Contracts for State of Washington timber sales were similar to those used by Federal Agencies. When the recession came, markets did not support the high prices bid for timber in previous years. When the 3 to 5 year contracts started to become due, purchasers appealed for relief. Under the terms of relief legislation, purchasers could avoid having to fulfill original contracts if they met specified circumstances. In addition, timber sale contracts were changed in 1983-84 to try to avoid a repeat of the conditions that led to the buy-back of timber sale contracts.

The harvest of timber on private timberland has also been affected by structural change. By the end of the 1980's, much of the old-growth timber on forest industry land was harvested and an increasing proportion of the harvest is composed of second-growth timber from northwest Oregon and the Puget Sound region. This transition to second-growth timber was one of the driving forces behind the change to modern technology in mill processing.

Thus, timber harvest by owner in the Pacific Northwest in the 1980's was determined in part by the market and in part by the political process within an environment that was unique in the United States. The effects of these forces are reflected in the harvest patterns for these ownerships shown in table 2. In general, markets have been good for timber products and it is within this context that alternative scenarios are presented for the future.

Finally, Forest Service sales programs in the last 15 years have averaged 1.8 and 4.9 billion board feet in the Pacific Southwest and Northwest Regions. These sales programs have been relatively constant (figure 5) and uninfluenced by economic cycles during the period. Harvest levels, though, are much more variable. For example, harvest in the Pacific Northwest has ranged from from 2.5 to 5.5 billion board feet. Harvest levels have averaged 1.7 and 4.4 billion board feet in the Pacific Southwest and Northwest Regions, respectively, during this period. Different harvest than sales levels results from a number of factors including the build up of uncut volume during 1980-1983, reporting inconsistencies between cut and sold, and timber appraisal practices.

Effects of Changes in Assumptions

The basic approach used in this economic analysis is one referenced to as scenario planning (Wack 1985). There are four scenarios in the analysis. All employ the same assumptions as for the base-line projection regarding trends in demand determinants for solidwood and fiber products, nonwood production costs, technology, nonindustrial harvest response, and trade with countries other than Canada. The four scenarios are compared with a base-line projection that assumes total Forest Service ASQ of 4.9 billion board feet for the Pacific Northwest Region and the northern California Forests of the Pacific Southwest Region. For the Bureau of Land Management, an ASQ of 1.2 billion board feet is assumed.

The 4 scenarios are termed plans, owls, logx1 and logx2.

Plans

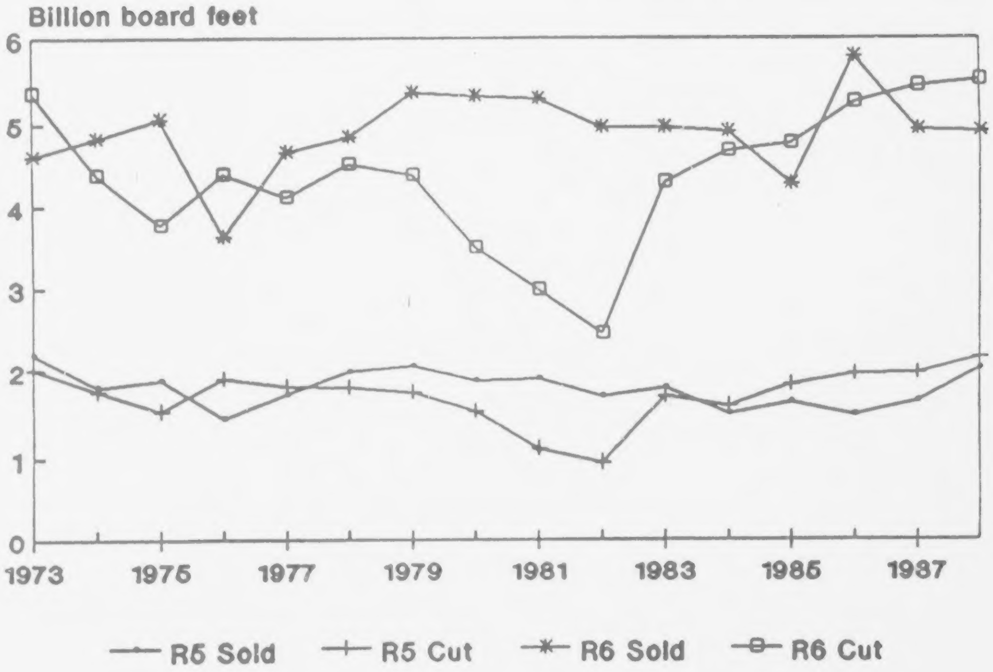
This scenario uses a timber value for projected final plans for those forests where plans are still in draft stage. These projected volumes could change up to plus or minus 10 percent in actual final plans. The mid-point of this range is used in this report in order to

Table 2 Washington and Oregon timber harvest by ownership, 1980-1989

(in million board feet. Scribner scale)

State and year	Private	State	National Forest	Bureau of Land Management	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Other public	Total
Washington:							
1980	3,507	745	1,089	0	336	43	5,720
1981	3,265	468	875	1	260	20	4,890
1982	3,740	440	728	1	152	18	5,079
1983	4,025	549	1,240	8	238	28	6,088
1984	3,545	795	1,189	2	205	66	5,802
1985	3,561	1,013	1,128	5	213	43	5,963
1986	3,989	1,064	1,232	4	235	32	6,556
1987	4,367	970	1,423	5	238	35	7,037
1988	4,406	826	1,486	0	271	56	7,045
1989 (est.)	4,670	842	1,400	0	280	50	7,242
Oregon:							
1980	3,134	186	2,399	797	105	19	6,639
1981	2,702	216	1,981	677	95	24	5,695
1982	3,440	175	1,688	312	126	17	5,758
1983	3,374	257	2,902	789	112	31	7,464
1984	3,078	249	3,164	920	101	38	7,550
1985	3,332	268	3,480	891	121	34	8,127
1986	3,494	225	3,850	1,042	104	28	8,743
1987	3,281	199	3,451	1,115	117	52	8,215
1988	3,259	270	3,487	1,439	121	39	8,615
1989 (est.)	3,487	250	3,300	1,181	125	40	8,383

Figure 5 Timber cut and sold in
Forest Service Regions 5 and 6



assess the impact of implementing the ISC strategy. In this scenario, ASQ levels by 1992 for the National Forests in the Pacific Southwest Region and for the Pacific Northwest Region are expected to be 0.6 and 3.4 billion board feet, respectively. The ASQ for the Bureau of Land Management is assumed to be unchanged from the base-line projection.

Owls

This scenario reflects estimates made by each Region of the impacts of the Spotted Owl Conservation Strategy. In this scenario, ASQ levels by 1992 for the National Forests in the Pacific Southwest Region and for the Pacific Northwest Region are expected to be 0.4 and 2.6 billion board feet, respectively. The ASQ for the Bureau of Land Management is assumed to be 0.4 billion board feet.

Logx1 and Logx2

These scenarios refer to two levels of log export restrictions. In 1989, log exports from the Washington and Oregon customs districts were 2.36 and 1.26 billion board feet, respectively. LOGX1 is a restriction of log exports from state and federal timberlands located west of the 100th Meridian and in the contiguous States. Essentially, this proposal extends the current restriction on Federal lands to include State lands. This restriction would affect from 0.6 to 1.0 billion board feet in the Douglas-fir subregion depending on the provision covering substitution. LOGX2 is a total elimination of all softwood log exports from lands west of the 100th Meridian and in the contiguous States.

Scenarios and Combinations

The specific scenarios and their combinations are:

1. Plans
2. Plans, owls
3. Plans, owls, logx1
4. Plans, owls, logx2

General Economic Framework and Expected Economic Impacts

Reductions in public harvest, relative to levels in the base scenario, would raise projected stumpage prices and stimulate some partially compensating response in private harvest. The extent and duration of this private substitution will depend on the price sensitivity of private supply and the availability of inventory above minimum harvest age.

Market equilibrium in these regional markets insure that adjustments will be made for changes in the component parts of regional timber supply functions. Four component parts are considered in regional timber supply functions. Each component part represents different collective behavior on the part of a specific ownership (National Forest, other Government [including BLM], forest industry, and other private). The two private ownerships are assumed to have different reactions in terms of responding to changes in price and available inventory levels. Harvest levels on public lands are assumed to be set by policy action rather than market forces or inventory conditions.

Economic Impacts
A general summary of projections for selected variables is given in the following tabulation.

U.S. softwood lumber consumption, softwood lumber imports from Canada, softwood plywood consumption, softwood lumber price index, softwood plywood price index, softwood timber harvest, regional softwood stumpage prices, and regional production of softwood lumber and plywood for the base analysis and four scenarios, 1988, 1991, 1995, and 2000

U.S. softwood lumber consumption by base and scenario (MMBF)

	BASE	+PLANS	+OWLS	+LOGX1	+LOGX2
1988	47,922	47,922	47,922	47,922	47,922
1991	48,410	48,354	48,300	48,273	47,793
1995	47,719	47,268	46,902	46,975	47,172
2000	45,240	44,722	44,637	44,652	44,710

U.S. softwood lumber imports from Canada by base and scenario (MMBF)

	BASE	+PLANS	+OWLS	+LOGX1	+LOGX2
1988	14,885	14,885	14,885	14,885	14,885
1991	14,726	14,881	14,977	14,910	14,531
1995	13,510	13,795	14,491	14,300	13,253
2000	10,118	11,212	13,693	13,073	10,358

U.S. softwood plywood consumption by base and scenario (MMSF, 3/8")

	BASE	+PLANS	+OWLS	+LOGX1	+LOGX2
1988	19,579	19,579	19,579	19,579	19,579
1991	18,995	18,973	18,952	18,960	18,980
1995	17,921	17,800	17,810	17,750	17,747
2000	17,052	16,836	16,696	16,659	16,832

U.S. softwood lumber price index by base and scenario (1967=100)

	BASE	+PLANS	+OWLS	+LOGX1	+LOGX2
1988	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.8
1991	136.5	138.0	139.6	140.0	143.4
1995	145.7	153.0	158.7	157.5	152.0
2000	143.3	149.2	148.1	149.1	148.5

U.S. softwood plywood price index by base and scenario (1967=100)

	BASE	+PLANS	+OWLS	+LOGX1	+LOGX2
1988	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
1991	103.7	104.7	106.6	106.2	102.8
1995	122.0	124.2	122.6	125.4	129.0
2000	107.6	113.5	117.4	118.7	113.4

U.S. softwood timber harvest by base and scenario (MMCF)

	BASE	+PLANS	+OWLS	+LOGX1	+LOGX2
1988	7,453	7,453	7,453	7,453	7,453
1991	7,382	7,352	7,333	7,302	7,059
1995	7,289	7,191	7,063	7,054	6,985
2000	7,217	6,993	6,655	6,698	6,860

Base softwood stumpage prices by region (1967$/MBF)

	NO	SO	RK	PNW-E	PNW-W	PSW
1988	13.31	39.83	8.45	27.27	42.51	30.07
1991	13.74	41.68	8.88	36.16	52.85	48.37
1995	14.17	45.51	16.30	32.83	55.54	61.22
2000	14.35	53.74	26.07	42.80	49.19	63.67

Base + plans softwood stumpage prices by region (1967$/MBF)

	NO	SO	RK	PNW-E	PNW-W	PSW
1988	13.31	39.83	8.45	27.27	42.51	30.07
1991	13.74	42.35	10.55	50.03	57.05	53.63
1995	14.17	50.15	21.67	61.59	71.76	75.06
2000	14.35	63.27	31.23	50.80	65.98	75.35

Base + plans + owls softwood stumpage prices by region (1967$/MBF)

	NO	SO	RK	PNW-E	PNW-W	PSW
1988	13.31	39.83	8.45	27.27	42.51	30.07
1991	13.74	43.12	11.18	52.43	63.90	56.62
1995	14.17	55.46	24.73	68.88	92.95	82.83
2000	14.35	67.29	30.33	53.03	78.23	78.41

Base + plans + owls + logx1 softwood stumpage prices by region (1967$/MBF)

	NO	SO	RK	PNW-E	PNW-W	PSW
1988	13.31	39.83	8.45	27.27	42.51	30.07
1991	13.74	43.23	11.48	52.48	59.71	56.68
1995	14.17	54.02	24.36	67.16	89.03	82.75
2000	14.35	66.51	32.67	54.79	76.74	78.68

Base + plans + owls + logx2 softwood stumpage prices by region (1967$/MBF)

	NO	SO	RK	PNW-E	PNW-W	PSW
1988	13.31	39.83	8.45	27.27	42.51	30.07
1991	13.74	47.27	13.37	54.99	42.52	57.68
1995	14.17	51.58	25.38	63.57	60.98	78.40
2000	14.35	63.11	35.75	53.09	70.10	75.71

Base regional production of softwood lumber by region (MMBF)

	PNW-W	PNW-E	PSW
1988	9,322	2,884	5,179
1991	9,097	2,939	5,054
1995	8,718	3,048	4,944
2000	8,711	3,435	4,672

Base + plans regional production of softwood lumber by region (MMBF)

	PNW-W	PNW-E	PSW
1988	9,322	2,884	5,179
1991	9,050	2,824	4,929
1995	8,287	2,840	4,546
2000	7,959	2,873	4,079

Base + plans + owls regional production of softwood lumber by region (MMBF)

	PNW-W	PNW-E	PSW
1988	9,322	2,884	5,179
1991	8,896	2,816	4,882
1995	7,203	2,852	4,395
2000	6,035	2,820	3,755

Base + plans + owls + logx1 regional production of softwood lumber (MMBF)

	PNW-W	PNW-E	PSW
1988	9,322	2,884	5,179
1991	9,059	2,818	4,884
1995	7,635	2,835	4,389
2000	6,638	2,846	3,775

Base + plans + owls + logx2 regional production of softwood lumber (MMBF)

	PNW-W	PNW-E	PSW
1988	9,322	2,884	5,179
1991	10,613	2,853	4,877
1995	10,728	2,828	4,289
2000	10,664	2,871	3,776

Base regional production of softwood plywood (MMS, 3/8")

	PNW-W	PNW-E	PSW
1988	7,638	768	196
1991	7,308	691	169
1995	6,799	691	221
2000	6,023	695	185

Base + plans regional production of softwood plywood (MMSF,3/8")

	PNW-W	PNW-E	PSW
1988	7,638	768	196
1991	7,286	674	168
1995	6,571	558	215
2000	5,384	596	182

Base + plans + owls regional production of softwood plywood (MMSF,3/8")

	PNW-W	PNW-E	PSW
1988	7,638	768	196
1991	7,232	679	171
1995	6,093	572	196
2000	4,657	603	194

Base + plans + owls + logx1 regional production of softwood plywood (MMSF,3/8")

	PNW-W	PNW-E	PSW
1988	7,638	768	196
1991	7,276	674	164
1995	6,255	560	209
2000	4,788	598	197

Base + plans + owls + logx2 regional production of softwood plywood (MMSF 3/8")

	PNW-W	PNW-E	PSW
1988	7,638	768	196
1991	7,472	654	150
1995	7,031	451	206
2000	5,996	476	183

The various scenarios were constructed by assuming that reductions in Federal harvest flows started in FY1991 and that policy changes took effect in 1991. For most variables, there are only small impacts in FY1991 because of remaining Federal timber under contract and the speed of most economic adjustment processes. It takes several years for the declines in National Forest harvest flows to reach their full economic impacts. Immediate reactions to implementation of the ISC report are difficult to estimate because of the uncertainty as to how the implementation may be carried out.

Plans Scenario

Compared with the base projection, harvest levels from National Forests in the three West Coast States decline 18 percent. These harvest declines lead to increases in stumpage prices. Higher stumpage prices reduce the competitiveness of producers in the Pacific Northwest and Pacific Southwest regions relative to producers in other regions, thereby forcing downward adjustments in regional lumber and plywood production. Falling lumber and plywood production eventually lead to lower stumpage prices. In the face of rising wood costs, the region's competitive position deteriorates, profits fall, and solidwood output and capacity decline. By the mid 1990's, lumber output in the plans scenario is 1.0 billion board feet below the level in the base projection. Plywood production is also lower.

These higher stumpage prices lead to higher harvest on private timberlands, especially in the Pacific Northwest region, that offset some of the reduction in Federal harvest. In 1995, 18 percent of the reduction in Federal harvest is offset in the Pacific Southwest Region and 51 percent for the Pacific Northwest Region.

In the Pacific Northwest Region, private timberland owners are unable to sustain harvest increases (stimulated by higher prices in the early 1990's) past 1995.

Harvest reductions in the Pacific Southwest and Pacific Northwest Regions have only modest impacts on other domestic regions and final product markets. While there is some response to higher product prices, the bulk of the long-term adjustment is borne within the two regions and by lower domestic consumption and expanded lumber imports. By 2000, lumber prices are 4 percent higher while consumption is 1 percent lower.

Plans Plus Owls Scenario

This scenario includes additional reductions resulting from implementation of the ISC recommendations. These harvest declines lead to rapid increases in stumpage prices. Higher stumpage prices reduce the competitiveness of producers in the Pacific Northwest and Pacific Southwest regions relative to producers in other regions, thereby forcing downward adjustments in regional lumber and plywood production. Rapidly falling lumber and plywood production eventually lead to lower stumpage prices. In the Douglas-fir subregion, stumpage price growth accelerates from roughly 1.2 percent in the base projection to 4.6 percent in the plans plus owls scenario. In the face of rising wood costs, the region's competitive position deteriorates, profits fall, and solidwood output and capacity drop. By the mid 1990's, lumber output is below the levels in the base projection. Plywood production is also lower.

Higher stumpage prices lead to higher harvest on private timberlands that offset some of the reduction in Federal harvest especially in the Pacific Northwest region. Table 3 shows the same information as Table 1 for Federal lands, but also shows the expected timber harvest response on private lands. In total, the increase in private harvest by 1995 would offset about half the reduction in Federal harvest. However, this level of harvest could not be sustained on private lands, and by 2000 the harvest reduction on Federal and private lands combined will be about 10 percent greater than on Federal lands alone.

In the Pacific Northwest Region, private timberland owners are unable to sustain harvest increases (stimulated by higher prices in the early 1990's) past 1995. Forest industry harvest levels for this scenario fall below the levels for the base projection by 2000.

Harvest reductions in the Pacific Southwest and Pacific Northwest Regions have only modest impacts on other domestic regions and final product markets. While there is some response to higher product prices, the bulk of the long-term adjustment is borne within the two regions and by lower domestic consumption and expanded lumber imports. The most severe impacts within the two regions are in the lumber industry where production falls by 30 percent by 2000. This amounts to a loss of 4.2 billion board feet of production in the Pacific Southwest and Pacific Northwest Regions combined. This reduced production leads to increased imports from Canada (3.6 billion board feet), slight increases in production of other U.S. regions, and a drop in U.S. consumption of 0.6 billion board feet. Southern lumber production while increasing early in the decade (0.3 billion board feet in 1995) cannot sustain those increases. By 2000, lumber prices are 3 percent higher while consumption is 1 percent lower.

Plans Plus Owls Plus Logx1 Scenario

This scenario assumes implementation of elimination of softwood log exports from public lands west of the 100th Meridian. In this scenario, log exports were reduced by 500 million board feet because of restrictions on timber from state timberlands. We assumed further that this reduction would lead to a slight increase in both log exports from private timberlands and lumber exports from the region.

The restriction does lead to lower stumpage prices, decreased lumber imports from Canada, and increased lumber production in the Douglas-fir subregion- [illegible] percent by 1995 as compared with the plans plus owls scenario. Its impacts are almost all in the Douglas-fir subregion, but within the subregion its impacts are most evident in western Washington.

Plans Plus Owls Plus Logx2 Scenario

This scenario assumes a complete restriction of log exports from both public and private timberlands west of the 100th Meridian and in the contiguous States. These log export restrictions were assumed to be implemented in 1991. The impact of this scenario focuses almost completely on western Washington and western Oregon that in 1988 accounted for 86 percent of the total log exports.

Such a restriction would lead to a significant increase in regional competitiveness of the Douglas-fir subregion relative to other producing regions. Stumpage prices drop by a third relative to the plans plus owls scenario and to just slightly more than those in the base plus plans scenario. Stumpage prices in the rest of the Pacific Northwest and Pacific Southwest Regions drop by smaller amounts. In this scenario, these lower stumpage prices lead to increased regional and national lumber production, increased lumber exports (partly to offset the loss in log exports), and reductions in lumber imports relative to the plans plus owls scenario.

In this scenario, we assumed that lumber exports increased during the 1990's by 2 billion board feet from the Douglas-fir subregion. Lumber imports from Canada fall from the levels associated with the plans and plans plus owls scenarios to about those levels observed in the base scenario. Lumber production in the Douglas-fir subregion increases by 50 percent over the levels achieved in the plans plus owls scenario and 23 percent over the base scenario. This simulation improves the competitive position of the Douglas-fir region relative to the the rest of Washington and Oregon and California where lumber production drops slightly.

Table 3--Volume of Timber Offered for Sale on Federal Lands After Implementation of the Interagency Scientific Committee Conservation Strategy.

Forests and Districts Affected by ISC Strategy	Current Plans	Actual or Projected Final Plans		Actual or Projected Final Plans plus ISC Strategy	
		1995	2000	1995	2000
		(Million Board Feet)			
Washington National Forests					
Gifford Pinchot[1]	388	334	334	189	189
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie[1]	170	108	108	45	45
Okanogan	63	63	63	59	59
Olympic[1]	186	111	111	43	43
Wenatchee	136	136	136	83	83
Subtotal	943	752	752	419	419
Oregon National Forests					
Deschutes[1]	202	100	100	91	91
Mt. Hood[1]	255	193	193	154	154
Rogue River[1]	137	120	120	85	85
Siskiyou	160	160	160	119	119
Suislaw	335	335	335	198	198
Umpqua[1]	340	334	334	273	273
Willamette[1]	568	491	491	333	333
Winema[1]	199	115	115	110	110
Oregon BLM Districts					
Salem	239	239	239	62	62
Eugene	223	223	223	59	59
Roseburg	247	247	247	103	103
Medford	213	213	213	123	123
Coos Bay	254	254	254	96	96
Subtotal	3,385	3,024	3,024	1,805	1,805
California National Forests					
Klamath[1]	200	142	142	110	110
Mendocino[1]	93	84	84	66	66
Shasta-Trinity[1]	226	224	224	129	129
Six Rivers[1]	175	150	150	92	92
California BLM District					
Ukiah	9	9	9	3	3
Subtotal	699	609	609	395	395
Total Public	5,018	4,406	4,406	2,625	2,625
Private Lands [2]					
Western Washington & Oregon	7,235	7,505	7,270	7,820	6,940
Eastern Washington & Oregon	630	935	650	1,005	665
California	2,115	2,240	2,140	2,300	--
	9.980	10,680	10.060	10,220	7,605

[1] The timber volume shown for projected final plans in these forests could change up to plus or minus 10 percent in actual final plans. A mid-point of this range is shown in order to assess the impact of implementing the ISC strategy.

[2] Actual harvest shown for private lands in the "current plans" column.

NOTE: Final BLM new plan sale levels will not be known until the new plans are completed in 1992. Existing plan levels are carried into years 1995 and 2000 for comparative purposes only

REGIONAL AND LOCAL EFFECTS

Background

This section of the report presents:

- Estimated effects on employment caused by changes in timber harvest levels on National Forests and BLM Districts assuming full implementation of the ISC Strategy.
- Estimated changes in Federal revenue from National Forests and BLM Districts assuming full implementation of the ISC Strategy.
- Estimated changes in payments to States and counties from Federal revenues generated on National Forests and BLM Districts assuming full implementation of the ISC Strategy.

Employment is affected by technology and other factors that change over time. The employment multipliers used in this study represent past gains in efficiency; however, no attempt was made to project this into the future. The emphasis is on change in employment from reduced timber availability; potential future gains in efficiency would apply to any level of timber supply. This information was developed using historical relationships. The IMPLAN input-output economic modeling system was the primary tool used in the analysis.

Number of jobs was estimated in two steps. First, the change in the demand for processed wood materials using harvested timber was estimated. Second, changes in employment associated with meeting this level of demand were estimated. The second step, estimating jobs, involved the use of the IMPLAN economic modeling system.

The first step, estimating the demand for products manufactured and exported from a "local" area per million board feet of timber harvested, used the value of products sold by sawmills as the primary information source. The product values were based upon timber appraisal estimates from detailed mill studies periodically performed by the Forest Service. The value of products per unit of harvest multiplied by the harvest level was used as the estimate of demand for wood products.

The second step, estimating the number of jobs affected by meeting the demand for wood products, was accomplished using called IMPLAN. The IMPLAN system is a software and database package that scales the national input-output model of the U.S. economy built by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis down to fit a desired grouping of counties. Primary data used to scale the national model down to fit local areas is the data series from the various economic censuses taken by the U.S. Department of Commerce and payroll and employment data collected by the States and reported to the Department of Commerce. Supplemental data compiled by Dun and Bradstreet is also used in this process.

IMPLAN models are general economic "input-output" systems used to estimate the economic consequences of delivering products to meet demand by tracing supply requirements backward through all affected business linkages. At each stage of these backward linkages, persons are employed to produce the required products. IMPLAN models are usually constructed for a "local" economy (individual or groups of counties) affected by the activities of a particular National Forest. As a result, not all possible supply linkages are contained in these "local" economies. The total number of jobs gained or lost as a result of various levels of harvest from the National Forests are estimated as the sum of all jobs affected in the "local" economy through the backward supply linkages needed to deliver wood products to export (final) demand.

The information presented here includes the employment effects of processing the timber harvest through the economy. These effects can be estimated in three components:

- The direct effect on the sector(s) either exporting processed wood products from the economic area or selling these products to final consumers within the area,
- The indirect effect on the other production, trade and service sectors within the economy that provide the successive rounds of production inputs needed to manufacture the processed wood products sold to export or final consumption, and
- The induced effect of the consumer spending within the economic area associated with the jobs supporting the direct and indirect production.

The models were used to develop the relationship between the processing of the timber harvest and the total employment supported by it. These relationships provide a way to examine the employment implications of the expected harvest. Two factors could alter these estimates. First, the mix of future processing (lumber, plywood, pulp, log exports, etc.) is not known. In addition, the multipliers are based upon past production technology which will continue to change in the future, changing the relationship between timber harvest and the number of jobs supported. Improvements in processing efficiency have continually reduced the labor requirements per million board feet of timber and these improvements are expected to continue into the future.

Economic Areas

Economic areas made up of groups of counties were identified for each forest and District with spotted owls. An IMPLAN model was constructed for each of these economic areas. The rule used to delineate these areas in Washington and Oregon was that approximately 80 percent of the Forests' timber harvest historically has received primary processing within the area. Primary processing is defined as plywood and veneer, lumber, particle board, and other similar manufacturing. In California, a similar rule based on log flows to mills and the relative importance to local mills was used.

In Washington and Oregon, the Forests and Districts economic areas are:

Forest Service

- Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie - Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, King, and Pierce Counties, Washington.
- Olympic - Clallam, Jefferson, Grays Harbor, and Mason Counties, Washington
- Gifford Pinchot - Lewis, Cowlitz, Clark, Skamania, and Klicitat Counties, Washington.
- Okanogan - Okanogan County, Washington.
- Wenatchee - Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, and Douglas Counties, Washington
- MT. Hood - Multnomah, Clackamas, Hood River, and Wasco Counties, Oregon.
- Siuslaw - Tillamook, Polk, Lincoln, Benton, and Lane Counties, Oregon.

o Willamette - Marion, Linn, and Lane Counties, Oregon.

o Umpqua - Douglas County, Oregon.

o Siskiyou- Coos, Curry, Josephine, and Jackson Counties, Oregon.

o Rogue River - Jackson, and Josephine Counties, Oregon.

o Winema - Klamath County, Oregon.

o Deschutes - Deschutes County, Oregon.

Bureau of Land Management

o Salem - Benton, Clackamas, Columbia, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill Counties, Oregon.

o Eugene - Lane County, Oregon.

o Roseburg - Douglas County, Oregon.

o Coos Bay - Coos and Curry Counties, Oregon.

o Medford and Lakeview - Jackson, Josephine, and Klamath Counties, Oregon.

California

In California, economic effects are centered in the north coast and north central areas of the State. The north coast area affected includes Del Norte, Humboldt, and Mendocino counties. The north central area most affected includes Glenn, Tehama, Shasta, Trinity, and Siskiyou counties. The Six Rivers National Forest primarily affects the north coast area. The Mendocino National Forest affects both the north coast and north central areas. The Klamath and Shasta-Trinity National Forests primarily affect the north central area. A major portion of the timber from the Klamath National Forest is milled in southern Oregon counties.

Employment Effects
Table 4 displays projected employment effects. Effects are shown in two steps. The first step is the employment effect expected from implementing the projected final plans for the Forest Service and existing plans for the Bureau of Land Management. The second step shows employment effects after implementing the ISC Recomendations on affected National Forests and BLM Districts.

Implementation of the estimated final plans for the Forest Service would result in a decline in employment of 6,247 people. Implementation of the ISC Recommendations would result in a further decline of 19,162 people for a total decline in employment of 25,409 people for the three West Coast States as compared with estimated employment at the level associated with current plans. It is important to keep in mind that these employment estimates are for both direct and indirect employment associated with timber harvest on just those National Forests and BLM Districts affected by the ISC Recommendations. It does not include private and other public ownerships, nor does it include Forest Service and BLM lands not affected by the ISC Conservation Strategy.

Table 4--Timber-Based Employment After Implementation of the Interagency Scientific Committee Conservation Strategy

Forests and Districts Affected by ISC Strategy	Current Plans 1995	Actual or Projected Final Plans 1995	Actual or Projected Final Plans 2000	Actual or Projected Final Plans plus ISC Strategy 1995	Actual or Projected Final Plans plus ISC Strategy 2000
	(Number of Employees)				
Washington National Forests					
Gifford Pinchot[1]	4,687	4,035	4,035	2,283	2,283
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie[1]	1,943	1,234	1,234	514	514
Okanogan	592	592	592	555	555
Olympic[1]	1,843	1,100	1,100	426	426
Wenatchee	1,452	1,452	1,452	886	886
Subtotal	10,518	8,414	8,414	4,665	4,665
Oregon National Forests					
Deschutes[1]	1,380	683	683	615	615
Mt. Hood[1]	2,924	2,106	2,106	1,680	1,680
Rogue River[1]	1,345	1,178	1,178	835	835
Siskiyou	1,872	1,872	1,872	1,392	1,392
Siuslaw	4,087	4,087	4,087	2,416	2,416
Umpqua[1]	3,492	3,430	3,430	2,804	2,804
Willamette[1]	6,157	5,322	5,322	3,610	3,610
Winema[1]	1,485	858	858	821	821
Oregon BLM Districts					
Salem	2,470	2,470	2,470	641	641
Eugene	4,473	4,473	4,473	654	654
Roseburg	2,612	2,612	2,612	1,089	1,089
Medford	2,525	2,525	2,525	1,458	1,458
Coos Bay	2,300	2,300	2,300	869	869
Subtotal	35,122	31,918	31,918	18,884	18,884
California National Forests					
Klamath[1]	1,980	1,420	1,420	1,100	1,100
Mendocino[1]	809	731	731	505	505
Shasta-Trinity[1]	2,621	2,621	2,621	1,544	1,544
Six Rivers[1]	2,100	1,800	1,800	1,104	1,104
California BLM District					
Ukiah	90	90	90	30	30
Subtotal	7,600	6,662	6,662	4,283	4,283
Total	53,240	46,993	46,993	27,831	27,831

[1] Numbers for projected final plans for these forests are based on projected timber volumes that could change up to plus or minus 10 percent in actual final plans. The numbers are based on a midpoint of this range in order to assess the impact of implementing the ISC strategy.

NOTE: Final BLM new plan sale levels will not be known until the new plans are completed in 1992. Existing plan levels are carried into years 1995 and 2000 for comparative purposes only.

For comparison, in 1988 about 250,000 people were employed in the forest products industries in Washington, Oregon, and California. Employment figures shown in this report include direct industry employment and jobs that support this direct employment. Estimates range from 40-60 percent of total employment that could be classified as forest industry employment. Therefore, roughly, half of the employment figures shown here, about 12-13,000 jobs are forestry industry. For perspective, this would account for 5 percent of total industry employment in the three States. However, since employment impacts are concentrated in certain areas, the percentage would be much greater in these localities.

On a State-by-State basis, the largest loss of jobs from Federal harvest reductions will be in the State of Oregon; 16,238 fewer jobs will be available. In Washington, employment will decline by 5,853 jobs; and in California, job loss will total 3,317.

Based on available inventories, an increase in harvest on private lands could be expected during the early 1990's in response to higher stumpage prices. Table 5 shows that this private response could provide employment for 12,137 people in 1995. However, by the year 2000 the capability of private lands to offset reductions in Federal timber harvest will have been exhausted, and the net effect will be employment levels even lower than the initial impact caused by reduced Federal harvests. Employment as compared with current planned levels of harvest on Federal lands will be down an addition 2,756 people in the year 2000. Thus, harvest response on private lands will mitigate the employment impact in 1995 to a loss of 13,272 jobs; but by 2000, the loss will be even greater than from Federal harvest reductions alone and losses will total 28,165 jobs.

An additional increment of reduced employment is expected to occur in the Federal sector. The Forest Service estimates that employment would be reduced by about 1,300 positions in Washington and Oregon and about 200 positions in California. The Bureau of Land Management should not be greatly affected in the near future (through 1992) due to the need for redesigning proposed sales, backlog on reforestation and timber stand improvement work, and developing land use plans. As the land use plans are completed, further impacts on employment will be analyzed. Reduction in Federal employment is a significant consideration. Many of these people live and work in the same rural communities where forest industries are a dominant part of the economy. Their loss will place an added burden on communities.

As the figures indicate, no subarea fares well. All may experience significant reductions in their employment base. It is difficult to point to any single area or community as being particularly adversely affected so widespread are the effects. When the Forest Service and BLM potential harvest reductions are looked at together, it is obvious that Oregon, starting with the west central area to the foothills of the Cascades and southward to the California state line, will be faced with significant economic disruption. The combined effect of the Willamette, Siuslaw, and Umpqua National Forests and the Eugene, Salem, and Roseburg Districts of the Bureau of Land Management harvest reductions may affect 12,000 jobs. The combined effect of FS and BLM reductions in the Southwestern Oregon coast and Rogue River Valley may affect an additional 3,500 jobs.

In Washington, starting with the Olympic Peninsula and continuing southward and westward to the Cowlitz River Valley and into the Columbia Gorge, about 3800 jobs may be affected. While the effects in Northwest Washington may be more widely dispersed through areas with significantly diverse economies and urban populations, the reduction in jobs will significantly affect individual communities in the rural areas.

Table 5--Changes in Timber-Based Employment That Would Result from Implementation of the Northern Spotted Owl Conservation Strategy

	Change from Current Level With Implementation of ISC Strategy	
	1995	2000
Washington		
Forest Service	-5,853	-5,853
Bureau of Land Mgmt.		
Total	-5,853	-5,853
Oregon		
Forest Service	-8,569	-8,569
Bureau of Land Mgmt.	-7,669	-7,669
Total	-16,238	-16,238
Northern California		
Forest Service	-3,257	-3,257
Bureau of Land Mgmt.	-60	-60
Total	-3,317	-3,317
Total Public	-25,409	-25,409
Private lands		
Western WA & OR	+6,201	-3,127
Eastern WA & OR	+3,975	+371
California	+1,961	------
Total	+12,137	-2,756
Net Change	-13,272	-28,165

Employment effects in California are centered in the north coast and north central areas of the State. Private timber supplies account for approximately 85 percent of the logs available to mills in the north coast area, while federal timber supplies account for 15 percent. In the north central area, federal supplies account for about 50 percent of the logs available to mills. As a result, overall employment effects will be felt more strongly in this area. Individual companies without access to private timber supplies will be particularly affected in both areas.

Employment effects will be more intense in Trinity and Siskiyou Counties than in the other affected counties in California. Employment related to the harvesting and processing of federal timber are a much larger share of the total economy in these two counties than in other affected counties. In these two counties, employment related to the processing of Federal timber accounts for between 10 and 20 percent of total employment.

Timber-based Revenues

Timber harvest throughout the area is an important source of Federal revenue. Table 6 shows estimates of timber-based revenue to the US Treasury. These estimates were made using recent prices and projected changes in stumpage prices from the TAMM analysis discussed previously. The possible reductions in Federal harvest caused by implementation of the ISC Recommendations are large and, as a result, significant increases in stumpage prices are expected. The analysis shows that implementation of the ISC recommendation by the Forest Service and BLM would reduce timber-based revenue by about $148 million in the three West Coast States in 1995, and $229 million in 2000.

Revenues would decline about $28 million from Forest Service lands and $120 million from Bureau of Land Management lands in 1995. In 2000, the decline in revenues from Forest Service lands would be $99 million and on Bureau of Land Management lands, $130 million.

Future economic conditions are uncertain; therefore, for comparison Table 7 shows revenues from Federal timber harvest assuming no change in price during the entire decade. Under this scenario, implementation of the ISC recommendation would have a larger downward effect on revenues because there is no price offset to volume reductions. In total, revenues to the Treasury would decline by $501 million in 1995 and 2000 (both price and volume are constant after 1995).

Payments to Counties

Revenue sharing, commonly refered to as "payments to counties," is estimated using projected changes in harvest, and forest- or district- specific long-term stumpage prices. Total revenue is estimated for each forest or district, and county shares are estimated based on the percent of a National Forest's acreage in each county or established O&C ratios. It is important to remember that, for the purposes of this report, the only payments to counties that are considered are those associated with National Forests and BLM Districts affected by the ISC Recommendations.

Table 6--Timber-Based Revenue After Implementation of the Interagency Scientific Committee Conservation Strategy--Rising Price Assumption

Forests and Districts Affected by ISC Strategy	Current Plans	Actual or Projected Final Plans		Actual or Projected Final Plans plus ISC Strategy	
	1995	1995	2000	1995	2000
		(Millions of 1989 Dollars)			
Washington National Forests					
Gifford Pinchot[1]	71	79	82	58	55
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie[1]	32	26	27	14	13
Okanogan	7	12	8	13	8
Olympic[1]	27	21	22	11	10
Wenatchee	15	28	18	19	11
Subtotal	151	166	156	114	97
Oregon National Forests					
Deschutes[1]	22	21	13	21	12
Mt. Hood[1]	53	50	51	51	49
Rogue River[1]	26	29	31	27	26
Siskiyou	37	48	50	46	44
Siuslaw	85	109	113	84	80
Umpqua[1]	76	97	101	102	97
Willamette[1]	125	139	144	122	116
Winema[1]	42	46	29	49	29
Oregon BLM Districts					
Salem	73	94	98	32	30
Eugene	68	88	92	30	29
Roseburg	50	64	67	35	33
Medford	45	59	61	44	42
Coos Bay	69	89	92	44	41
Subtotal	773	933	942	686	628
California National Forests					
Klamath[1]	21	18	18	16	14
Mendocino[1]	11	12	12	9	9
Shasta-Trinity[1]	38	46	44	30	27
Six Rivers[1]	29	31	29	21	19
California BLM District					
Ukiah	1	2	2	1	1
Subtotal	100	109	105	76	69
Total	1024	1208	1203	876	795

[1] Numbers for projected final plans for these forests are based on projected timber volumes that could change up to plus or minus 10 percent in actual final plans. The numbers are based on a midpoint of this range in order to assess the impact of implementing the ISC strategy.

NOTE: Final BLM new plan sale levels will not be known until the new plans are completed in 1992. Existing plan levels are carried into years 1995 and 2000 for comparative purposes only.

Table 7--Timber-Based Revenue After Implementation of the Interagency Scientific Committee Conservation Strategy - Constant Price Assumption

Forests and Districts Affected by ISC Strategy	Current Plans	Actual or Projected Final Plans		Actual or Projected Final Plans plus ISC Strategy	
	1995	1995	2000	1995	2000
	(Millions of 1989 Dollars)				
Washington National Forests					
Gifford Pinchot1/	71	61	61	35	35
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie1/	32	20	20	8	8
Okanogan	7	7	7	6	6
Olympic1/	27	16	16	6	6
Wenatchee	15	15	15	9	9
Subtotal	151	119	119	64	64
Oregon National Forests					
Deschutes1/	22	11	11	10	10
Mt. Hood1/	53	38	38	31	31
Rogue River1/	26	23	23	16	16
Siskiyou	37	37	37	28	28
Suislaw	85	85	85	50	50
Umpqua1/	76	75	75	61	61
Willamette1/	125	108	108	73	73
Winema1/	42	25	25	23	23
Oregon BLM Districts					
Salem	73	73	73	19	19
Eugene	68	68	68	18	18
Roseburg	50	50	50	21	21
Medford	45	45	45	26	26
Coos Bay	69	69	69	26	26
Subtotal	773	707	707	402	402
California National Forests					
Klamath1/	21	15	15	12	12
Mendocino1/	11	10	10	7	7
Shasta-Trinity1/	38	38	38	22	22
Six Rivers1/	29	25	25	15	15
California BLM District					
Ukiah	1	1	1	1/	1/
Subtotal	100	89	89	56	56
Total	1,024	915	915	523	523

1/ Less than one million.

1/ Numbers for projected final plans for these forests are based on projected timber volumes that could change up to plus or minus 10 percent in actual final plans. The numbers are based on a midpoint of this range in order to assess the impact of implementing the ISC strategy.

NOTE: Final BLM new plan sale levels will not be known until the new plans are completed in 1992. Existing plan levels are carried into years 1995 and 2000 for comparative purposes only.

With Stumpage Price Increase

Table 8 shows estimates of payments to counties in 1995 for implementation of the ISC Recommendations by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

The following tabulation shows changes in payments at the State level for 1995 and 2000. This change reflects the reduction in timber harvest from current planning levels to the level in the ISC Conservation Strategy, and accounts for the expected rise in stumpage prices as a result of this harvest reduction.

	Washington	Oregon	California	Total
		(million dollars)		
		1995		
Forest Service	-9.4	+6.9	-5.2	-7.7
Bureau of Land Management	—	-66.0	1/	-66.0
Total	-9.4	-59.1	-5.2	-73.7
		2000		
Forest Service	-13.3	-4.5	-6.6	-24.4
Bureau of Land Management	—	-70.6	1/	-70.6
Total	-13.3	-75.1	-6.6	-95.0

1/ Less than $0.1 million.

Because of the larger proportional payments by the BLM (O&C lands), 50 percent of receipts as compared with 25 percent by the Forest Service, and because of the large timber volume reductions on BLM lands, most of the loss in payments to States is from the BLM. Forest Service payments actually show an increase in Oregon in 1995 due to the sharp expected increase in stumpage prices. In total, payments to the three States are expected to be about $74 million lower in 1995 and $95 million lower in 2000. About 80 percent of the reduction will be in the State of Oregon.

Without Stumage Price Increase

The previous analysis is based on an assumed significant rise in stumpage prices associated with a reduction in the volume of Federal timber available for harvest. For comparison, Table 9 and the following tabulation show the comparable statistics using no change in stumpage prices from the 1989 average harvest value.

Table 8--Payments to States After Implementation of the Interagency Scientific Committee Conservation Strategy - Rising Price Assumption

	Current Plans	Final Plans		Final Plans plus ISC Strategy	
	1995	1995	2000	1995	2000
	(Thousands of 1989 Dollars)				
Washington National Forests					
Gifford Pinchot[1/]	16,976	18,851	19,582	13,81[illegible]	13,148
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie[1/]	7,469	6,121	6,359	3,3[illegible]	3,144
Okanogan	1,553	2,920	1,848	3,054	1,803
Olympic[1/]	7,264	5,592	5,809	2,804	2,670
Wenatchee	3,234	6,080	3,849	4,145	2,448
Subtotal	36,496	39,565	37,446	27,115	23,213
Oregon National Forests					
Deschutes[1/]	4,571	4,254	2,693	4,277	2,525
Mt. Hood[1/]	11,354	10,548	10,957	10,896	10,374
Rogue River[1/]	5,568	6,291	6,535	5,769	5,493
Siskiyou	6,951	8,967	9,314	8,633	8,220
Siuslaw	21,267	27,435	28,498	20,992	19,986
Umpqua[1/]	13,017	16,495	17,134	17,454	16,618
Willamette[1/]	26,551	29,608	30,755	25,995	24,750
Winema[1/]	10,062	10,932	6,920	11,680	6,897
Oregon BLM Districts					
Salem	38,809	50,064	52,004	16,813	16,007
Eugene	35,575	45,892	47,670	15,718	14,965
Roseburg	25,873	33,376	34,669	18,018	17,154
Medford	24,256	31,290	32,502	23,391	22,271
Coos Bay	37,192	44,478	46,202	21,763	20,720
Subtotal	261,045	319,628	325,855	201,399	185,981
California National Forests					
Klamath[1/]	4,229	3,731	3,579	3,172	2,890
Mendocino[1/]	2,494	2,771	2,658	21005	1,913
Shasta-Trinity[1/]	8,204	10,091	9,681	6,527	5,947
Six Rivers[1/]	6,991	7,371	7,071	4,962	4,521
California BLM District					
Ukiah	54	67	64	24	22
Subtotal	21,973	24,030	23,053	16,785	15,293
Total	319,514	383,223	386,354	245,299	224,487

[1/] Numbers for projected final plans for these forests are based on projected timber volumes that could change up to plus or minus 10 percent in actual final plans. The numbers are based on a midpoint of this range in order to assess the impact of implementing the ISC strategy.

NOTE: Final BLM new plan sale levels will not be known until the new plans are completed in 1992. Existing plan levels are carried into years 1995 and 2000 for comparative purposes only.

Table 9--Payments to States After Implementation of the Interagency Scientific Committee Conservation Strategy - Constant Price Assumption

	Current Plans	Final Plans		Final Plans plus ISC Strategy	
	1995	1995	2000	1995	2000
		(Thousands of 1989 Dollars)			
Washington National Forests					
Gifford Pinchot[1]	16,976	14,614	14,614	8,269	8,269
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie[1]	7,469	4,745	4,745	1,977	1,977
Okanogan	1,553	1,553	1,553	1,454	1,454
Olympic[1]	7,264	4,335	4,335	1,679	1,679
Wenatchee	3,234	3,234	3,234	1,974	1,974
Subtotal	36,496	28,481	28,481	15,354	15,354
Oregon National Forests					
Deschutes[1]	4,571	2,263	2,263	2,036	2,036
Mt. Hood[1]	11,354	8,177	8,177	6,525	6,525
Rogue River[1]	5,568	4,877	4,877	3,455	3,455
Siskiyou	6,951	6,951	6,951	5,170	5,170
Suislaw	21,267	21,267	21,267	12,570	12,570
Umpqua[1]	13,017	12,787	12,787	10,452	10,452
Willamette[1]	26,551	22,952	22,952	15,566	15,566
Winema[1]	10,062	5,815	5,815	5,562	5,562
Oregon BLM Districts					
Salem	38,809	38,809	38,809	10,068	10,068
Eugene	35,375	35,575	35,575	9,412	9,412
Roseburg	25,873	25,873	25,873	10,789	10,789
Medford	24,256	24,256	24,256	14,007	14,007
Coos Bay	37,192	37,192	37,192	14,057	14,057
Subtotal	261,044	246,792	246,792	119,567	119,667
California National Forests					
Klamath[1]	4,229	3,033	3,033	2,350	2,350
Mendocino[1]	2,494	2,252	2,252	1,555	1,555
Shasta-Trinity[1]	8,204	8,204	8,204	4,835	4,835
Six Rivers[1]	6,991	5,992	5,992	3,675	3,675
California BLM District					
Ukiah	54	54	54	18	18
Subtotal	21,973	19,537	19,537	12,433	12,433
Total	319,514	294,810	294,810	147,454	147,454

[1] Numbers for projected final plans for these forests are based on projected timber volumes that could change up to plus or minus 10 percent in actual final plans. The numbers are based on a midpoint of this range in order to assess the impact of implementing the ISC strategy.

NOTE: Final BLM new plan sale levels will not be known until the new plans are completed in 1992. Existing plan levels are carried into years 1995 and 2000 for comparative purposes only.

	Washington	Oregon	California	Total
	----------(million dollars)----------			
		1995		
Forest Service	-21.1	-38.0	-9.5	-68.6
Bureau of Land Management	—	-103.9	1/	-103.4
Total	-21.1	-141.4	-9.5	-172.0
		2000		
Forest Service	-21.1	-38.0	-9.5	-68.6
Bureau of Land Management	—	-103.4	1/	-103.4
Total	-21.1	-141.4	-9.5	-172.0

1/ Less than $0.1 million.

With this constant price scenario, the decline in payments to States would be almost double the amount shown with rising prices. Slightly more than 80 percent of this decline would occur in the State of Oregon and in that State, three-quarters of the reduction would be attributed to BLM lands.

Table 10 demonstrates the distribution of payments to counties using the constant price assumption in 1995. The table shows the relative magnitude of impacts by county for Washington and Oregon. While these distributions are based on the timber volume distribution in 1995 at constant price, the table can be used to estimate proportionally county-by-county impacts at varying price levels.

The table shows the largest reduction for any one county is estimated to occur in Douglas County, Oregon, followed closely by Jackson and Lane Counties, Oregon. These counties are in the south-central part of the State. The degree to which counties will be affected by these revenue losses depends on the structure and strength of the local economy. Less populated counties with smaller tax bases may be less able to absorb or offset reductions than counties with larger populations and tax bases.

General Effects on Counties and Communities

Changes in timber supply will affect employment and income in timber processing and in supporting industries throughout the range of owl habitat. The effects will be most keenly felt by individuals losing employment and by the communities in which they live. The duration of the effects will depend on the availability of other employment; the skills, abilities, and willingness of individuals to relocate and take new jobs; family considerations; and many other factors.

For some parts of the three affected States, such as in or near urban areas, opportunities for making adjustments will be easier than in other areas. The communities that are most vulnerable are those beyond commuting distance from urban centers that are growing and offer opportunities for employment. In some cases, individuals will need to acquire new skills to help themselves through a transition. Such training is not equally available in all communities that may be affected. Some individuals may choose to move to a new area. The housing market in the communities they live in will be an important factor in their ability to move. The closer communities are to urban areas with diversified and growing economies, the more active the housing market is likely to be.

Table 10--Change in Estimated 1995 Payments to Counties after Implementation of the ISC Spotted Owl Conservation Strategy

[Thousand of 1989 dollars]

	Forest Service			Bureau of Land Management			
Area	Current plans	Owl cons.	Change	Current plans	Owl cons.	Change	Total change
Oregon	99,341	105,695	6,354	161,706	91,917	-69,789	-63,435
Benton	569	577	8	4,544	2,582	-1,962	-1,954
Clackmas	5,198	5,380	182	8,975	5,101	-3,874	-3,692
Columbia				3,331	1,894	-1,437	-1,437
Coos	724	827	103	9,541	5,423	-4,118	-4,015
Curry	4,277	5,451	1,174	5,902	3,355	-2,547	-1,373
Deschutes	2,831	2,185	-645				-645
Douglas	15,007	19,373	4,367	40,507	23,026	-17,481	-13,114
Hood River	2,164	2,239	75				75
Jackson	3,743	4,016	273	25,339	14,404	-10,935	-10,662
Jefferson	521	417	-104				-104
Josephine	2,300	2,899	600	19,534	11,103	-8,431	-7,831
Klamath	11,739	11,056	-683	3,784	2,151	-1,633	-2,316
Lake	499	386	-113				-113
Lane	26,202	27,017	814	24,692	14,036	-10,656	-9,842
Lincoln	5,933	6,010	77	582	331	-251	-174
Linn	7,722	7,759	38	4,269	2,426	-1,843	-1,805
Marion	2,937	2,972	35	2,361	1,342	-1,019	-984
Multnomah	736	761	25	1,763	1,003	-760	-735
Polk	11	10	-1	3,493	1,986	-1,507	-1,508
Tillamook	3,221	3,262	41	906	514	-392	-351
Wasco	2,122	2,197	75				75
Washington				1,019	579	-440	-440
Yamhill	888	900	12	1,164	661	-503	-491
Washington	36,497	27,115	-9,382				-9,382
Chelan	2,587	2,789	202				202
Callam	2,441	996	-1,445				-1,445
Clark	19	16	-3				-3
Cowlitz	281	242	-39				-39
Grays Harbor	753	307	-446				-446
Jefferson	3,295	1,346	-1,950				-1,950
King	821	383	-438				-438
Kittitas	783	761	-22				-22
Klickitat	122	106	-16				-16
Lewis	5,194	4,400	-794				-794
Mason	774	316	-458				-458
Okanogan	1,553	2,568	1,015				1,015
Pierce	319	148	-171				-171
Skagit	1,272	595	-677				-677
Skamania	11,024	9,483	-1,541				-1,541
Snohomishs	1,549	724	-825				-825
Whatcom	2,053	961	-1,092				-1,092
Yakima	1,655	973	-682				-682

The ability of individuals and communities to adjust is therefore heavily influenced by their geographic location with respect to urban areas. In addition, adjustments are likely to be easier in communities that: (1) are not primarily dependent on a single mill for the bulk of their basic employment and income and (2) have some diversity in basic income, either through business diversification or some other source of economic growth, such as an increase of retirees.

Local effects will also be greatly influenced by the efficiency and determination of existing wood processing and production industries. Some operations may continue to operate profitably on a greater share of the reduced timber supply as less efficient operations close down.

Given considerations as described above, on the maps in Appendix I the cross-hatched areas in the three States may be most vulnerable to social and economic effects resulting from potential reductions in timber supply. The red dots on the maps are those communities where: (1) a large share of employment is in the timber industry, (2) the timber industry is dependent on National Forest and Bureau of Land Management timber for a large share of its log supplies, and (3) other sectors of the economy are not experiencing healthy economic growth. The most vulnerable areas are rural and straddle the Coast and Cascade ranges of Washington, Oregon, and California.

Social and Other Impacts

There are many social and other impacts associated with the reductions in Federal timber harvest analyzed in this report. Most of them are difficult to quantify. The brief discussion here mainly lays out the kinds of impacts to be expected.

The major social impacts of reducing the ASQ for Federal lands is the loss of over 25,000 direct and indirect jobs. This will directly affect the lifestyles of those with timber-dependent livelihoods and perhaps cause localized shifts in populations. The severity of impacts will vary by community, depending on the amount of reduction in timber harvesting and upon the degree to which particular communities are dependent on forest resources.

In rural areas where jobs are threatened, community cohesion will accelerate rapidly for a time as common adversity is confronted in response to the collective perception that jobs and livelihood are being sacrificed to protect old growth timber. This cohesion will likely result in further entrenchment of the belief that the forests are not being fully utilized and that environmentalists are "taking over". In these affected communities, the attitude toward the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management will decline. They will see these agencies as giving in to the pressures of an elitist society. On the positive side, community cohesion will be useful as individuals struggle to help pull each other through the crisis. They will look to new entrepreneurs with mixed feelings--eager for job opportunities, but resistant to changing their traditional way of earning a living. In communities hit hardest, and after a period of unsuccessful job hunting, community cohesion will likely decline. The decline will stem from a rift in these communities between those who already have found work and those who have not. In severe cases of community dysfunction, increased rates of domestic disputes, divorce, acts of violence, delinquency, vandalism, suicide, alcoholism, and other social problems are to be expected.

In urban areas, a reduction in community cohesion is expected as old growth forests become preserved at the expense of timber harvest. Urban residents' perceptions that the resource use is out of balance will have been addressed. They will have been heard and their wants, needs, and desires on this issue will have been satisfied for a time. Without a common cause, cohesion will diminish, especially among the environmentally oriented subsets of the urban populations, who will move on to other issues. Some disorientation in urban communities' facilities and services is possible if large numbers of dislocated workers relocate there from rural areas.

Small population shifts may take place in some rural areas in the short term. Over the long term, larger out-migrations may occur in areas which have not adapted to the changing mix of resource use. Shifts will occur mostly where there are major harvest reductions and where there are no urban areas within work-driving distance. The central tendency will be for the rural displaced workers to remain in their same communities, even if they have to commute long distances to find jobs. While the regional shift is not likely to be significant, some small remote communities may feel the impact, primarily in the form of a significantly reduced tax base.

Reduced income and employment associated with a lower Federal timber sale program have implications for other parts of the economy in the three West Coast States. For example, tax revenues will fall, as will real estate values.

Tax revenue derived from income taxes at the state level would decline as income is reduced. Reduced income would also cause a reduction in consumer purchases, resulting in a reduction in revenue generated from state and county sale taxes.

Lower employment in the region implies some relocation of workers and their families to other regions of the country. One result of this relocation would be a decline in residential and commercial real estate values. This decline in real estate values would result in a decline in property taxes collected by state and local governments.

Tax revenues generated from business would also decline under a scenario of lower Federal timber sales. This revenue decline would be the result of declines in tax revenue from the wood products industry as production falls and from tax revenue declines from service industries in the region.

Summary of Economic Impacts and Implications for Mitigation Measures

The analysis of economic impacts has identified the size and geographic distribution of the following effects:

- o Employment
- o Federal revenues from timber sales
- o Federal payments from timber sale revenues to counties

The analysis acknowledges that there will be some market-oriented mitigation of impacts. For example, in the short term, private timber harvest will increase because of higher stumpage prices and this will tend to offset a portion of the decline in employment and income associated with implementation of the ISC recommendations. Implementation of the ISC recommendations will lead to higher stumpage prices in the three West Coast states and this will tend to offset a portion of the decline in payments to counties from timber revenues.

In general, the effects on employment and income will be pervasive throughout the rural and timber-dependent communities in western Washington, western Oregon, and northern California.

General orders of magnitude for effects are:

o Federal harvest will support 25,000 fewer jobs in the three States. About half of this will be offset by increased harvest on private lands in the short-term, but by the end of the decade employment effects will be even greater.

o $148 million decline in Federal revenue from timber sales by 1995, and $229 million decline by 2000.

o About $74 million decline in payments to counties from Federal timber sale revenue in 1995 growing to $95 million by 2000.

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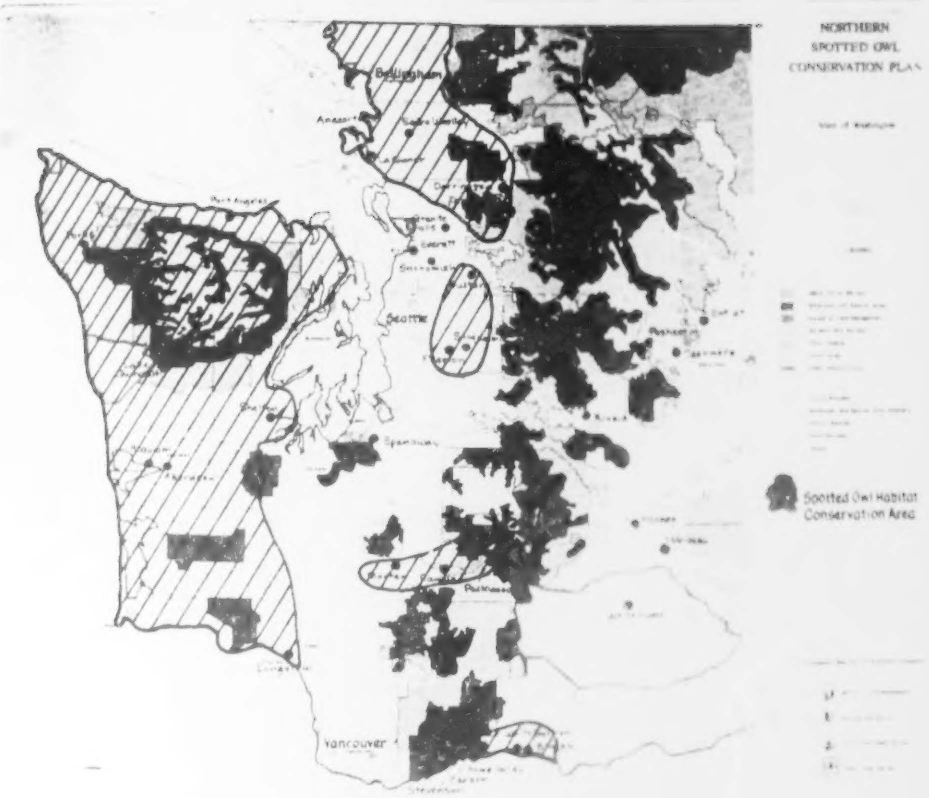
Appendix

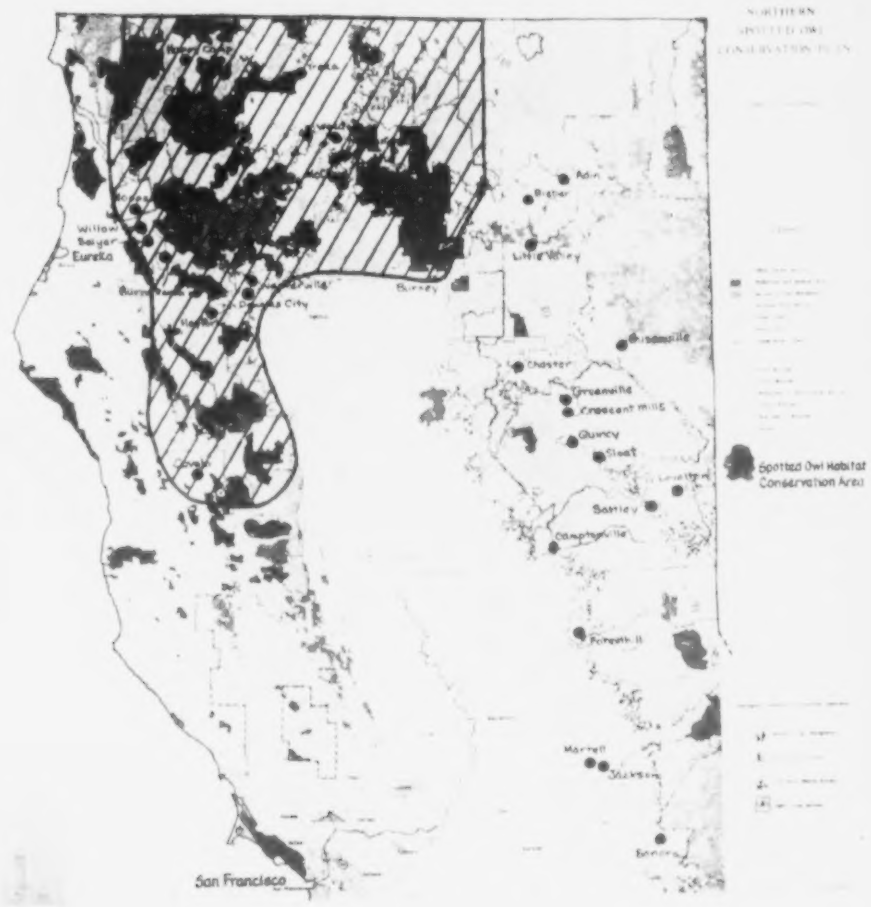
APPENDIX I

This appendix contains three maps. The maps were taken from the Interagency Scientific Committee report "A Conservation Strategy for the Northern Spotted Owl." In that report, the maps displayed land ownership patterns and the distribution of Spotted Owl Habitat Conservation Areas. This information is retained here.

Two additional pieces of information have been added. The cross-hatching shows areas in the three States that may be most vulnerable to social and economic effects resulting from potential reductions in Federal timber supply. The red dots on the maps are those communities where: (1) a large share of employment is in the timber industry, (2) the timber industry is dependent on National Forest and Bureau of Land Management timber for a large share of its log supplies, and (3) other sectors of the economy are not experiencing healthy economic growth. The most vulnerable areas are rural and straddle the Coast and Cascade ranges of Washington, Oregon, and California.


NORTHERN
SPOTTED OWL
CONSERVATION PLAN
Spotted Owl Habitat Conservation Area
Bellingham
Anacortes
Sedro Woolley
Port Angeles
Granite Falls
Everett
Snohomish
Seattle
Spanaway
Packwood
Longview
Vancouver
Stevenson
Cashmere

NORTHERN
SPOTTED OWL
CONSERVATION PLAN
Spotted Owl Habitat Conservation Area
Portland
Forest Grove
Salem
Albany
Grants Pass


NORTHERN
SPOTTED OWL
CONSERVATION PLAN
Happy Camp
Yreka
Hoopa
Willow
Salyer
Eureka
Douglas City
Burney
Adin
Bieber
Little Valley
Susanville
Chester
Greenville
Crescent Mills
Quincy
Sloat
Loyalton
Sattley
Camptonville
Covelo
Foresthill
Martell
Jackson
Sonora
San Francisco
Spotted Owl Habitat Conservation Area

THOMAS REPORT—ECONOMIC IMPACTS IN WASHINGTON

Mr. **Dicks**. If the gentleman would yield just for one second. I would just like to point out for matters of comparison, that in the Olympic National Forest in the State of Washington we will be down 77 percent. How much is it in the Mount Baker area?

Mr. **Berg**. Down to about 50.

Mr. **Dicks**. No, no, I think it was more than that. Fifty-six percent statewide I think it was something like 74 percent in the Mount Baker area. These are devastating levels, this is what upsets us.

We were told, oh, it will be 25 percent, maybe 30 at the most. Now we find out it is 56 percent in Washington and 48 percent or whatever it was in Oregon. This doesn't sound quite right.

Mr. **Jamison**. Could I reply back, Mr. Dicks? In that briefing, which I think you attended and I know Mr. AuCoin did, all we had to operate on was the map provided by the scientific committee. If you look on that sheet that I just passed to you, we had the sizes of Class I, II, and III categories. We did have I's and II's, we didn't know what the meanings were for Class III, IV or what the rule called 50/11/40 was.

The 50/11/40 rule added another 14 percent to the BLM. Our first predictions came out after we went through all the numbers. I estimated between 30 and 40 percent at that briefing. When we had the rest of the information which we didn't have at that time, we had to run the other ones.

So we have tried to put up the best facts. And I have shared that with other Members of the committee.

Mr. **Dicks**. It is a lot more serious?

Mr. **Jamison**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Would the gentleman yield?

THOMAS REPORT—JOB LOSSES

The direct job loss in Oregon alone is something like 13,000 jobs, counting, Mr. Chairman, both the Forest Service dependent timber communities, as well as BLM timber dependent communities. 13,000 direct jobs.

It is probably 29,000 when you add the multiplier effect. One of the interesting things that I read in the media coverage from a very prominent economist in Oregon when he was assessing the impacts throughout the state was that many of these communities, as Mr. Jamison has indicated, are timber dependent; and jobs will be lost there.

But he said what everyone has to understand is this is not just a case of job losses in those areas. You have communities where people are going to lose their jobs. There will be none to replace them, and homes that people own and have invested in, businesses that people have invested in, will have almost no value because there will be no economic activities to sustain them.

So you are talking about people not only losing jobs, but also having their assets stripped away from them.

We are really talking about an enormously staggering economic consequence here. Without making judgments, I think we have to have those facts on the table.

As a matter of fact, there is nothing that comes close to this in the entire history of the Endangered Species Act in terms of the enormity of the consequences.

I hope that all my colleagues know and understand both sides of the ledger here. The environment is extremely important. Habitat is important. But the economic side of this ledger had better be paid attention to as well, because you could literally throw the entire region into a recession.

Mr. **Yates**. Staff has indicated that the total number of jobs that are in the industry are approximately 68,000. So it would be a job loss of roughly 40 percent then?

Mr. **AuCoin**. That is about right.

Mr. **Dicks**. That is a major core of the economy in Oregon.

Mr. **Yates**. This is what is considered to be the impact of protecting the spotted owl, right?

Mr. **AuCoin**. Direct jobs? The industry.

PROTECTION OF OTHER ENDANGERED SPECIES

Mr. **Yates**. Are there endangered species other than the spotted owl that have to be considered in connection with this problem?

Mr. **Jamison**. We did two things. We gave blinders to Jack Ward Thomas and told him to look at just protecting the owl. That is what he did. I was informed that we have about 17 other species that are in one stage or the other of becoming listed or have been petitioned in Oregon.

Mr. **Yates** In roughly the same kind of endangered condition as the spotted owl?

Mr. **Jamison**. I cannot answer that one.

Mr. **Yates**. Who can?

Mr. **Almand** We have between 17 and 20 species that are federally listed as either threatened or endangered.

Now we have 192 other species that are candidates for listing.

Mr. **Yates**. Is there the same kind of relationship between the old growth areas and those other species as existed between old growth and the spotted owl?

Presumably old growth areas are necessary to permit the spotted owl to continue to live. Are there any other species that have that kind of relationship?

Mr. **Almand**. There are some, but I cannot give you the number now.

Mr. **Yates**. There are some others that we have to worry about in order to protect the old growth?

Mr. **Almand**. The marbled murrelet which is under consideration. It is a little bird. That comes to mind.

It is a little bird.

Mr. **Yates**. The point is we have concentrated on the spotted owl. What you are saying now is that there are other species that may have to be protected in the same way as the spotted owl has to be protected.

In other words, the spotted owl isn't the only star here. You have other stars as well? You are saying there are other endangered species.

Mr. **Dicks**. The owl was picked as an indicator species of the condition of the forest.

Mr. **Almand**. Keep in mind a lot of these species have unique habitat requirements, and, when you manage for one species, to really try to recover it, you may in essence be doing something counter to another species. So there is a lot of science and art, so to speak, when you start managing habitat.

Mr. **Yates**. By that remark, are you saying that if we set aside the old growth areas in accordance with the Thomas Report that that may be counterproductive as far as other species are concerned?

Is that what you mean by that statement?

Mr. **Almand**. That possibility exists, but I don't have the analysis here to back up such a statement.

But there is the likelihood that that could happen.

Mr. **AuCoin** Mr. Chairman, has that not been the case from time to time in our experience?

EXAMPLE—EFFECT OF ELK HERD MANAGEMENT

I am reminded of the elk deer management questions. We managed that one to try to protect it, and we found out that it did damage to the other species. Am I right? Do you want to describe that for the record?

What we are talking about here is single use management rather than ecosystem management; is that correct?

Mr. **Almand**. Single species management. I am saying that is right. Any time you start converting large expanses of habitat to try to provide for one species, you run the risk of placing other species in jeopardy.

Mr. **AuCoin**. What happened on the elk deer situation? Tell the Chairman about that.

Mr. **Almand**. I am not sure of the precise example you are referring to.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Can you think of other examples?

Mr. **Almand**. Would you repeat your question?

Mr. **AuCoin**. I just remember on the elk deer habitat question we ran into a situation where we tried to protect it and ended up putting others at risk.

Mr. **Jamison**. I was told that Teddy Roosevelt wanted to keep an elk herd going in a certain area. They managed specifically for that herd. It basically took down all the rest of the wildlife in the area. The elk flourished because they designed it for them.

I can get you more information on them.

[The information follows:]

Single Species Management on the Kaibab Plateau

In 1906, by Presidential Proclamation, President Theodore Roosevelt created the Grand Canyon National Game Reserve on the Kaibab Plateau in northern Arizona. The reserve was established for the protection of a mule deer herd and other wildlife. The United States Forest Service had management responsibility for the area. As a result of public concern for mule deer and livestock, the Forest Service initiated a program of predator control to protect the mule deer population. The deer herd responded, growing from an estimated population of 3,000 to 4,000 animals in 1906 to nearly 100,000 by 1924. This unprecedented population growth, combined with overgrazing by both mule deer and livestock resulted in severe range deterioration and subsequent deer mortality that continued intermittently for the next 8 years. After new management measures were instituted in the mid to late 1930's, the habitat on the Kaibab Plateau took nearly 30 years to recuperate. We know today that the original single focused management approach that was taken in this case was disastrous to the wildlife habitat, the mule deer, and other species of wildlife that depended upon the vegetation for forage and/or cover.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT MANAGEMENT

Mr. JAMISON. Can I tell you one overall problem, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. YATES. Certainly.

Mr. JAMISON. Thank you.

If you manage a little area here, or big area there whether it be for the spotted owl, the desert tortoise, or any other species. If we continue the same process we are going through now, setting aside habitat conservation areas, we are going to end up with a hodgepodge on a map where you have the spotted owl here, the Tule Elk here, desert tortoise over here, and pretty soon you have no management system out there whatsoever.

Mr. YATES. Well, the thing that I don't understand about this is that I would have thought that the scientists would have taken that into consideration in their report.

Mr. AUCOIN. That is not what they were asked to do.

Mr. JAMISON. The Endangered Species Act is clear. It says you protect for the species listed, and that is what their job is. I think Jack Ward Thomas presented his best shot at doing that.

Mr. YATES. Is the spotted owl listed?

Mr. JAMISON. No, the decision will be made on June 23.

Mr. DICKS. This was done under the Appropriations Act.

Mr. YATES. What the other gentleman is saying is that there are other species in the same category as the spotted owl.

Mr. JAMISON. That could happen, yes, sir.

I mean, this is just a pun intended here, the Endangered Species Act could come home to roost with the spotted owl.

Mr. YATES. Are you saying we do away with the Endangered Species Act?

Mr. JAMISON. Somehow we have to look at the management in a different light.

Mr. YATES. What does that mean?

Mr. JAMISON. By that I mean should we manage one area just for that species or try to cover many species in that area and protect them?

Or do we factor in commodity uses such as, recreation uses? How do we get it on track so we can get more uses, maybe not uses, but more opportunities on the land than just doing one thing for one species?

Mr. DICKS. Could you yield? I want to go back and this is very important, and we would like to hear more from you later on this.

THOMAS REPORT—FUTURE BLM ACTIONS

But what is the Administration going to do about this? You have to make a decision about whether you are going to adopt this recommended study and make it Administration policy.

You have some very serious economic consequences here. Is the Administration prepared to help us work with the economic consequences to try and help the people who will be hurt here?

Mr. JAMISON. All we have done to date is we have looked at only half the equation here.

Mr. DICKS. I know, but you have been right there in those discussions. You all studied this analysis, this economic analysis.

Now, what are you going to do about it?

Mr. JAMISON. We are going to follow the law right down to the T, which we have.

Mr. DICKS. What law?

Mr. JAMISON. The Endangered Species Act.

Mr. DICKS. This is being done under the Act because you have to protect the species there as well, because you decided to do an environmental assessment or study, and you have a Record of Decision which was somewhat flawed.

It had to be redone, and now we have this as the interagency recommendation for the protection of the owl, which could be the recovery plan under the Endangered Species Act.

But those decisions aren't made until the owl is listed.

Mr. JAMISON. We are still operating under section 318, which gives us some protection.

You are one of the authors. It gives us some relief from the courts. Basically from the challenges to timber sales.

Mr. DICKS. Until September.

Mr. JAMISON. Here is what we have done up to this point. First, we have said, we are not going to accept the Jack Ward Thomas report in total.

Secondly, I have said we will look at all other options available to us other than that report.

In other words, through the planning system we will see if we can keep the genesis of the Jack Ward Thomas report but have more opportunities for the timber program.

There may be other options available by modifying areas or boundaries.

Thirdly, we initially have taken a look to see what is available to the Federal Government under existing law for mitigation. There are no rocket alarms there at all. We are trying to pull it together.

MITIGATION FOR DISLOCATED WORKERS

Mr. DICKS. It seems to me one thing you all could do to help us, both Congressman AuCoin and myself, and the States of Washington and Oregon, is for the Administration to work with our Governors and with the delegations from those states in dealing with the kind of serious dislocation that we are talking about here.

You have the question of whether we have a dislocated worker program if people lose their job because of foreign trade. Well, here people will lose their jobs because we made a decision on this, assuming that this goes forward or there is a listing.

It seems to me that we need the Administration's commitment to help come up with programs aimed at trying to help people in the States of Washington and Oregon who are going to lose their jobs.

Is that being considered?

Mr. JAMISON. Yes. We are going to have to work with the Hill on this because neither one of us can do it by ourselves.

Mr. DICKS. We need your help.

Mr. JAMISON. Yes. I think we need to look at all the options that may be available. I saw the articles in at least the Oregonian that said, they do not want extended welfare benefits.

Mr. DICKS. Not right now, but after a few weeks of unemployment, they might look at it differently.

We went through this in the State of Washington when Boeing went from 105,000 to 35,000 employees, and a lot of people who had never been on welfare in their lives were all of a sudden at food banks and very delighted to get extended unemployment compensation.

So I understand what they are saying right now, but to those of us responsible, somewhere down the road we will have to have programs in place because under almost any scenario here, there will be some considerable amount of job loss.

So we need to be thinking about this. What about these communities? You have the O&C lands. Money goes back to these counties, right?

Mr. JAMISON. It could be devastating to the school districts and to local governments.

Timber receipts are a big portion of their revenue with which to operate.

Mr. DICKS. So they won't only lose their jobs when the mill shuts down, but the government who has the additional requirements to take care of the people will have less revenue coming back to operate on.

So is there going to be any Administration proposal to try to keep them alive for a few years?

Mr. YATES. Have you talked to the Secretary about this?

Mr. JAMISON. Yes.

Mr. YATES. What does the Secretary say?

Mr. JAMISON. We are trying to develop an option paper. We will have to do it together. I think sooner or later whatever level is chosen by the Administration, we will have to come up and visit with the Congressional Members.

THOMAS REPORT—PARTICIPANTS

Mr. YATES. May I ask a question about the report?

Did you have any members on the committee?

Mr. JAMISON. A BLM biologist. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Did he favor it?

THOMAS REPORT—OTHER OPTIONS

Mr. JAMISON. Yes, sir. There are some things that even Jack Ward Thomas said to us. He said by doing this in three or four months, this was their best shot. You have to take a look at it from a management standpoint and to use his term, he said, we propose and you dispose.

Now, there may be some other ways to do it. In fact, I understand our seed orchards are included in some of the habitat conservation areas. So maybe there is a better way to do that.

Mr. YATES. To do what?

Mr. JAMISON. To protect the owl.

Mr. YATES. Do you propose to put them in a bird sanctuary?

Mr. JAMISON. I think we have to look at all the options, and that is one, certainly.

Mr. YATES. Would it serve any useful purpose to get Mr. Thomas up here?

Mr. JAMISON. He is very articulate and very reasonable, and I think he is very forthright in what they did in his report.

Mr. YATES. Was he reasonable in his report?

Mr. JAMISON. Just from a biological standpoint. That is the only thing he looked at, just the biology of protecting the owl with the available data he had. He said this is their best shot on the issue.

Mr. YATES. That is why it may be necessary to call him in.

Did he look at no other options other than the ones in the report? You are saying you have to look at other options. Did he look at no other options?

Mr. JAMISON. He presented this as a conservation plan for the owl in its entirety.

Mr. DICKS. He would have looked at the existing SOHA approach that we looked at originally. He didn't think that was adequate.

Then he came up with his own approach.

Mr. YATES. I read his report, but I don't remember his discussing anywhere in there about other options.

Mr. JAMISON. Mr. Chairman, I am not being clear. What I am saying is that these are habitat conservation areas, and there are 24 of them on BLM lands, and 50 total in the state.

There may be a better way to draw the boundaries that he drew. Maybe we could modify some of the boundaries and still keep the essence of what he was trying to do, but in the same instance give us more management options.

So we are looking to see if we could make some adjustments there.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

THOMAS REPORT—IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Mr. DICKS. On this point, let's go through the timing on this. This thing isn't going to go into effect until what, the first of September?

Mr. JAMISON. If the Fish and Wildlife Service lists the owl on June the 23rd, we immediately have a major problem because where we are protecting SOHA's or HCA's or wherever, we have a major problem as you well know through Section 318.

Now, there is one option. If there is a scientific dispute over the data, there can be a six-month extension which pushes it back to December.

Mr. DICKS. That doesn't look likely.

Mr. JAMISON. I don't know, that is the Fish and Wildlife Service's call. If it is listed, we have an immediate problem whether you take the Jack Ward Thomas report recommendation or we go back to the SOHA areas.

Mr. DICKS. Do you have to live with Jack Ward Thomas?

Mr. JAMISON. No.

Mr. YATES. I don't understand what that phrase means. [Laughter.]

Mr. DICKS. As I understand it, Jack Ward Thomas only applies to the Forest Service?

Mr. JAMISON. No.

Mr. DICKS. This was an interagency group. I know that they made recommendations, but are they binding on you?

Mr. JAMISON. No.

Mr. DICKS. Until they implement them as their own?

Mr. JAMISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKS. During this time frame, the question is about whether the Endangered Species Act will also be put into place. We will know on June 23rd.

Mr. JAMISON. We are slightly different than the Forest Service.

Mr. DICKS. Explain that.

Mr. JAMISON. For the Forest Service Section 318 said they shall implement the plan of the scientific community.

There is no such language for the BLM.

Mr. DICKS. I see.

Mr. BERG. They are required to modify the existing spotted owl decision that they have already on record, taking into consideration the Jack Ward Thomas report.

Mr. DICKS. Revise if appropriate, I think was the phrase.

Mr. BERG. Yes. In Section 318, it says, take into consideration and make changes as can apply to our resource management plans that we are now in the process of developing. That is the difference.

During development, our resource management plan which is underway right now. The Forest Service is much further along with their plans.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

PRIVATE TIMBER SALE EFFECT ON JOB LOSSES

What about the analysis that private timber sales may temporarily offset some of the Federal related job losses?

Mr. JAMISON. It is estimated, if my memory serves me correctly, that in our economic analysis, and when I say "our," I mean the Forest Service and BLM together, we said that in the near term there could be some jump in employment in the private sector. Employment could pick up by 1995 about 12,100 from the private lands.

Personally and from BLM's standpoint, and this is speaking just of Oregon, there are two things that that number did not consider. One, it did not consider the Endangered Species Act. The Endangered Species Act applies to private lands, also.

Secondly, we feel that there may not be that much volume left on private lands in Oregon. There will be some bump up because the people will sell because of the price.

I just don't think that the volume is there to be that much of an impact. That is my personal feeling.

Mr. DICKS. I appreciate that because a lot of us who looked at this feel that that part of the report is very optimistic. There may not be this offset. We don't think that is true in Washington, either.

Mr. JAMISON. I am not comfortable with that number, and I was going to highlight that. Plus, they didn't consider the Endangered Species Act, either.

Mr. DICKS. It affects state lands and private lands. The other thing is that we have had a cumulative effects problem in Washington State. There is much more concern up there today about overharvesting on private land.

So they may not be as free to respond to the market as they may have been in the past.

THOMAS REPORT—COMPARISON WITH BLM LAND USE PLANS

Mr. YATES. Well, apparently, Mr. Thomas' report cut quite a swath. How does it differ from your existing plan?

Apparently you have to have drastic revision in what you intended to do with your lands if you have to follow Mr. Thomas' recommendations. You say that along with the Chief of the Forest Service who testified here, that if a spotted owl is placed on the list, you are going to have to follow him. If that is true, what will you have to do then?

LISTING OF THE SPOTTED OWL

Mr. BERG. If in fact the species is listed, Congressman, we, of course, will have to comply with all the requirements of the Endangered Species Act.

Anything that we do out there in terms of designing timber sales will first have to go through a consultation process with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

It takes a great deal of time to design a timber sale in the first place. Two or three years to put one together. Once you do, you consult with Fish and Wildlife Service. During the development of the sale, if there is something wrong that could have an adverse effect on a listed species, we will either drop, change, modify or cancel that individual sale.

So our ability to prepare timber sales will be greatly affected with the listing, if it is listed.

Mr. YATES. Let's look at the listing. Who decides whether the spotted owl goes on the list? Is that the Chief of the Fish and Wildlife Service?

Mr. JAMISON. Yes. He could be overruled by the Secretary.

Mr. YATES. What about the committee that is referred to?

Mr. JAMISON. I think that committee is probably not very well understood. I don't understand it myself. But what I understand is that the species first has to be listed.

After it is listed, either a state or an individual petitions the Secretary to go back and look at the issues and consider everything.

He could at that time consider the economic impacts or whatever. That procedure, I understand, could take upwards of one to maybe one-and-a-half years if we followed every procedural step in the process. So if the owl is listed in June, it might take until June or maybe December of the next year.

THOMAS REPORT—RELATIONSHIP TO SPOTTED OWL

Mr. YATES. Does the committee treat areas in which existing birds are found differently?

Mr. JAMISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Does it set aside areas where there are no observed birds?

Mr. BERG. In the Jack Ward Thomas Committee Report, there are areas, called Category Two areas that are designed to support two to 19 pair of owls.

They may not have 19 pair in them, but the design of the area itself is designed to support that many.

I wouldn't say that it has absolutely no pairs in it. They may have some in it.

Mr. YATES. Would the strategy change the level of owl impact on individual sales?

Mr. BERG. Would the strategy have a significant impact on owl sales?

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. BERG. If we were to cancel any sales that were within any of these habitat areas, we wouldn't meet the volume requirements under Section 318.

If we had to modify any sales that are inside those HCAs, we could get ourselves in a situation of putting up a sale that would actually be a deficit sale.

EFFECT OF SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE REPORT ON TIMBER SALES

Mr. YATES. How much acreage is removed from the commercial base by the current strategy?

Mr. BERG. By the current strategy?

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. BERG. We currently have a commercial forest land base of 1.6 million acres.

Mr. YATES. How much by the Scientific Committee strategy?

Mr. BERG. It would withdraw, 611,000 acres from our base.

Mr. YATES. Do the two figures that you have given, one for current and one for the other, translate to allowable cut in 1991?

Mr. BERG. Allowable cut calculations fully implementing the Spotted Owl Committee Report would be 443 million feet a year under the current plans that exist now to protect spotted owl habitat areas. Our allowable cut is 1.176 billion board feet a year.

So it is a reduction of 773 million board feet.

Mr. YATES. Can you cut that much in 1991?

Mr. BERG. Not without severe impact to the spotted owl habitat. The way we have designed the sales and they are working on it in Oregon now, they are looking at about 750 million board feet.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLANS

Mr. YATES. Well, does your strategy cause a delay in the development of the new timber management plan?

Mr. BERG. This strategy? It wouldn't cause a delay, but what we would like to do is roll this strategy into it and have it become a part of our management plans.

Now wait a minute, excuse me. Let me make sure I have this right. You say timber management plans for 1991 or the resource management plans?

Mr. YATES. Timber.

Mr BERG. Yes, it could slow those down because we are going to have to design sales to try and maintain all of our options staying out of those 880,000 acre habitat conservation areas.

In addition, we will have to watch out for the special Category III owl areas wherein we are to stay 1.5 miles away from any known spotted owl that we find while we are designing these sales.

So we could, in fact, get into a situation where we are designing an owl free sale, and suddenly discover an owl. The whole sale would have to be scrubbed and started over.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, could I say that again I want to be sure that we understand the Category III areas. These areas create an air of uncertainty. As far as the timber management program is concerned, it gets us back in the same situation we were into under the litigation, wherein any time you find a spotted owl even in the development of a timber sale for a 1991 timber sale program, you would have to cancel or scrub or essentially start that timber sale out.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS IN WESTERN OREGON

Mr. YATES. All right. Would there be delay in the development of new resource management plans?

Mr. BERG. That is the question I answered prematurely. It wouldn't be a delay, but we would like to roll in all of the information that is in the Thomas Report into the current development of our resource management plans.

We expect those to be done in the spring of 1992.

Mr. YATES. Now in your February 12, 1991 report on the integration of spotted owl management and new timber management plans, it was noted that, quote, "approximately 400,000 acres of old growth forest stands and a similar acreage of mature stands which totals about 40 percent of BLM's lands are expected to remain on the administered lands when the plans are complete."

Do you follow me?

Mr. BERG. I don't know what report you are speaking of.

Mr. YATES. I said timber management.

Let's change it to resource management. Okay? And then I will read that. You said, quote, "approximately 400,000 acres of old growth forest stands and a similar acreage of mature stands"—which you indicate a total about 40 percent of BLM's commercial forest lands "are expected to remain on BLM administered lands when the land use plans for the 1990s are completed," end quote.

Is it correct to assume that that acreage will remain intact throughout the 10-year plan?

Mr. BERG. Through the current 10-year plan that we are in right now.

When we start the new plans, we will roll in all of the new information, and that acreage will probably remain also.

Mr. YATES. When does the 10-year plan expire?

Mr. BERG. In 1993. The plans we are under right now were started in 1983.

Mr. YATES. All right. Well, how much would it be reduced under the new plan?

Mr. BERG. That is the process we want to develop and take into consideration all the information that has been developed.

Mr. YATES. Do you have any indication how much more acreage if any would be added using the scientific strategy?

Mr. BERG. I don't know.

SPOTTED OWL EFFECT ON FUNDING REQUEST

Mr. YATES. What is the dollar magnitude of spotted owl related activity in 1990 and 1991?

Do you have many requests for additional funds in order to carry out the spotted owl related recommendations because of the fact that you have the Thomas Report?

Mr. BERG. We don't have any additional requests other than what is in the appropriation right now.

Mr. YATES. Do you have changes in strategy? If you have changes in strategy, the question is do you need more money to implement the changes in strategy?

Mr. JAMISON. We don't know which strategy we are actually going to adopt now, sir. So I don't know.

Mr. YATES. That is understandable. So that you don't need any more money in 1991 budget for that purpose, is what I am learning?

Mr. JAMISON. At this point, we don't.

Mr. YATES. When will you tell us?

Mr. JAMISON. When June 23rd gets here that will be one milestone.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

What if Fish and Wildlife says the spotted owl is endangered? Will you need more money then? What will you have to do?

Mr. JAMISON. One of the things I have been told by our on the ground folks and managers out in Oregon, and Mel can back me up, is if we are going to continue to put timber sales on the market, it will cost more money. We will have to review our strategies and see how much money it will take. If that is the case, and it is way out of line with what we have in the budget, we will have to come back and visit with you again.

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Chairman, would you yield?

Mr. YATES. Yes.

GOD COMMITTEE OPERATIONS

Mr. AUCOIN. I understand that a moment ago you were both talking about the GOD Committee and how it would function, and Mr. Jamison made the good point that few understand exactly the mechanics or how this provision of the law would work, including yourself.

Mr. JAMISON. That is correct.

Mr. AUCOIN. I understand that you indicated, Mr. Jamison, that a state or an individual can petition the GOD Committee to come into being.

Mr. **Jamison**. After the owl is listed.

Mr. **AuCoin**. No question about that. I think you made that point.

Mr. **Jamison**. That is correct.

Mr. **AuCoin**. And that the process that would go forward would consume about a year and a half?

Mr. **Jamison**. That is possible.

Mr. **AuCoin**. I think it is important now that we fill out a couple of other aspects, other facts and aspects of how the GOD Committee would work as provided for under the Endangered Species Act. It is important for instance to note, I think, that not only a State or an individual can petition for the GOD Committee to come into being, but a secretary of a federal agency can petition as well. In fact your boss, Secretary Lujan, could call the GOD Committee together on his own?

Mr. **Jamison**. We know the other secretaries and administrators could. We don't know whether we could call a meeting under our own motion or not, because he is chairman.

Mr. **AuCoin**. If there is some lack of clarity on the part of the Secretary of the Interior, there is no lack of clarity in the law that Secretary Yeutter could?

Mr. **Jamison**. That is right.

Mr. **AuCoin**. So the secretary could, at a Cabinet level, petition the GOD Committee to come into being?

Mr. **Jamison**. Correct.

Mr. **AuCoin**. It is also true, isn't it, that if jeopardy to the species is found, that the committee, once formed—if it is formed—must exhaust—and these are terms from the statute, "reasonable and prudent alternatives," quote, unquote, before deciding on an exemption to the jeopardy determination. Is that correct?

Mr. **Jamison**. That is correct.

Mr. **AuCoin**. I think that is important to note for the record, Mr. Chairman, because if we do get into a listing situation it is going to be important that everybody understands, that the Administration can petition this committee into being as well as have it petitioned by people outside the Administration, or outside the Congress.

Mr. **Yates**. May I ask a follow-up on that?

Mr. **AuCoin**. Certainly.

PROTECTION OF OLD GROWTH TIMBER

Mr. **Yates**. What would happen if the Fish and Wildlife Service said the spotted owl is not an endangered species?

Mr. **Jamison**. I think there are two things. First, it goes back to our plans being updated. I think we would also have to pay more attention to old growth.

Mr. **Yates**. That is the reason I asked the question. Do you have any plans apart from the spotted owl question to protect old growth?

Mr. **Berg**. There are old growth set-asides in our current plans right now.

Mr. **Yates**. Are you operating on those?

Mr. **Berg**. Yes sir, we are operating with those old growth set-asides right now. We set those aside ten years ago.

Mr. **Yates**. Ten years ago you set those aside?

Mr. **Berg**. In 1983.

Mr. **Yates**. Do you feel there is any need to revise the figures that you established ten years ago?

Mr. **Berg**. They are in the process of being revised right now. They will flow from our resource management plans.

Mr. **Yates**. For 1993?

Mr. **Berg**. In fiscal year 1993.

Mr. **Yates**. You don't feel there is further need to further preserve old growth stands until 1993?

Mr. **Berg**. The old growth stands that we have right now are included in our environmental analysis that we did in 1987. They indicated that we would have sufficient old growth stands available to allow for the long term protection of the spotted owl up until the time that we would revise our plans and take into consideration any new information in 1993.

Mr. **Yates**. Have you made the committee aware of what your plans are for preserving old growth during the balance of this ten year period?

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Chairman, would you yield on that point?

Mr. **Yates**. Sure.

Mr. **AuCoin**. I think we have to note here that there is a difference between protecting old trees and protecting the habitat of the spotted owl. You can protect old growth without protecting the spotted owl. There are old growth stands that they do not have as their habitat.

Mr. **Yates**. That is what I asked him. I asked him, what happens if the Fish and Wildlife Service does not declare this to be an endangered species?

I followed up with a series of questions from that which assumes that it is outside the spotted owl controversy. So that is the basis for the questions that I am asking.

Mr. **AuCoin**. The point I would like to make is that a lot of people are confused, and they think that wherever there is old growth there is a spotted owl habitat. They think that since the spotted owl is at some degree of risk, any old growth harvesting is going to put the spotted owl at further risk. That is simply not true. I really want the Chairman to be aware of it and I want the record to be clear.

Mr. **Yates**. I was asking questions not with respect to the spotted owl. I was trying to limit my questions solely to the question of protecting old growth forests without relation to the spotted owl controversy.

OLD GROWTH TIMBER—FRANKLIN DEFINITION

Mr. **AuCoin**. What I am curious about is when you are asking about old growth, what do you mean? Tracts of old growth, old trees that are standing alone?

Mr. **Yates**. The definition of old growth that Professor Franklin has been working with.

Mr. **AuCoin**. What is the Franklin definition? Forty percent of the canopy closure?

Mr. **Berg**. It is composed of various things, I think I recall Dr. Franklin saying here last year that the major key element of an old growth stand is——

Mr. **AuCoin**. Fragmentation comes into play, doesn't it?

Mr. **Yates**. The proper question is, what do you use in your standards? You have been talking about old growth. I have been asking you about your set-asides of old growth. He wants to know what your definition of old growth is—and I guess that is an appropriate question—that you use in connection with your plan?

Mr. **Berg**. Our old growth definition at the time we developed our planning process in 1983 was trees 200 years old plus. Anything over 200 years old.

Mr. **Yates**. How does that differ or agree with the professor?

Mr. **Berg**. What he identifies and what we are in agreement with is that it includes a multi-layered stand, stands of 200 year old plus trees, and down and dead material on the forest floor.

So there is a variety of components. Dr. Franklin said here last year that probably the most significant portion of it, and the most significant element of the definition, is the 200 year old plus timber.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Chairman, I have toured forests with him. I have gone to briefings that he has conducted. He has also made it clear that unfragmented blocks are also a significant factor in determining what is an ecologically significant old growth tract. Although he has never pinpointed exactly what he thinks the acreage should be, I think it is commonly understood that approximately 400 acres or thereabouts of unfragmented trees, representing those characteristics, is a part of what he considers ecologically significant.

I think that the point to bring out here is there aren't many places in the O&C lands in Western Oregon where you will find unfragmented 400 acre tracts of old growth, am I right?

Mr. **Berg**. That is correct. The majority of our lands, are in a checkerboard pattern. The largest tracts are, because of the nature of a section, 640 acres in size. We do have some solid blocks of course, but most of those have been entered with roads and timber sales so they are fragmented.

Mr. **AuCoin**. If you look at the O&C lands you will find that throughout the history of them, you have had fires that have ravished the forests and you have had regeneration as a result of that. You have second growth and mixed age stands.

Mr. **Berg**. That is correct.

Mr. **AuCoin**. The reason that we are seeing the impacts on these lands today, Mr. Chairman, as a result of the Thomas recommendations, is, as I think Thomas himself would testify if he were here, that what he is trying to do in order to particularly protect the spotted owl on the Olympic Peninsula is trying to grow habitat for the spotted owl in areas where there are not really areas which have large tracts of old growth forests.

Am I right, Mr. Jamison?

Mr. **Jamison**. In certain areas that is absolutely true.

Mr. **AuCoin**. So although in the Salem district in Oregon, BLM is going to lose 74 percent, Eugene will lose 74 percent, Medford, 42 percent and Coos Bay, 62 percent, all of that is going basically in the name of growing habitat for the spotted owl to help the owl where it is really in jeopordy in the Olympic Forest. You don't find those kinds of natural timber stand characteristics in the O&C lands in western Oregon, but you have those economic impacts as a result of it.

Thank you for yielding.

Mr. YATES. I think we are confusing what I was trying to ask you about.

Mr. JAMISON. I felt that we were answering back the way you led the question.

Mr. YATES. I am trying to stay away from the spotted owl controversy in my question. I thought I was limiting it to old growth because I felt that old growth also is a subject of controversy. I am trying to find out what the definition of old growth is in order to find out what you propose to cut, and what you don't propose to cut.

Mr. AuCOIN. BLM definition?

OLD GROWTH TIMBER—BLM DEFINITION

Mr. YATES. Their definition. I wanted to find out, one, what their definition is, and two, how it differs from that of Professor Franklin's.

Mr. AuCOIN. A good question.

Mr. YATES. Had you completed your answer?

Mr. BERG. As we developed our plans and implemented then in 1983, we largely depended on old growth stands being defined as those in excess of 200 years of age. Dr. Franklin's definition came after that. We don't disagree with it, because he includes the other elements of an old growth stand such as being multi-layered, including the dead and down material on forest floors in addition to it being 200 years of age.

Mr. YATES. Do you agree with it?

Mr. BERG. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Do you propose to include that in your cutting plans for '91 and '92?

Mr. BERG. Most of that is already included in the plans.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Mr. BERG. As a matter of fact, a lot of things that are identified in Dr. Franklin's definition of old growth and how we should preserve habitat for the spotted owl or any other species, or just for old growth itself are in our harvesting plans. We should leave areas that have clumps or single old growth timber when we harvest; we do that right now. We should leave dead and down material of a certain length on the forest floor when we harvest. We are doing that now. It is written into our contracts.

NEW PERSPECTIVE FORESTRY

Mr. AuCOIN. That is basically Dr. Franklin's new perspective forestry, to manage leaving old growth characteristics. Your testimony is that you are beginning to implement those approaches?

Mr. BERG. We have been doing that for several years now. It is written into our contracts.

ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF OLD GROWTH TIMBER STANDS

Mr. **Yates**. If I could go back to Mr. AuCoin's question. He said there is a difference between other forests and O&C forests as far as old growth is concerned. Did I understand you to try to draw that distinction?

Mr. **AuCoin**. You did, Mr. Chairman. The line I was following was not at odds with the line you were following. When you are talking about ecologically significant old growth, you have to talk about dead and down material on the forest floor. You have to talk about age of trees. But Dr. Franklin also makes it clear that in order to have ecologically significant old growth stands, you have to have an area, a large area of some size that is not fragmented by roads or other things. It is a whole stand.

The point I am trying to make here is that unlike other lands in the BLM where you have a checkerboard of ownership and with forest practices that are narrowed by that, you just don't have many places where you have that last piece of criteria that applies.

Mr. **Berg**. Undisturbed stand size is what you are speaking of?

Mr. **AuCoin**. Yes, and Dr. Franklin lists that as one of the characteristics.

Mr. **Almand**. A lot of the stands that are less than 400 acres in size are very significant in an ecological sense. So I would hate for there to be an impression that it has to be 400 acres in size.

FRAGMENTATION OF OLD GROWTH TIMBER

Mr. **AuCoin**. Oh, no. But as a general rule, Dr. Franklin did point out that fragmentation of these blocks is one of the characteristics. It is generally assumed that in a normal situation, 400 acres constitutes something significant. Now, it can very well be true that something less than that, because of other dazzling characteristics, makes something less than 400 acres also significant. But as a rule of thumb, I think most people think that 400 acres is an area that is nonfragmented and with these other characteristics, represents an ecological area.

Mr. **Yates**. When you say most people's, does that include the Forest Service?

Mr. **AuCoin**. They are not here, but I think that is true.

Mr. **Yates**. Would most people include BLM? Is a 400 acre tract usually essential for the characteristics of old growth?

Mr. **Berg**. Not necessarily.

Mr. **Jamison**. No, no.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay.

Mr. Jamison, I want to clarify that last response. It is true that areas of less than 400 acres that have all the other old growth characteristics could be ecologically significant. It is also true that areas that are larger than 400 acres could be ecologically significant or not ecologically significant, as a matter of fact. Isn't that correct?

Mr. **Jamison**. Jack Ward Thomas said larger areas are better than smaller areas, and he went through four different things. If you look at that from that standpoint, you are absolutely correct.

Mr. **Yates**. One tree is not to be considered? It would not be considered a forest?

Mr. JAMISON. That is right.

Mr. YATES. Nor is one tree 400 acres.

Mr. AUCOIN. Could the application of new perspective forestry minimize the effects of fragmentation while still allowing harvest in your judgment?

Mr. BERG. Would you repeat that?

Mr. AUCOIN. The use of the new forestry, new perspective forestry—can the use of that approach minimize the effects of fragmentation?

Mr. BERG. I don't know whether it would minimize fragmentation. You can apply the "new forestry" techniques right now. I don't know whether you would minimize fragmentation any more or any less by applying those techniques.

Mr. AUCOIN. I am talking about whether that approach can retain old growth characteristics while still allowing some harvest.

Mr. BERG. Yes.

Mr. AUCOIN. The answer is yes?

Mr. BERG. Yes.

DISTRICT TIMBER ADVISORY BOARDS

Mr. YATES. We have received correspondence from the district advisory boards set up in last year's Appropriations Act, complaining of many high impact sales being offered in 1990 so that it is impossible to limit the effect of sales on spotted owl habitat. What do you say to that?

Mr. BERG. That is probably true. We designed timber sales totaling about 1.6 billion board feet and we of course had to follow the appropriations language amount of 1.155 billion board feet. There were some sales, as we prioritized from low impact to high impact, that would have progressively higher impacts to spotted owls, if in fact they were to be harvested.

We submitted to the six advisory boards, a total sale plan comprised of 1.6 billion board feet. The easy ones went first. As we got further into the sale plans, they got harder and had more impacts. So I would say that is correct.

Mr. YATES. On an overall basis, what is the percentage of timber offered in high impact areas?

Mr. BERG. Probably half. Just a ball park guess.

Mr. YATES. Would your ball park guess be low or high?

Mr. BERG. That is as big as my ball park is.

Mr. YATES. Are you being very conservative?

Mr. BERG. That is a flat guess. I would have to go out for information to the BLM districts. The ranking process that we went through for the sales was put together by our biologists. They identified to management what they thought from a biological standpoint would be medium, high, low or no impact on spotted owls if a sale were to go forward. Those were then given to the advisory boards with the understanding that Section 318 allows you to abdicate as a solution. But in so doing, it would then fall back on our managers to pick which sales to sell.

Mr. YATES. Now, Eugene and Roseburg District boards refused to recommend the sales necessary to meet the target sales level. What are you doing instead?

Mr. BERG. What is going to have to happen there is, as I have said, the district managers are going to have to get in counsel with their area managers and their wildlife biologists and decide which of the sales that were designed specifically for the section 318 targets in the 1990 sale plan to sell.

Mr. YATES. How long will that take?

Mr. BERG. It is ongoing now. There are monthly sales and each month they will have to make that decision.

Mr. YATES. How long does the process like that take? Is there any way—is it a quick process or a slow process?

Mr. BERG. It will be a fairly rapid process now because every month they will have to make that decision. So every 30 days they will have to make the decision.

Mr. YATES. Do you consider advisory committees as performing a worthwhile function?

Mr. BERG. I think they allowed for input from the interested citizenry of those individual districts as to how our timber harvest program is going to go on. I also think they gave some recognition to the process. So from that point, just their recognition of the process that we have to go through in designing timber sales, I think they are worthwhile.

Mr. YATES. How many advisory committees are there?

Mr. BERG. Six, appointed by the Secretary.

Mr. AuCOIN. Those areas where there were sales in high impact areas, were those sales approved by the Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the conferencing process?

Mr. BERG. All sales, yes. They went through what is called a conferencing process with the Fish and Wildlife Service who made recommendations as to whether we should or shouldn't modify a sale. Some we did and some we didn't. Sales were then passed on to the advisory boards.

IMPACT OF 1990 TIMBER SALES ON SPOTTED OWL

Mr. YATES. Do you have any idea as to what the impact of the 1990 sales program will be on the spotted owl?

Mr. BERG. As I said, most of the sales that we have left out there are going to have varying degrees of habitat damage. Yes, there would be some habitat damage. We are into the medium and high damage areas right now.

Mr. YATES. Which means that you are into the old growth?

Mr. BERG. Most of BLM lands in the southern part of Oregon are all in old growth. We sell the old growth first. That is the way timber sales are designed, so we are always in the old growth. It is not necessarily so in the Salem District, as Mr. AuCoin was saying. Up there there was more secondary growth because those were the areas harvested first in the early 1900's.

Mr. YATES. How long does it take to grow a new stand of trees to be harvested?

Mr. BERG. We are looking at about an 80 year rotation age. They can be harvested younger depending on the kind of material you want to get from them.

Mr. YATES. So that means that as far as a person is concerned, that cut represents a person's lifetime?

Mr. **Berg**. An 80 year rotation, yes sir.

PROTESTS OF TIMBER SALES

Mr. **Yates**. What is the nature of the protests being lodged against timber sales under the 1990 sales program?

Mr. **Berg**. It is all across the board. What we are getting are computerized protests with just enough individuality on certain sales to identify a specific sale. Archeology, old growth, cumulative effects, just to name a few.

Mr. **AuCoin**. What do you mean computerized?

Mr. **Jamison**. Form letters.

Mr. **Berg**. Form letters. We are getting protests on sales that all look alike, with the exception of a new paragraph inserted into the protest to individualize it to a specific sale. All the rest of the protest material is common.

Mr. **Yates**. That is referred to as a boiler plate?

Mr. **Berg**. I would refer to it as boiler plate, yes sir.

Mr. **Yates**. What is happening to the protests?

Mr. **Berg**. Well, as I say——

Mr. **Yates**. Do you pay any attention to them?

Mr. **Berg**. You bet we do. We look at everything that is identified in a protest.

Mr. **Yates**. Particularly the new paragraph?

Mr. **Berg**. In the protest, the individuality of one single paragraph means that we have to look at every sale individually and decide whether the protest has merit or not.

EFFECT OF PROTESTS ON TIMBER SALES

Mr. **Yates**. Have you ever held up any sales in your 1990 program as a result of protests you received?

Mr. **Berg**. We have held them up until we had fully analyzed the protest, and until we had decided whether it should go through or not. There are still some pending.

Mr. **Yates**. Up to the present time, you haven't held up any sales?

Mr. **Berg**. Up to this point, no. We have modified some.

Mr. **Yates**. Did what?

Mr. **Berg**. We changed some of the boundaries. That is before the protest.

Mr. **Yates**. Before the protest?

Mr. **Berg**. Yes.

Mr. **Yates**. Have you done anything after the protest?

Mr. **Berg**. No.

Mr. **AuCoin**. What caused you to make the modifications? Input from the advisory boards?

Mr. **Berg**. If the advisory board or the Fish and Wildlife Service in the process of their reviewing our sales plan, identifies something that could be changed and it wouldn't cause an uneconomical sale or a situation where we couldn't even log or operate a sale, we will go ahead and change it that way. After a sale is sold it is very difficult for us to change a sale layout. We sell on a lump sum basis and we can't modify it. We can't change it substantially.

Mr. AuCoin. So as information has come to you from the citizen advisory board where they have flagged issues, you have reconfigured the sale and then gone forward?

Mr. Berg. Where we could. We have also denied recommendations of advisory councils and said we just simply couldn't do it.

Mr. AuCoin. I think it is interesting that the citizen advisory board procedure that our committee and the Senate counterparts agreed to in conference, which was an idea designed to bring conflict resolution up front rather than have it have appeals at the end after sales are over and sometimes clear down to the award of the sales, hasn't worked.

Mr. Yates. Did you say "has nct"?

Mr. AuCoin. If you're getting form letter appeals where in the appeals have basically boiler plate language spelling out what the objections are, but then the only thing that has changed is one or two little features, and then the identification of a new sale, what you have here is a blanket appeals action regardless of the fact that we have tried to build in a system where citizens who feel aggrieved can bring their grievances into the process up front.

So, from what I am hearing the advisory boards may have good input, and I think there is a lot of merit to them, but in terms of stopping this wholesale blanketing of appeals, it hasn't done that.

Mr. Jamison. That is right.

Mr. Berg. I was just reading a report I have here. We have in fact dropped whole sales from our sales plan on the recommendation of the advisory council.

Mr. Yates. I didn't hear that.

Mr. Berg. We have dropped entire sales on the recommendations of the advisory board. I am looking, for example, at the Salem District board. The advisory board recommended that we reject offering 16 sales so far this year in our 1990 plan. We did drop those 16.

Mr. AuCoin. So you dropped some sales. You modified some other sales, and notwithstanding that, you are getting blanket appeals?

Mr. Berg. That is correct.

Mr. Jamison. I think every sale may have had a protest.

Mr. Berg. Not every one of them. About 75 percent of the volume that we have offered so far in fiscal year 1990 has been protested. Eighty percent, excuse me. Just about 80 percent.

Mr. AuCoin. That is almost all. Eighty percent of the volume has been protested? Notwithstanding the fact that on request you have dropped some sales, modified others, and listened to the input up front?

PROTEST ON COMMERCIAL THINNING

Mr. Berg. We had a commercial thinning protest.

Mr. AuCoin. No kidding.

Mr. Yates. Why is that significant?

Mr. Berg. Well, what we are trying to do is design sales that are free of disruption to the spotted owl's habitat. The habitat has largely been considered to be old growth timber. Commercial thinning in timber that is up to about 60 years old.

Mr. AuCoin. In fact, I have heard some of my environmental friends indicate that we ought to be moving more toward commercial thinning in order to get volume, because it is environmentally benign and yet, they had an appeal on one thinning sale. I find that interesting.

Mr. Yates. Would you place in the record a list of your advisory committees that you have and their backgrounds?

Mr. Berg. The members of each of the advisory boards in the six districts?

Mr. Yates. Yes sir.

[The information follows:]

ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

Following is a list of Advisory Board members, by District:

COOS BAY DISTRICT

Jim Britell Port Orford, OR	Audubon Society
Mrs. Carleen Compton Reedsport, OR	Bookkeeper for contract logger Member of District Advisory Council
Robert A. Corthell North Bend, OR	Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife (retired) Member of District Advisory Board
Tom McMahon Newport, OR	Research Scientist, Coastal Oregon Productivity Enhancement
Troy Reinhart Roseburg, OR	Executive Director, Douglas Timber Operators
Jack Thomas North Bend, OR	Audubon Society
Dave Werschkul Agness, OR	Curry County Commissioner

EUGENE DISTRICT

Richard Fraga Eugene, OR	Biologist, Lane Community College, (forest ecology and botany)
Maradel Gale Eugene, OR	Professor, Planning, Public Policy & Management, Univ. of Oregon, Member of District Advisory Council
Sam Konnie Noti, OR	Owner/President, Swanson Bros. Timber Co.
Richard Olson Eugene, OR	President/past owner, Spec. Industries (concrete manufacturer)
Floyd Prozanski, Jr. Eugene, OR	City Prosecutor, Eugene OR
Bill Rogers Eugene, OR	Lane County Commissioner Member, Public Lands Steering Committee, National Assoc. of Counties, Member of District Advisory Council
Allan Sorenson Eugene, OR	Chemical engineer, retired Woodlot owner, former nursery owner, Member of several conservation groups

LAKEVIEW DISTRICT

William Deutscham Klamath Falls, OR	Owner, Laser consulting firm Member/past Board Member Klamath Falls Sierra Club Chapter
Ken Dunn Klamath Falls, OR	Forester, Thomas Lumber Co.
Pat Harris Keno, OR	Executive Director, Pacific Northwest 4-Wheel Drive Association
Lou Liedwinger Klamath Falls, OR	Audiologist, Klamath Speech and Hearing Clinic, Founder, Klamath Falls Chapter, Audubon Society
Ted Lindow Klamath Falls, OR	Local Businessman, Klamath County Commissioner
Al Maloney Klamath Falls, OR	Timber Consultant,
Leo Morstad Klamath Falls, OR	Camera Shop Owner, President of Klamath Forest Protection Assoc., Member/past Pres. Izaak Walton League

MEDFORD DISTRICT

John Anhorn Central Point, OR	Pres. Western Bank, Board of Directors, Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, Board of Directors, Southern Oregon Regional Economic Group
Richard C. Box Medford, OR	Instructor, Southern Oregon College
Christopher Bratt Applegate, OR	Carpenter, Industrial Arts Teacher, Past president, Headwaters
Charles Inman Ashland, OR	Member, Rogue Group, Sierra Club Exec. Committee, U.S. Bur. of Reclamation - retired
Don Johnson Grants Pass, OR	Timber Manager, Rough & Ready Lumber Co.
Sue Kupillas Eagle Point, OR	Jackson County Commissioner
T.H. (Buck) Mehl III Glendale, OR	Vice Pres./Gen. Mgr., Gregory Forest Prod.

ROSEBURG DISTRICT

Shannon Applegate Roseburg, OR	Author, historian, former teacher, Museum Director
James Arneson Roseburg, OR	Attorney, Member Chamber of Commerce, Member Umpqua Valley Audubon Society
Ken Cartoni Roseburg, OR	College Instructor, (biology & botany), Runs tree nursery
Dr. Richard Eisenhauer Roseburg, OR	Superintendent of Schools
Bud Johnson Riddle, OR	President, C&D Lumber, Former member District Advisory Council
James Kauppila Roseburg, OR	Member Umpqua Valley Audubon Society, Member, District Advisory Council
Neal Walker Roseburg, OR	Attorney, Community Forest Forum

SALEM DISTRICT

Robert Freres, Jr. Lyons, OR	Vice Pres. Freres Lumber Co., Inc. Member District Advisory Council
Alan Gahlsdorf Independence, OR	Division Forester, Mountain Fir Lumber Co.
Paul Ingram Sweet Home, OR	Biologist/Land Use Coordinator, Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife, Member of District Advisory Council
Daniel L. Luoma Corvallis, OR	Research associate, Dept. of Forest Science, Oregon State Univ., President, Native Plant Society of Oregon
Richard Podsekany Mill City, OR	Timber Manager, Frank Lumber Co., Past member, District Advisory Council
Richard Scherzinger Milwaukie, OR	Oregon, Dept. of Fish & Wildlife (retired), Member Izaak Walton League, Member Public Lands Restoration Task Force
Mark Wigg Salem, OR	Forestry Consultant and cartographer, Sylvan Services, Inc., President and Conservation Chairman, Salem Audubon Society

CONFIDENCE IN ADVISORY BOARDS

Mr. **Yates**. I should have asked the Forest Service the same. I think staff ought to ask them. I just wondered whether the appeals—those who make the protests don't have confidence in advisory boards?

All right.

OIL AND GAS INVESTIGATIONS REPORTS

Oil and gas. Let's talk about the Inspector General's report.

The Inspector General and an investigative committee have been highly critical of the oil and gas operations of BLM. What are the main points raised by these investigations?

Mr. **Jamison**. I think all three of them have about two or three common themes.

Mr. **Yates**. This isn't another case of boiler plate being filed?

Mr. **Jamison**. In certain cases I would say yes. I think in almost all the reports, the first three or four paragraphs read about the same.

One says that we do not do enough inspections.

Number two says that there is a tremendous amount of theft and loss of revenues from government leases.

The third says that we do a very poor job with our work on Indian Reservations.

I think those three things are in just about every report in one way or another.

Mr. **Yates**. Now, what about the concerns that are raised by these investigations? Do you have money in this bill to deal with them?

Mr. **Jamison**. I think as a stepping stone we do.

Mr. **Yates**. What does that mean?

Mr. **Jamison**. Mr. Chairman, we want to add more inspectors. I think we have about 117 on the ground right now. It takes about a year and a half to two years to have them fully trained and out on the ground to do additional inspections.

OIL AND GAS INSPECTION PROCEDURES

Mr. **Yates**. Periodically, we will see stories in newspapers about Indians who are being defrauded in connection with the leases by oil companies that are not fully reporting their royalties.

How do you know that oil companies are fully reporting their royalties?

Mr. **Jamison**. Usually there are three methods. One is to go out and actually look at the lease. Second, look at the information that they provide our sister agencies, like MMS, and compare records to make sure that the records are the same. And the third one is the reports that we do ourselves.

Mr. **Yates**. How many inspectors do you have?

Mr. **Jamison**. One hundred seventeen.

Mr. **Yates**. And how many wells?

Mr. **Jamison**. About 23,000 leases in total. That includes Indian lands. And on these leases we have about 64,000 producing wells. One has to keep in mind that probably the vast majority of those 64,000 producing wells are stripper wells that produce ten barrels or less a day I forget the number of—I would say 75 percent of the wells are strippers. That is ten barrels or less a day.

STRIPPER WELLS

Mr. YATES. Are those on Indian lands?

Mr. JAMISON. It is split. There is no rhyme or reason for that. It depends on the field and how old it is.

Mr. YATES. How do you know—what kind of sophisticated metering system do you have on your stripper wells that would help your inspectors determine whether or not the government, on behalf of the Indians or on behalf of itself, or on behalf of the states, is getting the amount of money it is supposed to get?

Mr. JAMISON. You have to make it reasonable because if you require a company to put equipment in place that is too expensive, the well becomes uncheckable and they shut it in. By far and away most operators are legitimate, honest, businessmen. We have a few bad apples. We will begin annual inspections on all Indian leases starting next year.

FREQUENCY OF OIL AND GAS INSPECTIONS

Mr. YATES. Because of preliminary considerations?

Mr. JAMISON. If it is looked at strictly as a management issue. I would look at how much revenue is produced.

Also, I would look at the potential for environmental damage, and at the workload in that area. I will just say that to give the public some peace of mind, is to inspect them whether they are producing one barrel or 400 barrels on Indian lands.

I know that is an income source. I come from Montana and near Indian Reservations. Some of that is their only outside income. So I know it is of concern to them. I think we better inspect these wells, because of that situation in and of itself.

I think we can reiterate our priorities for doing inspections.

Our first priority is revenue.

Secondly, environmental issues and so on down the line.

In certain cases that we inspect, say a high producing oil and gas well, the industry knows we inspect every year and will look at them carefully. Maybe we could spot check those cases and catch them in four out of five years. The might free up some inspection time do inspection in some of the other ones.

Mr. YATES. Have there been any protests from Indian states about lack of adequate inspection?

Mr. JAMISON. I haven't had any personally since I have been on the job.

Mr. YATES. Any pending from your predecessor's administration?

Mr. JAMISON. The answer is probably yes, among ourselves. We have been working in the department on what is called a tripartate agreement with BIA and MMS. MMS has set up a committee with very strong Indian membership on it to identify the problems in that community. If they see an area where maybe we have lack of enforcement, we are addressing those.

Mr. YATES. I don't think I got an answer really. Let me put the question another way. How many wells does each inspector have to cover?

Mr. **Jamison**. I will just tell you what we inspect.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay.

Mr. **Jamison**. In '90 we hope to inspect about 16,000.

Mr. **Yates**. One hundred seventeen people to do 16,000?

Mr. **Jamison**. Yes, one hundred seventeen inspectors. And in '91 we hope to increase that to 17,000, up an additional 1,000 inspections.

OIL AND GAS INSPECTORS

Mr. **Yates**. How many more inspectors are you going to put on?

Mr. **Jamison**. I think ten additional inspectors.

Mr. **Yates**. So that is 100 inspections per inspector?

Mr. **Jamison**. You can't calculate it that way. Every well is different. Some may take a long time to inspect and other ones may be easily checked. It depends where the meter is or if the well is in a unitized field, or is a high producer. So it is hard to tell.

Mr. **Yates**. Well, what does each inspector do? Is there a different method of inspection at each well?

Mr. **Jamison**. Let me give you an example. If you were going out to inspect a stripper well, which is a well generally by itself, and if it had a tank with it, you would measure the fumes coming out of the tank. You would check also for environmental concerns, and whether it is a clean site, whether equipment is operating, and if the meter is working. Things like that. That would be one inspection.

If you went into a highly developed area where there are agreements among the operators, you would check just one place because the operators, have agreed in advance what their percentage of each well's production is. It goes through a common pipeline, and that might take less time.

So those are two examples at each end of the spectrum. Am I still beating around the bush?

COOPERATION WITH MMS

Mr. **Yates**. No, no, I am just thinking. I am trying to relate the whole process. I am trying to think of MMS. Do you have any cooperation with them on this?

Mr. **Jamison**. All the time.

Mr. **Yates**. In other words, you give your report to MMS?

Mr. **Jamison**. The industry sends their royalty checks and their production data directly to MMS. If it is a tanking situation, we check that tank on the ground and then we start comparing the figures with MMS. If we see a discrepancy, then we go after them.

Mr. **Yates**. How often does it happen?

Mr. **Jamison**. The industry error rate is one percent. I guess we are checking them continuously.

Mr. **Yates**. How many discrepancies do you find a year, for instance?

Mr. **Jamison**. I don't know that.

Mr. **Yates**. Could someone tell us that?

Mr. **Jamison**. We will check on that.

[The information follows:]

NUMBER OF DISCREPANCIES IN PRODUCTION RATES

During 1989 BLM made 13 inquiries to MMS concerning production reporting issues. These inquiries concerned 312 separate monthly reports.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL OIL AND GAS INSPECTORS

Mr. **YATES**. Do we need more inspectors than the 117? Wait, you have 117, and you want ten. Do you need more?

Mr. **JAMISON**. In next year's budget we can only handle training and bringing up to speed a certain number of inspectors each year.

Mr. **YATES**. How long does it take to train them?

Mr. **JAMISON**. I have been told it takes almost two years to get inspectors fully operational on the ground.

Mr. **YATES**. An inspection for what you describe as a simple examination?

Mr. **JAMISON**. Maybe I oversimplified. Inspectors have to know how all the equipment works, and how to read the material when it is compared to that field. They also have to know all the rules and regulations associated with the operation.

KOCH INDUSTRIES

Mr. **YATES**. All right. Let's turn to Koch Industries. The Senate indicated extensive theft by Koch Industries. And have you investigated it?

Mr. **JAMISON**. Yes sir. We have done some inspections prior to the Senate report being released. It is my information that Koch has approximately 950 wells or interests in wells on all federal lands, including Indian lands. I think we could say that we inspected, in this last year we have looked at, I would say, nearly 500 of those.

Of those 500 we have found to date, about three abnormalities or glitches that I am aware of. Two of them were in the government's favor, and one of them was in Koch's favor. We are still looking.

Mr. **YATES**. Are you saying that the Senate charges are not correct there?

Mr. **JAMISON**. I don't know that yet. We are still looking at some gas issues out there which are much more difficult to trace. But to date, we haven't found the smoking gun. It may be there, but we are still looking. We have put a lot of effort into this.

Mr. **YATES**. Now, the Senate report says that Koch gaugers were instructed to misstate each of these elements, the quantity of oil for one thing, in the company's favor and fraudulently report phony measurings on the run tickets.

Have you checked that?

Mr. **JAMISON**. Yes, we are checking that.

Mr. **YATES**. And you found only two of them?

Mr. **JAMISON**. Three of them.

Mr. **YATES**. How many have you checked out there?

Mr. **JAMISON**. Of the producing areas we have checked almost 500 as of this date.

Mr. **YATES**. And found only two?

Mr. **JAMISON**. Three, two in the Government's favor and one in their's. Koch is probably one of the larger industries in the United States operating on Federal lands. There is a split in the families.

There are two brothers fighting and one brother has made all kinds of allegations against the other one in the family.

A lot of the allegations in this report came via that.

Mr. **Yates**. Maybe he knows what he is talking about. Haven't been able to find any? Maybe you ought to hire that brother to go out and look for them.

Mr. **Jamison**. He has petitioned for us to do that.

Mr. **Yates**. Why don't you take him up on that? Take him out there with you and let him point them out.

Mr. **Regula**. Nice to see you, Mr. Jamison.

RADIOS IN ARIZONA STRIP DISTRICT

I had a discussion with Congressman Stump, and he expressed a concern with me that I should share. Some of the radio equipment being used in the Arizona strip district by the Bureau of Land Management is outdated in the Arizona strip district.

Because of the remoteness and vastness of the area and heavy use of the equipment for such critical needs as fire, communications, should replacement of the radio communication equipment be given a high priority?

Mr. **Jamison**. I was unaware of it. If radio equipment was in bad shape—let me check on it and get back to you.

[The information follows:]

Condition of Radio Equipment in BLM Arizona Strip District

The overall operating condition of the BLM radio equipment in the BLM Arizona Strip District is reported to be good. There is one base station in the Arizona Strip District, at Black Rock that is obsolete and needs to be replaced. Funding for this replacement is available within the 1991 base program.

Mr. **Regula**. Okay.

RECREATION GROWTH ON PUBLIC LANDS

Now my concern is of this growing problem of recreation. I don't think we have focused enough on that.

I am sure that it is something that is growing by leaps and bounds in BLM, at least that's the experience in the Forest Service.

We always tended to think of Forest Service and BLM as having other functions, forestry or land management, but in reality, you must be getting a very substantial recreation dimension in BLM.

Mr. **Jamison**. Absolutely. In fact, I have given additional priority to the grazing and recreation programs.

Surprisingly when I first started giving my speech on what is happening in the California Desert, the figure I cited was about 18 million visitor days of recreation use. The last figure we have now is 22 million. We are having a tremendous impact on resources that way. But I think we are kind of a new frontier for recreation.

A lot of people come to the public lands and the campgrounds are full. They come out and look at the desert. Who would have thought 10 years ago that you could go out and recreate in the desert?

It has to be managed.

Mr. REGULA. Your visitor days must be getting up beyond, even surpassing the National Park Service. I don't know if you have any estimate.

Mr. JAMISON. I don't know if we have a figure on that or not. It is astounding.

Surprisingly, in the southwest especially, we have a lot of snow birds, people who come from Montana. They come down and recreate across the whole southern part of the United States. There are people that use the resource. They are having an impact.

We have to have recreation.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Mr. REGULA. Do we have a problem with law enforcement of growing impact?

Mr. JAMISON. The law enforcement answer is yes. I think if we could place some emphasis, we would be using more rangers. They are probably the best PR persons out there for the government.

Another thing coupled with law enforcement, especially in the southwest is as we are slowly squeezing out the drug trade in Florida, more and more, traffickers are coming across our western border.

Coupled with that, there is a lot of illegal drug activity tied to making PCP on public lands. When they dump the remains of that chemical, you have a hazardous waste site.

So when you consider the visitors and the drugs situation, we definitely have an increased need for law enforcement.

USER FEE FOR PUBLIC LAND USE

Mr. REGULA. Are you getting pressure to improve facilities for visitors, i.e. camp sites?

Mr. JAMISON. We have an internal program called "Legacy 99." It is a progam to try to upgrade our infrastructure and take care of the things that aren't too much fun to think about, such as maintenance, and keeping campgrounds clean.

Mr. REGULA. Have you done any study to indicate what our maintenance backlog is?

Mr. JAMISON. Yes. The answer is yes. We don't actually have the backlog on our computer system, but we have identified what our backlog is.

Do we have any numbers? I can get that for the record.

Mr. MOELLER. I am not sure what the total number is, but it should be in operation later this year.

[The information follows:]

FACILITIES MAINTENANCE BACKLOG

The BLM's facilities maintenance backlog was estimated sereral years ago to be approximately $80 million. Although this estimate has been refined to some extent as a result of preliminary work on completing the proposed Maintenance Management System, the facilities maintenance backlog appears to have remained constant. A more accurate inventory of the BLM facility maintenance backlog will not be available until Bureauwide results are available from the Maintenance Management System.

Mr. REGULA. I have been trying an idea out, and you can respond for the record if you like.

To have something equivalent to a hunting license; anyone using public lands would have to pay for a permit and pay a nominal fee, maybe $5.

I see it as a source of revenue to meet this demand because I am sure that you don't have much of an opportunity to get revenues, just by the nature of BLM.

Secondly, it would be some control because you can spotcheck people that are in there, and they would have a certain sense of responsibility toward the resource if they had to buy a license similar to what you do when you get a hunting license.

I know that folks up in the northwest wouldn't take kindly to this because they are used to having that as their private playground paid for by the taxpayers, but I think we will have enormous financial problems trying to have decent facilities for the law-abiding recreation users.

Mr. JAMISON. There are a couple of concerns. One is that it would be very much opposed in the West.

Secondly, how do we make sure those who cannot afford to pay like, the kids and the elderly who are now out recreating in the desert area could continue?

Mr. REGULA. How do they get there? Must be a tank of gasoline. That is more than $5.

Mr. JAMISON. Some areas are right next to cities.

Mr. REGULA. You will have a lot more law enforcement problems. I was out in Angeles National Forest, and they have horrendous problems with gangs.

Mr. JAMISON. That is a microcosm of a major city.

Mr. REGULA. How are we going to do this? I don't see any new revenues coming down the roads.

I am not sure that we will be able to meet our needs very effectively.

Mr. JAMISON. I wish I had a simple answer. I don't.

Mr. REGULA. Charge everybody a fee that goes there. It's simple. Similar to a hunting license. You buy a license when you go to hunt. Don't the people in Montana buy a license? Do they object to that?

Mr. JAMISON. No.

Mr. REGULA. So why not pay this $5?

Mr. JAMISON. They have always used the lands. It is built into the system. I think it would be tough to sell it unless they could see direct results immediately.

Mr. YATES. You buy it and who knows whether you bought the ticket?

Mr. REGULA. Nobody knows if you bought a hunting license. People have been buying hunting licenses for years and don't get checked, but they buy them because they might be checked.

You might be the one that the ranger stops and says, where is your license to be on this BLM facility or this forest facility?

If you don't have it, you are subject to a small modest fine.

Mr. YATES. Why don't we have places to do the same for parks? That is a cheaper way to do it.

Mr. REGULA. That is a possibility but in a lot of our parks, it is not possible to charge.

I am just thinking that we are going to need to get some revenue to take care of these facilities. I don't see it coming down here.

You know, thanks to the moratoria, we won't have any land and water conservation money to any great extent. Pretty soon we won't be able to sell the forests and get that revenue.

How are we going to take care of all these lands where the recreation use is just growing by leaps and bounds.

Mr. **Yates**. Do what Secretary Watt wanted to do, sell off the national parks.

Mr. **Regula**. I am for taking care of them instead of selling them.

Mr. **Yates**. I am very well aware of that. I just want to finish one or two more questions.

PLUGGING OIL AND GAS WELLS

The Inspector General says it will cost over $300 million to plug the unproducing wells. That is a lot of money.

How much does it cost you a year to plug nonproducing wells?

Mr. **Jamison**. We don't do that. We go back to the operator and demand that the well be plugged.

I am being pulled by two different directions on that one.

Mr. **Yates**. By Mr. Regula?

Mr. **Jamison**. No. On one side, the national energy strategy says that we should keep as many opportunities open for enhanced tertiary recovery as we can. If you plug a well, it is more economical to drill a new one than to go back and reopen it.

So we are told to minimize plugging. On the otherside the Inspector General is telling us that we have a liability for unplugged wells. If we know of an area where water can go between zones, we do immediately have it plugged and follow up on it.

Mr. **Yates**. Do you have any idea how many you plugged last year?

Mr. **Jamison**. We can get you that answer for the record.

[The information follows:]

Number of Wells Plugged in 1989

During 1989 there were 48 wells plugged.

INSPECTION AGREEMENTS WITH INDIAN TRIBES

Mr. **Yates**. Indian tribes can participate in inspections. Are they doing it at all?

Mr. **Jamison**. We have two cooperative agreements with tribes so far. I am encouraging that.

Mr. **Yates**. Inspections?

Mr. **Jamison**. For MMS royalties, yes.

ALASKA OIL AND GAS LEASING

Mr. **Yates**. Do you have any plans to restore leasing in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska?

Mr. **Jamison**. None. We sent out a notice that asked for industry interest. There was some, but not enough to go ahead.

Mr. **Yates**. Is this ANWR we are talking about?

Mr. **Jamison**. No, to the west of that.

Mr. YATES. Have you sent out your requests for industry interest on ANWR?

Mr. JAMISON. Not on ANWAR. I am smart enough for that. [Laughter.]

As soon as you guys open it up, I will get them right out in the mail.

We are ready if you are.

Mr. YATES. Mr. AuCoin?

Mr. AUCOIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

O&C TIMBER VOLUME UNDER CONTRACT

Just going back for a moment to the O&C timber lands, Mr. Jamison, how much volume do you now have under contract that would be covered by the imposition of the Thomas Committee's recommendations?

Mr. JAMISON. I am going to give you two numbers.

Mr. AUCOIN. The right number and the real number?

Mr. JAMISON. Both of them right.

In the HCA's, we have about 354 million board feet.

Mr. AUCOIN. Three hundred fifty-four million; yes.

Mr. JAMISON. The total volume on all BLM, land is about 1.16 billion board feet.

Mr. AUCOIN. Under contract covered by the imposition of the Thomas Report?

Mr. JAMISON. That is correct.

Mr. AUCOIN. I think I understand what that means. One point one six billion overall would be affected by the Thomas Committee's recommendations when you go to the third and fourth level classification; is that correct?

Mr. JAMISON. I cannot say if it goes up that high, but if you add the third and fourth classifications and the 50/11/40 rule, I would say that it would be a substantial portion of the 1.16 billion.

Mr. AUCOIN. What is the total volume you have under contract that would be covered by the Thomas Committee's recommendation?

Mr. JAMISON. 1.16 billion broad feet is all that we have now in total.

Mr. AUCOIN. In Western Oregon. Okay.

Mr. JAMISON. Easily identified by our computer system which basically shows 354 million in the HCA's. That is the impact category. I cannot give you a number that covers the other two categories or the 50/11/40 rule other than to say that it may be a majority of that number.

Mr. AUCOIN. A majority of what number?

Mr. JAMISON. Of the 1.16.

Mr. AUCOIN. A majority of the difference between the 354 and the 1.16?

Mr. JAMISON. That is right.

VALUE OF TIMBER CONTRACTS

Mr. AUCOIN. What is the value of the contracts that you can identify?

Mr. JAMISON. About $38 million. That does not include the roads.

Mr. AuCoin. So that is the value of those contracts that are under contract that you can identify and there is more out there.

Mr. Jamison. Probably one or two times more than that.

Mr. AuCoin. Perhaps one or two times more. But what you can identify is $35 million value of contracts of sales.

Mr. Jamison. Thirty-eight million dollars; 354 million board feet.

Mr. AuCoin. One of the things I was thinking as I was listening to our previous conversation is if the owl is listed, could all of those contracts be cancelled?

Mr. Jamison. We should probably cancel some of them. Are they too far down the road to bring them back? I don't know.

Mr. AuCoin. So you have 354 million board feet at least of volume under contracts that you can identify that comes to $38 million of value. Many of those are going to have to be cancelled.

Maybe not all, but many of them will have to be cancelled if there is a listing.

The question that comes to my mind is, what is the Government's liability under such cancellations?

Would there be any?

Mr. Jamison. I assume yes.

Mr. AuCoin. The Government would be financially liable?

Mr. Jamison. I think we have a liability of $38 million that we can put hard figures on.

I think if we offered a good piece of paper and a good sale and volume where they may have paid into the road fund and built some of the roads, and then we try to pull the sale back, you bet, I think we are liable.

Mr. AuCoin. Let me leave the Thomas Report and discuss your ongoing management of the O&C lands.

OTHER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES ON O&C LANDS

Last year at this hearing before you were made director, Mr. Buford, Mr. Stepanek and I found that BLM was behind the curve on some very basic forest management activities on the O&C lands.

The areas included preparation of harvesting sites for reforestation, reforestation, maintenance of reforested stand and in the additional years, thinning and fertilization and stand conversion.

Now I am looking at the chart on Page 409 of your justification. It is called Analysis of Treatment Needs. Frankly, Cy, I am startled by the numbers. At last year's hearing, Mr. Stepanek identified a 38,000-acre backlog in stand maintenance, but your chart here puts the need at 172,000 acres. Not 38,000 but 172,000. That is more than five times as much as was stated a year ago in this hearing.

Last year I was told there was a fertilization backlog of 22,000 acres. Your chart this year says it is not 22,000, it is 141,000 acres, more than six times as much as this committee was told a year ago.

My question is what is going on here?

[The information follows:]

Difference in Reforestation and Intensive Management Practices Estimates Between 1990 and 1991 President's Budgets

The magnitude of the carryover backlog was first identified during the 1990 Apprpriation Hearings and referred to as "backlogs". These "backlogs" identified the highest priority critical treatment needs where plantation survival was threatened or "biological treatment windows" were passing.

A second identification of carryover needs was portrayed in the 1991 President's budget and discussed in the section entitled "Reassessment of Reforestation and Forest Development Needs". These levels of carryover needs are based upon a more complete analysis completed in late 1989, which reassessed and updated treatment needs for western Oregon along with an updated assessment of anticipated accomplishments as a result of the additional funding made available from the "excess receipts".

The magnitude of the treatment increased due to better and more up-to-date data as well as the employment of a more common definition for the treatment needs. For example, the prevention estimates utilized, in some cases, the technical definition of backlog, which for reforestation does not occur until 5 years after deforestation. The new revised numbers include all acres in need of reforestation as well as acres of anticipated recruitment due to initial treatment failures.

EXPLANATION OF REFORESTATION PRACTICES BACKLOG

Mr. JAMISON. I guess I am going to ask Mr. Berg to explain this.

Mr. BERG. We took an initial look at our intensive management practices, and it was a quick single look. We didn't necessarily have the adequate direction and guidance provided to the BLM district offices as far as what it was specifically we were looking for so that they were all measuring it the same way.

All districts ended up providing us information on what their backlog was, and they each used a little bit different assumptions. The information that you got was inaccurate. That is probably as good an explanation as any.

Mr. AUCOIN. Inaccurate by a factor of six?

Mr. BERG. That is correct. We assembled a team and went out to each one of the districts and together got an understanding of what backlog really meant in terms of site prep, plantation maintenance, reforestation, all of those things. We also put together the total implication of what was needed in terms of forest development to get us up to speed with what we should have been doing in resent years.

Mr. AUCOIN. Are these preparations for reforestation and maintenance of reforesting standards, are they important areas?

Mr. JAMISON. Yes.

Mr. AUCOIN. Let me compliment your team for information that is well scrubbed and is more reflective of what is out there.

But that is a pretty startling thing to be told one thing one year and then find out the next year that what we were told is off by a factor of four, five or six times.

I am complimenting you for providing us this real data. But assuming that these numbers now that you have presented us are accurate, I am still troubled by another inconsistency on the chart.

USE OF EXCESS RECEIPTS FUNDS

I know you are carrying over some of the excess receipts funds from fiscal year 1991, but when you look at your proposed 1991 amended acres with the anticipated 1990 treatments line, I see that even with the carryover funds in the 1991 budget, the 1991 budget doesn't match up with the level of work being accomplished last year or this year.

Take a look at proposed 1991 treatments. And then compare it with anticipated 1990 treatments and take site preparation, for example. Anticipated 1990 treatments are 26,600. Anticipated new 1991 treatments are 21,200. Reforestation, anticipated 1990 treatments, 41,000 acres. Proposed 1991 treatments in reforestation, 31,400 acres.

In fact, Mr. Jamison, what is even worse than that in my judgment is that the anticipated 1991 treatments don't even come close to meeting the anticipated new 1991 needs in three categories, reforestation, pre-commercial thinning, and fertilization, which means that we will sink further behind the curve if we don't plug up the budget that you have submitted to us.

Mr. JAMISON. May I ask Roger here, I think that our dollars went down a little bit, too.

Is that correct, Roger?

FUNDING LEVEL FOR FOREST DEVELOPMENT

Mr. HILDEBEIDEL. The 1990 accomplishments are a combination of appropriated dollars and excess receipts dollars, and the 1991 appropriation level is roughly the same as 1990 but the amount of funding we have from excess receipts for the forest development program is less than half of what we have in 1990.

So we have fewer total dollars to do those accomplishments.

Mr. AUCOIN. Why didn't you ask for more?

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. AUCOIN. Did you ask for more?

Mr. HILDEBEIDEL. I think we did.

Mr. JAMISON. Reforestation is one of my priorities.

Mr. AUCOIN. Did you ask for more?

Mr. JAMISON. I think I did.

Mr. AUCOIN. Pre-commercial thinning? What did you ask for?

Mr. JAMISON. I asked for $37 million, and we got $29 million total.

Mr. AUCOIN. And on pre-commercial thinning?

Mr. JAMISON. I cannot break that out.

Mr. AUCOIN. You asked then for $8 million more on the whole forest development category?

Mr. JAMISON. In reforestation, yes.

Mr. AUCOIN. Which includes reforestation, but it includes other things as well?

Mr. JAMISON. That is correct.

Mr. AUCOIN. You cannot break it down into——

Mr. JAMISON. Not with the material I have in front of me. I can tell you if you want to see it for the record I can do that.

[The information follows:]

BREAKOUT BY CATEGORY OF 1991 O&C FUNDING REQUEST

The request to the Department was $37,363 and the request in the President's Budget is $29,783,000. The distribution by treatment category of the $7,580,000 difference in the request is as follows:

Treatment category	Acres	Estimated cost
Precommercial Thinning	12,200	$1,708,000
Fertilization	22,200	1,776,000
Stand Conversion	700	385,000
Site Preparation	5,500	1,210,000

Treatment category	Acres	Estimated cost
Reforestation	7,500	1,800,000
Plantation Maintenance	3,200	701,000

Mr. AuCoin. Overall, you're $8.5 million short of what you had with carryover funds and appropriated funds for fiscal 1990. So you asked for $8 million more?

Mr. Jamison. Yes, sir.

Mr. AuCoin. So these were the numbers cut down in the budget shop at OMB, not in your shop?

Mr. Yates. Was it the Department or OMB?

DEPARTMENTAL ACTION ON O&C FUNDING REQUEST

Mr. AuCoin. Oh, that is right. Tony, what did the Department do with that request? You probably sent it on to OMB.

Mr. Jamison. I can tell you what it was.

Mr. AuCoin. I would like to hear Tony tell us.

What did you do with it, Tony?

Mr. Itteilag. The Director requested $37.4 million, and the Department approved $31 million, and then OMB approved almost $29.8 million.

Mr. AuCoin. So you knocked him back $6.5 million, and then OMB polished him off with another $2 million more. Is that right?

Mr. Itteilag. That is what the figures are, yes, Mr. AuCoin.

Mr. AuCoin. What do you have against reforestation, Tony?

Mr. Itteilag. Nothing at all. I visited the Medford district.

Mr. AuCoin. Why don't you give the man more?

Mr. Itteilag. I think part of the problem is the information base has changed so dramatically since we reviewed the budget last year.

Combined with the fact that the excess receipts money was taken into account and probably in a way different than it has ultimately worked out.

Mr. AuCoin. That doesn't have anything to do with total need. You don't dispute the need, do you?

Mr. Itteilag. I have no basis to dispute the need.

Mr. AuCoin. You knocked him back $6 million?

Mr. Itteilag. As you pointed out, the figures given you last year and the need as displayed now seems to be larger.

Mr. AuCoin. Why don't you reward them for scrubbing the problem better and identifying a more realistic number in the backlog?

Mr. Itteilag. We did not know that last summer when this activity took place. They updated the figures since then.

Mr. AuCoin. They gave us one set of figures, and you another set of figures?

Mr. Itteilag. As you pointed out a few minutes ago, the information base is much different than it was a year ago.

Mr. AuCoin. But you prepared the budget submitted this year on the same information this committee received last year?

Mr. Itteilag. Yes, sir, that is my understanding and recollection.

Mr. AuCoin. Now that you see the information is out of date and has been improved, you will go for a new and improved version of this line item, won't you, if the committee pluses them up?

Mr. Itteilag. We will always consider the latest information.

Mr. AuCoin. And they will reflect their new and improved numbers?

Mr. Itteilag. If they are presented by the Director, I sure will.

Mr. Jamison. Thank you, Mr. AuCoin.

Mr. AuCoin. You are welcome.

Mr. Yates. All they have to do is send down a budget item.

Mr. AuCoin. I yield back to you, Mr. Chairman.

ALMRS AND DATA MANAGEMENT

Mr. Yates. Let me ask you about information on data management. On ALMRS, do you have a pronunciation for that?

Mr. Jamison. "almurs."

Mr. Yates. What is the additional cost of this system design compared to that in the original ALMRS estimate?

Mr. Jamison. Mr. Moeller?

Mr. Moeller. The ALMRS estimates themselves are basically the same as what was in our original estimate.

Mr. Yates. Is there any advantage to combining the procurement of both types of systems?

Mr. Moeller. I believe you are talking about the ALMRS and ADP?

Mr. Yates. And the ADP.

Mr. Moeller. We believe there are.

Mr. Yates. How significant an improvement?

Mr. Moeller. ALMRS is the building block for what we need to do. It is our first priority. It gives us our survey and land records information. We believe that because of the resource management work that we do, we need to tie resource data that is used in the GIS system together with our ALMRS system.

Mr. Yates. Do you have any idea of what it is likely to cost?

Mr. Moeller. We have some internal estimates. They are not released to the public yet. We can send a copy to you, but they are not for public disclosure at this time.

Mr. Yates. Well then don't send a copy for obvious reasons.

OMB ACTION ON ALMRS PROCUREMENT REQUEST

Mr. Yates. Well now, is your procurement request being held up by OMB?

Mr. Moeller. That is correct.

Mr. Yates. Have they told you why?

Mr. Moeller. Basically the discussions have revolved around the scope of the procurement and the total dollar budget requirements.

Mr. Yates. Do they agree with you that it is a desirable addition? Have they indicated that?

Mr. Moeller. I believe in the long term that OMB agrees that is the direction we ought to head. Our discussions are about the method in which we procure the system.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

Mr. **Yates**. Do you intend to put the GIS system into effect for your forests?

Mr. **Moeller**. I believe you are talking about Western Oregon, the work we are doing right now? We have work going on in Western Oregon right now to support our 10-year plan.

We have a GIS system built in our state offices and in each of the western district offices.

Mr. **Yates**. Are you going to include the GIS system into the same package?

Mr. **Moeller**. Yes.

Mr. **Yates**. Is it adequate to integrate it into ALMRS?

Mr. **Moeller**. We believe it is. We believe that the benefits will improve our ability to evaluate environmental and economic factors.

DATA ADMINISTRATION

Mr. **Yates**. Do you have sufficient funds to provide adequate data administration?

Mr. **Moeller**. Bureau wide?

Mr. **Yates**. For you, for BLM, bureau wide.

Mr. **Moeller**. Part of our request included additional dollars for data administration. We believe we can use some more.

Mr. **Yates**. You believe you could use some more?

Mr. **Moeller**. In data administration.

Mr. **Yates**. Do you? How much more? Were you cut by the Department and OMB in this material?

Mr. **Jamison**. We have two tracks going. I want to make sure that we get ALMRS up and running because that is a building block.

I think we have come to agreement on that with OMB. There are also the administrative functions, our equipment that is ending its life cycle. We think it makes sense to make them compatible with ALMRS and that is what we are discussing with OMB right now.

Mr. **Moeller**. In data administration, is it two or two-and-half million dollars?

Mr. **Yates**. Is that additional?

Mr. **Moeller**. That was cut. That was an additional request.

Mr. **Yates**. Is that what you need?

Mr. **Moeller**. We believe so, for 1991.

Mr. **Yates**. Why was it cut?

Mr. **Jamison**. Because we haven't reached agreement on the other things yet.

Mr. **Yates**. Yes. Your justification does not indicate what you would do with that money. Would you put into the record a justification for that sum of money?

Mr. **Moeller**. That would be basically to support data administrators in our state offices, district offices, and to help with some of our data standardization.

Mr. **Jamison**. We can supply that for the record.

[The information follows:]

ACCOMPLISHMENTS WITH ADDITIONAL DATA ADMINISTRATION FUNDING

The request to OMB included additional funding for a data administration program that would enable BLM to:

Establish a solid framework of modern data administration policies and standards for use with "ADP Modernization efforts."

Train key BLM personnel to perform and update the "information engineering" analyses that document how data are used in BLM and shared with other users.

Establish a data integrity program to ensure BLM's data meets quality control standards.

Initiate a gradual data "clean up" program to improve the consistency and accuracy of existing data as they are used in making day-to-day resource management decisions in field offices.

Improve condition and data sharing arrangements with other Federal agencies, state and local governments, private entities, etc.

ALMRS FUNDING ESTIMATES

Mr. YATES. Now, your current estimate for ALMRS implementation is $197 million. How does this compare to previous estimates?

Mr. MOELLER. That figure compares essentially the same as what our previous estimates were. Those figures have remained consistent.

Mr. YATES. Have you made any changes in scheduling and scope of the project?

Mr. MOELLER. We have added to our original study—we did not have Alaska included.

Mr. YATES. Any other changes?

Mr. MOELLER. That is basically it.

Mr. YATES. Does it include funds for ADP modernization?

Mr. MOELLER. The current estimates? No.

Mr. YATES. Would you place into the record your estimates of the cost of each?

Mr. JAMISON. We will provide that.

[The information follows:]

COSTS FOR ADDING BLM ALASKA TO THE ALMRS PROJECT

BLM estimates that the costs for automating the data in Alaska are approximately $5 million. This includes the costs for converting the existing data to ALMRS standards and automating additional information that was not part of the old system.

The additional costs in the Alaska State Office for the hardware, software, and other items to be purchased through the Request for Proposals are a contract sensitive item which is not publicly available at this time. Similarly, the total costs for ADP modernization at this time are under discussion, and have not been released to the public.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF ALMRS FUNDING ESTIMATES

Mr. MOELLER. We have to be careful because it is still under discussion.

Mr. YATES. Okay. I don't want disclosure of anything that is not for the public.

Other than for high-level design for ALMRS modernization, are any other funds budgeted for enhancing the other system?

Mr. MOELLER. No. There are not. That is the additional funds.

Mr. YATES. All right. Mr. AuCoin, do you have other questions? You may proceed.

COST ESTIMATES FOR FOREST DEVELOPMENT PRACTICES

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Jamison, going back to the chart on page 409, just to finish that discussion. Would you provide the committee a unit cost estimate and a total estimate for each of the five categories that I mentioned, site preparation, reforestation, maintenance, precommercial thinning, fertilization, and provide it in dollars adjusted for inflation in terms of the need to eliminate the management backlog, say, by the year 1993.

Could we have that information from your shop?

Mr. **Jamison**. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

ESTIMATED COSTS TO ELIMINATE FOREST PRACTICES BACKLOGS IN WESTERN OREGON

The following is a summary by category, adjusted for inflation, that would be required to eliminate the identified carryover by 1993:

[In thousands of dollars]

Treatment type	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993
Site Preparation	2,500	2,572	2,649
Reforestation	744	766	789
Plantation Maintenance	5,537	5,703	5,874
Precommercial Thinning	2,217	2,283	2,352
Fertilization	3,106	3,199	3,295
Total	14,104	14,523	14,959

Mr. **Yates**. Would you yield? We will have other questions for the record which we will ask you to supply, and if you will have other appropriations that you think you would need to carry out your functions, would you put those into the record? I have twisted your arm.

Mr. **Jamison**. I am hoping to make it through this job for a whole year. I still have to go to June 23rd.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay. Thank you.

I will leave Mr. AuCoin in charge of the hearing.

Mr. **AuCoin** [presiding]. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

O&C TIMBER SALE PREPARATION PIPELINE

The excess receipts funding that I referred to earlier was also devoted to increasing sales prep, and you have allotted about $11 million to this account. What condition do you find your sales preparation pipeline to be in?

Mr. **Berg**. The sales preparation pipeline was completed with the 1990 sales plan, going through conferencing and advisory councils. We are exposing two different public agencies and individuals to our current 1991 sales plan, but we are probably going to have to make adjustments in the plan to take into consideration the Thomas Report.

Mr. **AuCoin**. So do you have much volume in the pipeline then or not?

Mr. **Berg**. The pipeline is just about dry. We are working on 1991 sales right now to produce in 1991. So the pipeline is just about empty. There is no pipeline for us.

Mr. **AuCoin**. You were carrying forward some of these funds into fiscal 1991. Am I correct in reading your budget justification on page 395 that the actual budget request of $22,603,000 permits preparation of only 715 million boardfeet more?

Mr. **Berg**. That is correct.

Mr. **AuCoin**. What would it take to prepare sales for the 950 million board foot volume into the out years, keeping your pipeline filled, to sustain that level?

Mr. **Berg**. The excess receipts funding carryover from 1990 would do that.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Excess receipts would not get you into filling the pipeline into the out years?

Mr. **Berg**. No, it would get us to the 950 sale level for next year.

Mr. **AuCoin**. I am asking, if you don't have it now, if you would provide it for the record what it would take to prepare sales to maintain the 950 million board foot volume into the out years and keeping your pipeline filled to sustain at least that level.

Can you answer that now or do you have to do it for the record?

Mr. **Jamison**. I think we will have to do that for the record. This is treading on new ground now.

[The information follows:]

Maintaining 950 MMBF Sales Level in Western Oregon

In order to restore a 950 MMBF western Oregon "pipeline" of prepared timber sales it is expected to take three years, an average of $7,400,000 per year and a temporary work force of 175 additional employees. This level of funding and staffing is needed to prepare timber sales which are sound from a forestry and environmental perspective and procedurally sound to stand up under close scrutiny in administrative or legal challengees.

PROCEDURAL EXCELLENCE IDEA

Mr. **AuCoin**. What are you doing to implement the procedural excellence idea, to improve the environmental documentation of your proposed action?

Mr. **Berg**. We are trying to keep all of our sale planning as interdisciplinary as we can. This is to insure that any of the environmental concerns, whether it be for spotted owls, plants, slope failures, engineering designs and so on, that we may be challenged on, have interdisciplinary involvement in all of our sales by all of our people in the field up front so that we don't get blindsided.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Am I correct then in understanding that you want to beef up your personnel in the areas of wildlife, botany, soils, hydrology, recreation, as well as timber to do that work?

Mr. **Berg**. Judging by what is coming down, and the complexity of putting up timber sales we will, most likely have to do that.

Mr. **Almand**. It is true beyond timber sales.

Mr. **Jamison**. That is one of my priorities.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Will your budget allow you to make progress?

Mr. **Jamison**. Yes.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Would you expect fewer conflicts in the program that you ultimately propose if you have that additional procedural screen set up?

Mr. **Jamison**. I don't think so. Not in the near term.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Until the war is over?

Mr. **Jamison**. Or at least a truce is declared.

BOTANISTS IN WESTERN OREGON

Mr. **AuCoin**. Let me ask you a question related to this concern, and that is plants. You were accused earlier this year of neglecting to do a needed botanical survey, inventorying for proposed timber sales. What are you doing to correct that situation?

Mr. **Berg**. I think we have a botanist in every district right now. We were going to either hire or contract for botanists to go out during the season when plants can be identified and when they are flowering, to determine if there are any endangered plants in the areas of our timber sales.

We are putting the same emphasis on plants as we are on animals.

Mr. **AuCoin**. What do you have for field botany staffs on the western Oregon BLM districts?

Mr. **Berg**. I believe there is one botanist in every district now in western Oregon; if not, they have the capability to contract for botany help.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Is the staffing level adequate for the job?

Mr. **Berg**. We could use another one.

Mr. **Jamison**. It is not unique to western Oregon.

Mr. **Berg**. That is something we would have to look at in total. You can actually only go out certain times of the year with botany expertise to identify plants that are in fact endangered or perhaps not endangered. You have to go out during the flowering season.

Mr. **AuCoin**. If two were provided per district, would one of them be twiddling his fingers?

Mr. **Berg**. That could happen because of the nature of things.

Mr. **AuCoin**. So it is adequate? You don't need more than one per district?

Mr. **Berg**. I would have to defer that to the districts out there.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Do you want to provide that for the record?

Mr. **Berg**. Yes.

[The information follows:]

Need for Botonists in Western Oregon BLM Districts

Although the BLM is meeting the regulatory requirements related to the management of threatened and endangered plants, the workload is increasing in western Oregon districts for clearances for threatened and endangered plants as well as development of habitat management plans, management of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), implementation of resource management plans, monitoring, among others. The Procedural Excellence strategy and the Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plan both present opportunities for additional botanists in each western Oregon district.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Mr. **AuCoin**. Let's move to other lands and resources. The wild and scenic rivers. You have a couple of newly designated wild and scenic rivers on the western Oregon lands. What is the status of the planning process for all of your recently designated Oregon rivers?

Mr. JAMISON. I am operating off memory now. I think we are going through and identifying the boundaries as they came out of the legislation and providing boundary maps and building the management plans for each of those. That is what is in progress now.

Mr. AUCOIN. That bill was passed by Congress after your budget data probably was submitted to OMB. So the question I have is whether or not you have the resources you need to get the planning process up to speed in fiscal 1991 in this particular budget request that the committee has before it.

Mr. JAMISON. We had a budget meeting of all the bureau leadership, and that wasn't one of the topics they brought up as a crisis. I will check on it. If we are running short I will let you know for the record.

Recreation 2000 is one of our priorities bureauwide, and one of the priorities included was to implement the wild and scenic rivers legislation.

Mr. AUCOIN. Would you indicate for the record what your requirements for full implementation, both on the O&C and MLR budgets, would be for this purpose?

Mr. JAMISON. We would have to.

[The information follows:]

IMPLEMENTATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVER LEGISLATION

The President's Budget provides funding to initiate activity plans for 9 of the newly designated wild and scenic rivers (WSRs), as well as to continue protection measures for these rivers. Activity plans for 8 of the WSRs were initiated in FY 1990. To fully implement wild and scenic river legislation in FY 1991, it is estimated that an additional $2,500,000 would be required in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation and an additional $500,000 would be needed in the Oregon and California Grant lands appropriation. These amounts would cover completion of activity plans, boundary determinations and maps for recently designated WSRs in FY 1991, as opposed to completing some actions in future years as the President's Budget proposes. The amount of total funding needed to actually implement protection and management actions or land and easement acquisitions which may be outlined in activity plans cannot be determined until these plans have been completed.

KLAMATH RIVER STUDY

Mr. AUCOIN. Let me, by the way, compliment BLM generally and particularly the Lakeview district for finishing the Klamath River study on time, and I think they did a very, very fine job. I want the record to indicate that.

Mr. JAMISON. I am more aware of the Klamath River than any other wild and scenic river since I have been on board.

Mr. AUCOIN. It is one of the best wild and scenic rivers in the country. I am delighted that you characterize it as a wild and scenic river.

Mr. JAMISON. Was that a slip of the tongue? That is your choice, not mine. I mean, you have to do that up here.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Mr. AUCOIN. Resource management planning. How are you doing to get ready to develop your next set of western Oregon land resource management plans? We got into this a bit earlier. How are you doing on that and what is your timetable for completion of the plan?

Mr. JAMISON. I guess I will let Mr. Berg back me up, but 1983 was when they were last implemented. New plans will be in progress during 1991, 1992 and 1993. That is when I was hoping to include the information from the Jack Ward Thomas Report and other information for the spotted owl into them. This would make more management sense from our perspective.

WESTERN OREGON DIGITAL DATA BASE

Mr. AUCOIN. What kind of data and systems maintenance and development needs will you have in fiscal year 1991 for the western Oregon digital database which is, I take it, BLM's GIS system? Are these funds included in the budget request?

Mr. MOELLER. Yes, sir, they are.

Mr. AUCOIN. They are included fully?

Mr. MOELLER. We believe we have enough.

Mr. JAMISON. May I add one thing to that? If anything sold me on a system it was this one. The owl information that you just referred to came out of that system. Remember the map I showed you?

Mr. AUCOIN. The maps you showed me earlier in my office were a result of this?

Mr. JAMISON. Yes.

Mr. AUCOIN. Are you getting your total request when you send your own requests up to the Department and to OMB for this particular system?

I agree with you, I think it is a phenomenal system and that data is superb. I just want to make sure that we know to what degree we have fully funded it.

Mr. JAMISON. Not quite. I guess that we asked the Department for $1.52 million. The request went to OMB at $1.412 million and the request to Congress is $860,000.

Mr. AUCOIN. Well, that is a little bit of a tickle, isn't it?

Mr. JAMISON. Yes, about $660,000.

Mr. AUCOIN. What makes the data so important? The spotted owl situation?

Mr. JAMISON. It is your baseline data for everything. No matter whether you are making a spotted owl or recreation decision or timber decision.

Mr. AUCOIN. It gives you precise information?

Mr. JAMISON. I think it is very precise.

Mr. BERG. It allows us to look at a variety of things, Congressman, all at one time, or call up any combination of activities that we want. Whether it be timber sales, spotted owls, environmental information or botanical characteristics that we need to design a timber sale. We can pull all that information up on a GIS information system.

Mr. AUCOIN. For the record, would you submit to the committee those things you would do if the committee were to give you the $700,000 and some extra, over the budget request for this program? I would like to know how it would be spent.

Mr. JAMISON. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

Accomplishments With an Additional $700,000 for the WODDB Project

The additional $700,000 would be used to support the Western Oregon Digital Data Base (WODDB) project, which in turn is supporting the development of the resource management plans for the 90's. Key WODDB activities for FY 1991 include additional software development; digitizing contours in order to complete entry of the base map data; production of acreage runs for each of the resource management plan alternatives; user support; data base management for tracking files to ensure data accuracy; and operation of the Prime computers. Although the data base will be built by 1991, several of the above activities will continue to be needed to support the operational data base that would be used beyond the planning effort. With over 200,000 files, effective data base management will be essential. The additional funding would support the data development and maintenance needed to incorporate new information for new spotted owl alternatives and still maintain the target schedule for completion.

ROAD MAINTENANCE COLLECTIONS

Mr. AuCoin. On road maintenance, why have your collections for road maintenance dropped so much when it appears that timber harvest from both the private and public lands have increased over the last two years? Given that, why have your road maintenance collections dropped by the measure they have?

Mr. Berg. We have a team out there looking at that very question right now. That is a quandary to us, too.

Mr. AuCoin. You just don't know?

Mr. Berg. I have suspicions.

Mr. AuCoin. What are they?

Mr. Berg. That there is timber being hauled over the Federal roads without paying proper road use fees. We have a team looking at that right now.

Mr. AuCoin. How can you stop that?

Mr. Berg. We could probably send somebody out there. There again we are getting into personnel and dollars. We could send somebody out there to monitor all the log trucks that go down our road to check if they have a road use fee sticker on them. But that takes personnel and dollars.

Mr. AuCoin. You don't have enough personnel to do that? How much would you need?

Mr. Berg. We haven't looked at that.

Mr. AuCoin. What do you think the dollar value would be if you had adequate personnel to watch it?

Mr. Berg. The dollar value in terms of proper payment of fees?

Mr. AuCoin. Right.

Mr. Berg. One would hope that we would match whatever is being hauled. I don't know what the dollar figure would be.

Mr. AuCoin. Why don't you indicate for the record what might be needed to correct that problem that might exist out there?

Mr. Berg. I am hoping that report that is going on right now will do just that.

Mr. AuCoin. Then you can make it a part of this record.

[The information follows:]

Unauthorized Use of Federal Roads in Western Oregon

While not the major reason for the declining road use fee collections, the study which was conducted in early 1990 suggested that instances are likely occurring where maintenace fees are not paid on all logs transported over federal roads. Based on the study findings, a decision was made to strengthen the present system by implementing the following:

a. Establish a 2-year pilot project on at least two districts to field monitor volume hauled, coordinate office procedures on fee collection accountability, and conduct at least one audit of private records as authorized by long-term road use and right of way agreements.

b. Develop standard letters to send permittees relative to fee collection requirements and the associated penalties for non-compliance and fraudulent reporting.

c. Require permittees to provide notice of road use on a quarterly basis.

d. Institute a tracking system in each of the districts which facilitates the reporting of road use by maintenance crews or other field personnel.

ADDITIONAL ROAD MAINTENANCE NEEDS

Mr. AuCoin. What is the extent of deferred maintenance on your western Oregon road service?

Mr. Berg. The deferred maintenance?

Mr. AuCoin. On the western Oregon road system? What is the amount?

Mr. Jamison. About $34 million. The backlog is estimated at $5 to $7 million.

Mr. AuCoin. Has that increased with this budget request or decreased? Over last year?

Mr. Jamison. About the same.

Mr. AuCoin. No improvement, then?

Mr. Jamison. The backlog remains about the same.

Mr. AuCoin. Why don't we make this part of the America the Beautiful program, make it one of the thousand points of light?

Mr. Jamison. It is a part of Legacy 99 already.

Mr. AuCoin. When do you think at this rate that the backlog would be cleared up?

Mr. Jamison. Five to seven years.

Mr. AuCoin. What is Legacy 99?

Mr. Jamison. The difference between America the Beautiful and Legacy 99 is that America the Beautiful is new starts, and Legacy 99 is designed to take care of our traditional maintenance, which may not have all the glamor associated with it but it is just as important.

Mr. AuCoin. If you are not making headway this year on the objectives in the five- to seven-year backlog, how are you going to get that done?

Mr. Jamison. We have asked for an increase of about $1 million in western Oregon in road maintenance, plus we have a complementary increase for the rest of the Bureau.

Mr. AuCoin. That is what you asked for in this budget, too, for the budget request? $1 million? An increase of $1 million?

But your backlog is $34 million. That doesn't sound like Legacy 99 to me. It sounds like Legacy 2024.

Mr. Hildebeidel. At that rate you are correct.

Mr. AuCoin. Can't you do better than that?

Mr. Jamison. That was what we felt was appropriate to ask for, all things being equal.

EFFECT OF SPOTTED OWL LISTING ON PROGRAM NEEDS

Mr. AuCoin. If the spotted owl is listed, will there be additional requirements put on BLM in proposing timber sales and other activities?

Mr. Jamison. I would say yes. We are already conferencing, and developing plans that are acceptable generally to the Fish and Wildlife Service. I think every timber sale that goes on will take additional work from BLM. What that amounts to right now, we are grappling with ourselves.

Mr. AuCoin. So the figures in your budget submission may have to be adjusted?

Mr. Jamison. This is without the listing of the owl.

SPOTTED OWL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Mr. AuCoin. Aren't you doing long-term research which requires long-term monitoring and data collection on the owl?

Mr. Jamison. I think we have——

Mr. Berg. Yes.

Mr. AuCoin. The answer is yes?

Mr. Berg. Yes.

Mr. AuCoin. How does the 1991 budget request compare with your ongoing work requirements on that?

Mr. Jamison. That is a hard one to get a handle on. Everyone is involved in it and we are picking up segments. But we are estimating about $300,000 a year right now go into owl research.

Mr. AuCoin. As your request?

Mr. Jamison. That is what we are putting in. I don't know whether it is the requirement or not. I have had a problem myself finding out exactly who is doing what research, in general.

Mr. AuCoin. Let me ask the wildlife specialist.

What is your requirement?

Mr. Almand. The requirement for doing research?

Mr. AuCoin. Yes, long-term monitoring and data collection?

Mr. Almand. Our total now is right around $1 million for monitoring and research.

Mr. AuCoin. That is being spent today?

Mr. Almand. Right.

Mr. AuCoin. What is the requirement? Are you spending everything that you require?

Mr. Almand. We are spending everything we require.

Mr. AuCoin. You are spending everything that you have been given, I understand that. But do you have enough to meet your requirement? What is your requirement? Could you use more?

Mr. Jamison. Can I answer that? An estimated $1.5 million estimated over the next five years.

Mr. AuCoin. Is that the requirement?

Mr. Jamison. That is the requirement, and then combined with our friends in the Forest Service, that is it.

Mr. AuCoin. $1.5 million a year?

Mr. Jamison. During the next five years. Did I say that incorrectly? That is just for research.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Okay. That is research. That does not include long-term monitoring and data collection? Do you have a requirement on all of those? Is that what you were talking about?

Mr. **Almand**. That is part of it.

Mr. **AuCoin**. What is the requirement for all of those? Is there a requirement that has been identified?

Mr. **Almand**. Yes.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Could you tell me what the requirement is?

Mr. **Almand**. Our best estimate——

Mr. **AuCoin**. You won't be fired. We have been through a lot of these budget cycles. I am asking you the question. You just tell me, and Tony over here has seen it happen before. What is the requirement?

Mr. **Almand**. Our best estimate right now for the total package is $1.5 million.

Mr. **AuCoin**. For data collection and the long-term monitoring and as well as the research?

Mr. **Almand**. Yes, sir, for all of that package.

Mr. **Jamison**. That is what the Oregon field staff says.

Mr. **AuCoin**. You should be just about able to complete the five-year fish enhancement initiative. Have additional fish and wildlife projects been identified in your recreation 2000 report?

Mr. **Almand**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **AuCoin**. In western Oregon?

Mr. **Almand**. In our Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plan. We have a special strategic plan for anadromous fish. The answer is yes, we have quite a number of projects.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Without looking at the budget, can you tell me now or do you want to provide that for the record?

Mr. **Almand**. I would rather provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

NATIONWIDE GOALS FOR MANAGEMENT OF ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS

Nationwide goals for anadromous fish habitat management are provided in the *Anadromous Fish Habitat Management on Public Lands—A Strategy for the Future* completed in 1988 as part of the BLM's Fish and Wildlife 2000 strategy. The plan identifies $7.5 million in salmon and steelhead restoration projects in western Oregon. Major restoration work is proposed for the Siuslaw, Umpqua, Coos, and Coquille river systems. Priority projects include spawning gravel restoration, riparian vegetation enhancement, instream structures, and repair of damage from road construction. Project once completed would increase adult anadromous fish production by nearly 38,000 coho salmon, 9,750 sea-run cutthroat, and 20,000 steelhead.

ANADROMOUS FISHERIES FUNDING

Mr. **AuCoin**. Are any of those included in the budget request?

Mr. **Almand**. There are a few.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mostly not?

Mr. **Almand**. Mostly not.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Provide those for the record, then. You don't have those in that notebook?

Mr. **Jamison**. I have them.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Jamison will do it. You watch this, then. He will tell me and he won't be fired.

Mr. **Almand**. This is from experience.

Mr. **JAMISON**. The plans, just in western Oregon, identified about $7.5 million for restoration projects.

Mr. **AUCOIN**. $7.5 million?

Mr. **JAMISON**. That is correct. They span everything from mirrors to fish ladders to improving the spawning habitats.

Mr. **AUCOIN**. You will provide that for the record. He won't lose his job over that, I swear it.

Mr. **ALMAND**. I am learning.

Mr. **JAMISON**. The day is not over yet.

Mr. **AUCOIN**. Okay.

Let me get into a couple of other things. Are you enjoying this?

Mr. **JAMISON**. Absolutely.

Mr. **AUCOIN**. Good.

OREGON TRAIL VISITORS CENTER

Oh, yes, construction. The Oregon Trail Visitors Center in Flagstaff Hill, that is out near Baker City, Oregon.

Mr. **JAMISON**. I worked on that project on the Hill over on the other side when I was in Congress.

Mr. **AUCOIN**. Are you still looking for the center early next year?

Mr. **JAMISON**. If my memory serves me correctly, we are.

Mr. **AUCOIN**. Well, is your budget on schedule?

Mr. **JAMISON**. We have it up to the point where it will take your action for the next step.

We are on target on that.

Mr. **AUCOIN**. And that was how much? I have lost track; one million six, my staff tells me.

Mr. **JAMISON**. $1.3 million.

Mr. **AUCOIN**. After having made that request, it doesn't do anything more.

Mr. **JAMISON**. That is right.

Mr. **AUCOIN**. It calls for nothing in construction or associated needs in fiscal——

Mr. **JAMISON**. We have a very limited construction budget. Our total construction budget is almost less than this project.

Mr. **AUCOIN**. What would be the requirement for this construction contract and associated needs in fiscal 1991?

Mr. **JAMISON**. For 1991, 1992, and 1993, it is $7.1 million—7.6, excuse me.

Mr. **AUCOIN**. The construction project for 1991 would be how much?

Mr. **JAMISON**. $4.7 million.

Mr. **AUCOIN**. Here it is, yes, $4.762 million.

Mr. **JAMISON**. Right.

YAQUINA HEAD CONSTRUCTION

Mr. **AUCOIN**. On the other hand, I do note that you did include construction funds for Yaquina Head. That is in my district, and I am pleased.

Mr. **JAMISON**. I didn't know that.

Mr. **AUCOIN**. How are the construction of the road and relocation of the utilities proceeding on that? No problem?

Mr. **HILDEBEIDEL**. It is done, I believe.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Done?

Mr. **Jamison**. We will follow up. I think it is done, but we will check and see.

If it isn't, it will be. How is that?

Mr. **AuCoin**. Good.

Has BLM in fact been able to initiate design work for the visitors center with excess receipts from the road construction project?

Do you want to get back to me on that?

Mr. **Jamison**. Yes. We will supply that.

[The information follows:]

USE OF SURPLUS YAQUINA HEAD ROAD CONSTRUCTION FUNDS TO INITIATE DESIGN WORK ON THE YAQUINA HEAD VISITOR CENTER

Surplus funds remaining after completing construction of the access road and burying of the utility line are being used to initiate a contract prospectus to obtain bids for architectural and engineering (A&E) services to design plans for the Yaquina Head Visitor Center. These funds are not sufficient for the BLM to let an A & E contract in FY 1991.

Mr. **AuCoin**. When will you go to bid for construction of this project?

Mr. **Hildebeidel**. We would hope to be able to have it ready for bid in 1991. I don't have an exact date.

Mr. **AuCoin**. So if this committee provided the funds, you could go to bid in 1991, is that correct?

Mr. **Hildebeidel**. That is based on our plan, yes.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Pardon me?

Mr. **Hildebeidel**. Based on Oregon's plans, yes, sir.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Okay.

There is one other area, and I will submit the rest of my questions for the record.

I appreciate you staying on and responding to these questions in the manner you have.

I want the material for the record to be complete and clear, and I trust it will be.

INSPECTIONS OF GOLD MINING OPERATIONS

Let's talk about gold mining. I understand there has been an increase in gold mining activity in Eastern Oregon over the last year or two with the potential of a great deal more work in this area.

Is BLM equipped to keep up with the anticipated increase in the inspection requirements?

Mr. **Jamison**. Yes. I cannot remember the name of the area that it is going into, but there is a proposal for a cyanide heap leach process in Oregon.

We have a monitoring process in place for these operations which will include four inspections a year.

We have had very—I won't say good luck. We have had good management so far. I think we have kept a fairly responsible program going there.

I think, just the name cyanide brings up a bunch of things, and it should. We have to make sure that a project is constructed right, the monitoring is correct, and that our enforcement and inspection are correct.

Mr. **AuCoin**. You have this big increase going on—

Mr. JAMISON. It is nationwide.

Mr. AuCOIN. There is a big increase in Eastern Oregon as well. Are you equipped nationwide as well as in my state?

Mr. JAMISON. I think so because it is a target of ours. Nevada is the 3rd or 4th largest gold producer in the world.

Mr. AuCOIN. Do they all use cyanide?

Mr. JAMISON. Many do, yes you can take the gold out almost down to the atom. That is how well they are using the process now.

MINING CLAIM HOLDING FEE PROPOSAL

Mr. AuCOIN. Is it contingent upon the Administration's proposal to initiate an annual holding fee?

Mr. JAMISON. Yes.

Mr. AuCOIN. What happens if that proposal isn't passed or signed into law by the President? Then what happens?

Mr. JAMISON. We will have to go back, and you will have to help us on that one to replace it.

Mr. AuCOIN. Would you curtail the licensing for the activity, restraining activity until that is done?

Mr. JAMISON. I have never been without a budget before. I assume that all of that is possible, but I hope we could work out something mutually agreeable about that.

Mr. AuCOIN. They pour cyanide over it?

Mr. JAMISON. It is a slow process. They leach it over the top. It is a closed system. The way they actually clean it up at the end of the system is to flush it with fresh water, and then go back and treat it again.

It is amazing how many gallons go in and how many gallons come out.

Mr. AuCOIN. Would you live——

Mr. JAMISON. I would be there watching it. You bet.

Mr. AuCOIN. We have questions to be submitted for the record.

Mr. JAMISON. May I say one other thing? This is my maiden voyage up here.

Mr. AuCOIN. Have you enjoyed it?

Mr. JAMISON. Yes, and I appreciate the help we've received working with the Committee staff. They have been very up front with us.

We want to keep that relationship going for at least as long as I am here.

We appreciate it.

Mr. AuCOIN. We appreciate the more realistic figures that you provided to us on some of those accounts. We cannot deal constructively with what the needs are out there without having a clear assessment of what those needs really are.

So it is reciprocal in that sense. We look forward to having you, back, all of you, back many times, including you. [Laughter.]

We are adjourned until 10:00 o'clock tomorrow morning.

[Questions and answers for the record follow:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Oregon and California Grant Lands

Spotted Owl

1. Question: Please explain briefly how the spotted owl conservation strategy proposed by the interagency scientific committee differs from the existing BLM strategy. How much acreage is removed from the commercial base by the current strategy and how much by the scientific committee strategy? How does this acreage translate to allowable cut in 1991? For example, what is the allowable cut under the following circumstances:

- current timber plans?
- current timber plans with BLM owl conservation strategy?
- current timber plans with scientific committee conservation strategy?

Answer: Using the existing decadal timber management plans completed in the early 1980's as the "current strategy", there are 419,900 acres of commercial forest land withdrawn from timber harvest due to other values such as riparian protection, older forest retention, recreation, fragile sites, etc. In addition, the BLM is avoiding placement of new timber sales on approximately 254,000 acres in order to provide interim protection for 122 northern spotted owl habitat sites, per an agreement with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and to meet the requirements of Section 318 of the 1990 Appropriations Act. This acreage is not withdrawn from the allowable cut base for the purpose of Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) computation since this "avoidance action" is only an interim protection measure. The scientific committee strategy would set aside an additional 611,200 acres to the 419,900 already withdrawn under current plans. This would reduce the area available for timber harvest to 1,060,500 acres out of the total BLM commercial forest land base in western Oregon of 2,091,600 acres.

If the scientific committee report were to be implemented in full, the ASQ would be reduced to a range of 410 million board feet (MMBF) to 450 MMBF.

The current timber management plans provide for a full ASQ of 1,176 MMBF. The FY 1991 estimated timber sale level is now 750 MMBF to 800 MMBF. This proposed sales level should provide for keeping open reasonable owl protection options while completing the land use plans for the 1990's.

Under current timber plans, taking into consideration the owl conservation strategy of protecting the previously protected 122 sites, the 1991 timber sale offering level would be a maximum of 969 MMBF.

Under current timber sale plans with full implementation of the scientific committee conservation stategy, the FY 1991 timber sale level is estimated to be approximately 410 MMBF to 450 MMBF.

2. Question: In the Bureau's February 12, 1990 report on the integration of spotted owl management in new timber management plans it was noted that "approximately 400,000 acres of old-growth forest stands and a similar acrage of mature stands (totaling about 40 percent of BLM's commercial forest land) are expected to remain on BLM administered lands when the land use plans for the 1990's are completed." Is it correct to assume that that acreage will remain intact throughout the 10 year plans? If not, how much would it be reduced? How much more acreage, if any, would be added, using the scientific committee strategy?

Answer: The following illustrates the estimated impacts on old growth and mature acreages with and without implementation of the Scientific Committee strategy.

- Under both options, old growth and mature acres will be modified throughout the 10 year plan.
- Based on the current ASQ (1,176 MMBF), old growth and mature acres will be reduced from 1990 levels by 150,000 and 75,000 acres respectively.
- Implementation of the Scientific Committee strategy would reduce the above old growth impacts by 90,000 acres and the mature impacts by 45,000 acres.
- Projected harvest levels would be reduced by approximately 60% with implementation of the Committee's strategy.

1990 Plan: Estimate Acreages "with" Scientific Committee Strategy

Based on Current ASQ

Age Group	1990 Total Acres	Acres Withdrawn	Acres Subject to Timber Harvest	Acres Harvested to year 2000	Total Acres Remaining Year 2000
Old Growth	425,000	325,000	100,000	60,000	365,000
Mature	410,000	200,000	210,000	30,000	380,000
Totals	835,000	525,000	310,000	90,000	745,000

1990 Plan: Estimated Acreage "without" Scientific Committee Strategy

Based on Current ASQ

Age Group	1990 Total Acres	Acres Withdrawn	Acres Subject to Timber Harvest	Acres Harvested to year 2000	Total Acres Remaining Year 2000
Old Growth	425,000	145,000	280,000	150,000	275,000
Mature	410,000	100,000	310,000	75,000	335,000
Totals	835,000	245,000	590,000	225,000	610,000

3. Question: What is the dollar magnitude of spotted owl-related activity in 1990 and 1991, and for what specific purposes are the funds used?

Answer: In FY 1990 the Bureau has allocated $1 million for research, studies, inventory, monitoring, and management activities related to the spotted owl from our forestry and wildlife programs.

In FY 1991, the President's budget includes an increase of $70,000 above the FY 1990 base program to implement a spotted owl demographic study over a relatively large geographic area (approximately 50,000 acres). Information obtained on population size (including age and sex), density and distribution will provide vital data needed for future habitat management decisions. However, since preparation of the FY 1991 President's budget, the Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed the listing of the northern spotted owl as a threatened species and the Interagency Spotted Owl Committee has published a conservation strategy. These developments have significantly increased the Bureau's needs related to baseline spotted owl inventories, development and implementation of a conservation/recovery plan, formal consultation with FWS, intensive monitoring of density/demographic study areas, and old growth forest research.

4. Question: The Committee has received correspondence from members of the District Advisory Boards set up in last year's appropriations Act. Their complaint is that there are many "high impact" sales being offered in 1990, so that it is impossible to limit the effect of sales on spotted owl habitat. On an overall basis, what is the percentage of timber offered from "high impact" areas?

Answer: On an overall basis the timber offered from "high impact" spotted owl areas during FY 1990 is projected to be 18 percent. Impact estimates were based on criteria developed by BLM biologists, and approved by the Fish and Wildlife Service through the informal consulting process.

5. Question: For the record, by District, show the level of impact (None, Low, Moderate, High) and volume to be offered.

Answer: The level of impact by district and volume to be offered during FY 1990 is as follows:

Volume By Impact Category
(million board feet)

District	None	Low	Moderate	High	Total
Eugene	--	72	81	46	199
Salem	90	83	38	--	211
Coos Bay	45	20	58	13	136
Medford	--	137	51	14	202
Roseburg	--	76	56	115	247
Lakeview	--	14	15	--	29
Total Volume	135	402	299	188	1,024
Percentage of Total	13	39	30	18	100

These figures include all volume in FY 1990 that has been offered or will be offered and was ranked by level of impact on spotted owl habitat. Volume sold prior to implementation of the ranking system to array the level of affect on spotted owl habitat is not included. As a result of advisory board recommendations, sales that were "high" impact may have been modified, thereby changing their classification. In addition, some sales reviewed by the advisory boards were dropped and replaced by substitution sales.

6. Question: What additional activities will you have to engage in if the spotted owl is listed as threatened or endangered? How much further will that affect timber sales?

Answer: All proposed actions funded, authorized, or carried out on BLM lands will have to be screened for "may effect" situations on the northern spotted owl. Section 7 formal consultation with Fish and Wildlife Service will have to be undertaken on all planned sales that are in "may effect" situations. Formal consultation would also be required on existing timber sales with uncut timber found to be in "may effect" situations. Some date back as far as 1980 due to contract extensions.

Modifications of existing timber sales and those in advertising are likely to increase due to newly located owl sites. Some right-of-way applications and road construction and forest development projects are likely to be subject to consultation.

Federal endangered species permits will be required for all inventory, monitoring, and research activities involving the spotted owl. BLM staff will furthermore be involved in helping FWS prepare a recovery plan for the spotted owl.

Some existing timber sales may have to be terminated or modified and compensation paid if owls are found on the contract area. The 550 million board feet (MMBF) planned to be sold June-September 1990 to meet the 1.9 billion board feet FY 1990-1991 Section 318 mandated level would be reduced by an undetermined amount as a result of any consultations resulting in a jeopardy determination. Similarly, FY 1991 timber sales, now estimated to range from 750 MMBF to 800 MMBF at the President's budget level without owl listing, would likely be reduced. The amount of reduction cannot be forecast at this time.

Timber Management

7. Question: What was the level of excess receipts applied to this account based on the fiscal year 1990 Interior Appropriations Act?

Answer: A total of $10,899,561 has been allocated to the Timber Management account from the available excess receipt funding provided in the FY 1990 Appropriations Act. The planned annual obligation of this funding is as follows: $8,485,000 in FY 1990 and $2,414,561 in FY 1991.

8. Question: In timber management the receipts have allowed preparation and planning for the full allowed amount of timber in 1990 and for up to 950 million board feet in 1991. Is that the

maximum amount that could be offered in 1991 given consideration of the spotted owl issue? What effect does this extra funding have on future years' requirements? Is the level in timber management provided in 1991 by both the regular appropriation request and the "excess receipts" funding, sufficient to restore the base level of forward planning and timber preparation for future years?

Answer: The maximum amount that could be offered depends on the option of "consideration" chosen on the spotted owl issue. If the option is the protection of the 122 owl sites protected under the BLM/Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife agreement and Section 318 of the 1990 Interior Appropriations Act, the maximum amount that could be offered in FY 1991 is 969 MMBF. However, if the consideration is option of protection of the 122 sites plus not offering any sales in the Thomas Report HCA's, then the maximum possible offering is 750 to 800 MMBF. If the FWS lists the northern spotted owl as threatened on June 23, 1990, the maximum possible offering is unknown but would be a lower level than either of the previous two options.

The "Excess Receipts" funding anticipated to be obligated for timber management in FY 1990 and FY 1991 does not have any effect on future year's funding requirements. The benefits are "short term" in nature in that the additional funds provided the capability to offer more timber for sale in 1990 and 1991. There was no additional capability available to build lead time for out-year timber sales that would reduce any outyear requirements.

The availability of "Excess Receipts" funding will not restore the base level of forward planning and timber preparation for future years. Due to the higher costs associated with the increasing program complexities, it is not anticipated that any of the depleted sale preparation lead-time will be regained.

Reforestation and Forest Development

9. Question: What was the level of excess receipts applied to reforestation and forest development in 1990 and 1991?

Answer: We have allocated $13,602,000 of excess receipts funding for reforestation and forest development during 1990. An additional $5,591,000 is planned for 1991.

Question: Funds were applied to site preparation, reforestation, plantation maintenance, pre-commercial thinning, and fertilization. What is the per acre cost for each of these work classifications?

Answer: The estimated average treatment cost per acre by treatment type, is as follows:

TREATMENT	COST PER ACRE
Site Preparation	$230
Reforestation	$225
Maintenance	$175
Pre-Comm. Thinning	$145
Fertilization	$80

10. Question: What is the significance of the end-of-year "carry over" presented in the FY 1991 budget justifications? Responses to briefing questions indicate a 140 million board foot carryover in some areas, and a 54 million board foot carry over in others. Is this an imbalance, or does it represent different acreage?

Answer: In the referenced briefing paper, the 54 and 140 million board foot (MMBF) figures are not carryover figures. Instead, they represent an estimated quantification of the impact to the ASQ if the carryover (backlog) of available treatment opportunities were not completly treated. The 140 MMBF annual impact refers to the base level treatments of site preparation, reforestation, and maintenance assumed in the calculation of the ASQ that could be affected. The 54 MMBF annual impact refers to the intensive practices of precommercial thinning and fertilization assumed in the ASQ calculation.

11. Question: Your responses also provide an "acceptable" level of carryover well below what the current budget allows. What are these "acceptable" levels based on? Would these levels change based on lower allowable cuts if the scientific committee strategy for spotted owls were implemented? What would be the cost, over what period to reduce the "carryover" to "acceptable" levels?

Answer: An "acceptable" level of carryover under current circumstances, is the average annual amount of acres that would be untreated in any given year for any one of a number of valid reasons.

The "acceptable" carryover level represents treatment opportunities which may not accomplished in any given year due to one or more of the following conditions:

- failure to accomplish prerequisite treatments,
- lack of sufficient seedlings for particular seed zones,
- narrow seasonal treatment windows,
- unanticipated adverse weather affecting site and/or access conditions,
- lower priority chemical maintenance treatments,
- maintenance needs where BLM tree stocking standards can not be achieved without the use of herbicides,
- treatment opportunities identified too late in the year, and
- contracting problems.

The levels of "acceptable" carryover would eventually decrease if there was a reduction in the overall program associated with a lower ASQ. The current level of available treatment opportunities (carryover) would also decrease to a minor degree in all treatments except fertilization carryover would decrease by approximately 25%.

To reduce the "carryover" to an "acceptable" level, over a 3-year period, would require an estimated $14,100,000 per year.

12. Question: Have these large backlogs had any effect to date on sales levels? If so, explain what it has been. If not, when would you expect they would, if they remained at 1991 levels?

Answer: No; failure to accomplish these available treatment opportunities has not yet affected current sale levels. However, the opportunities missed will be reflected in the ASQ calculation for the next 10-year period associated with the Resource Management Planning effort now underway.

13. Question: Please explain of what "stand conversion" consists.

Answer: Generally, stand conversion of a site is to convert the site to a different vegetation community. In practice, BLM utilizes treatments such as prescribed burning, herbicide application or other techniques in order to convert a forest stand composed primarily of undesirable vegetation (hardwood trees and brush) to a site condition suitable for the planting of conifer tree species and subsequent intensive timber management.

14. Question: What effect has the lack of ability to use herbicides had on the reforestation program? Has there been a growth effect as well as a cost effect?

Answer: The 1984 herbicide injunction has resulted in the use of more costly alternatives such as the hand placement of paper mulch around individual planted tree seedlings instead of aerially applied Atrazine to control grass. The cost differential is roughly 7 to 1. Another example is the control of brush in conifer plantations by hand cutting at a cost of $125-$175 per acre versus the use of appropriate herbicides at $50.00 per acre. These higher costs of treatments have resulted in a large backlog of plantations where growth rates are below those projected in our timber management plans. This is because the trees are overtopped by brush and an increasing number of plantation failures especially in the Medford District, where plant competition for available moisture is critical to survival.

We estimate an average current reduction of about 10 percent in timber production per acre due to the inability to use herbicides. If the herbicide ban were to become permanent, this level of production loss will increase.

15. Question: Although you can assess short term gains in growth and disease resistance, how long is it before you really know whether you are producing trees of better "quality" in terms of lumber yields?

Answer: In our genetic improvement program, parent trees were selected on the basis of narrow crown, small limb size, straightness of pole, and fast growth. These tree characteristics (traits) contribute to quality of lumber as reflected by small knots, and a higher recovery of straight boards than the average tree. The degree of improvement on these traits can be demonstrated through a carefully conducted progeny test program and data analyses. BLM is involved in 200 cooperative progeny tests, and monitoring results to date give us confidence that our genetic improvement program is on track to increase both the quantity and quality of future yields.

16. Question: For FIR/COPE research: What is the total value of research, including Forest Service funding, in 1990 and 1991? (p.412)

Answer: Total BLM and Forest Service funding for FIR/COPE in FY 1990 is $2,463,750.

In FY 1991 the total funding planned by BLM and Forest Service for FIR/COPE is $2,462,250.

The breakout by agency by year is as follows:

FY 1990	BLM	USFS
FIR	$220,000	$ 13,750
COPE	$1,080,000	$1,150,000
FY 1991		
FIR	$173,500	$11,250
COPE	$1,127,500	$1,150,000

Receipts

17. Question: What is your experience to date in fiscal year 1990 regarding the value of 1990 sales versus the assumptions made in the President's budget? (p. 381)

Answer: Receipts result from harvest levels and values of previously sold timber rather than estimates of value/prices bid on current sales. Our projections of 1990 receipt collections are a function of estimates of the rate of harvest plus the average prices paid largely for prior year sales. The FY 1990 collections (through March) are running 4% over the amount collected during the same period in FY 1989 but are 2% behind the rate of collections from last year. At this time, it appears that the estimate for 1990 collections is fairly close, perhaps a little high. The comparison follows:

1989 - 1990 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

($000)

	1989	1990
1989 Actual Collections	234,985	---
1990 Pres. Budget Estimate	---	254,600
1st 6 Months of Collections (% of Total)	105,794 (45%)	110,265 (43%)
Projected at last year's rate	---	250,300

18. Question: Why is the timing of payment being changed with regard to the distribution of receipts from timber sales?

Answer: Historically, most of the payments were made in the fiscal year immediately following the year in which the collections were made. This has caused some problems in implementation of "sequestration" under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act. Therefore, to correllate the receipts, obligations and outlays more closely to the program fiscal year to alleviate problems during "sequestrations", we are changing the timing of the payment of receipt distributions. This is being done with the concurrence of OMB. In order to annualize these payments so that the bulk of the payments are made in the same fiscal year as they were collected, the payment schedule beginning in 1990 has been modified. During 1990, the regularly scheduled payments will be made for the 1989 receipt collections in addition to obligating the 1990 payment and accelerating the payment schedule for the 1990 receipt collections to make payment of the majority of these receipts in September of 1990. The same revised schedules will be followed for 1991 payments.

19. Question: Please provide a funding breakdown for the activities in "Other Forest Resources Management" for both 1990 and 1991. (p. 413)

Answer: An estimated funding breakdown for the four activities included under "Other Forest Resource Management" is as follows:

	1990	1991
Rangeland Management	$ 243,000	$ 248,000
Recreation Management	764,000	893,000
Soil, Water and Air Management	729,000	748,000
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	1,736,000	1,896,000
TOTAL	$3,472,000	$3,785,000

20. Question: Is the entire recreation increase for wild and scenic river management? (p. 420) Will this provide for adequate management of the four new rivers in the system? Does this increase fully fund Recreation 2000 plans? If not, what additional funding and specific activity would be necessary to do this? How long do you expect to take to achieve those levels?

Answer: Under the Recreation 2000 umbrella, the entire $110,000 increase is requested for visitor services directly tied to the development of management plans and protection of the 4 recently designated Wild & Scenic rivers, as required by the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. This amount would provide for completion of management plans by the required deadline and provide minimum interim management.

Wildlife and Fisheries Management

21. Question: In Wildlife and fisheries management: What increases are included for spotted owl habitat management? (p. 420)

Answer: An total increase of $100,000 including $70,000 to implement a spotted owl demographic study over a relatively large geographic area (approximately 50,000 acres). Information obtained on population size (including age and sex), density and distribution will provide vital data needed for future habitat management decisions. The other $30,000 would fund a biologist to coordinate work on issues related to spotted owl management.

22. Question: What is the level of stream improvement projects for anadromous fish in 1990 and 1991? (p. 418)

Answer: The level of stream improvement projects in 1990 is $235,000, $175,000 for new construction and $60,000 for maintenance. Four fish habitat improvement projects will be completed and needed maintenance of existing projects will be accomplished; this includes modifications of the Lake Creek Falls and Brewster Gorge fish passage facilities to improve upstream migration of adult salmon and steelhead. The 1991 program is continued at the $235,000 level.

23. Question: What specific items will the 1991 increase in wildlife and fisheries fund? (p.420)

Answer: The FY 1991 increase ($117,000) in wildlife and fisheries habitat management will fund one spotted owl demographic study ($70,000), one biologist to coordinate spotted owl work internally and with other agencies ($30,000), and some funds for cooperative matching habitat projects at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area ($10,000) and New River ACEC ($7,000).

24. Question: What level of funding would be necessary to fund fully the Fish and Wildlife 2000 plan and what specific activities would be undertaken? How long do you expect to take to achieve this level of funding?

Answer: The combined O&C and MLR 1990 funding for the wildlife and fisheries habitat management program (including plants) is slightly over $3.2 million. To fully fund the Oregon/Washington FW 2000 plan (in draft), $12 million would be needed annually. This level would be phased in over a period of 3-5 years to allow for the hiring of additional staff and development of site specific habitat enhancement activities. Major specific activities would be as follows:

Project work to improve habitat conditions for big game species (primarily deer, elk, bighorn sheep and antelope), anadromous fish (in the John Day, Deschutes and Willamette River systems as well as some coastal streams) and all species associated with riparian areas and wetlands.

Inventory and monitoring work associated with all special status species (includes listed threatened or endangered species, candidates for listing and sensitive species) and other priority species for management.

Acquisition of key wetlands, riparian areas and habitats for special status species through exchanges or purchase by LWCD funds.

Prepare management plans for priority species and areas, e.g., HMPs, ACECs. Also, participate and implement recovery plans for listed species where BLM has management responsibility.

Most of the above activities relate to implementation of existing land use plans and HMPs. To fully implement FW 2000 will require the addition of numerous other skills such as realty specialists, contract/procurement specialists and engineers. We also expect to obtain the assistance and support of other federal agencies, state agencies, private organizations and various user groups. Cooperators and volunteers will be an important part of FW 2000, and an effective outreach program will be needed for the program to be successful.

Planning and Data Systems

25. Question: Based on your latest estimates, when will drafts of your new plans and EIS's be published?

Answer: The draft plans and EISs are scheduled to be published and made available to the public by September 1991.

26. Question: From that time how long will it be before final plans are issued? Do your estimates take into account anticipated challenges to the plans? Do the estimates take into account the recent scientific committee recommendations on the spotted owl?

Answer: The current schedule for publication and distribution of the final plans and EISs is June, 1992.

The schedule provides for a reasonable amount of conflict resolution between the draft and the final plans. Any additional legal challenges of the final plans would result in potential delays in implementation that is not included in the above schedule.

The current planning schedule does not specifically take into account the recent scientific committee recommendations. This report will result in a restructuring of our criteria for formulation of plan alternatives in order to incorporate its recommendations into one alternative in each district plan and to define other alternatives that present useful comparisons to these recommendations.

27. Question: Based on your latest data, will you still be able to reduce planning budgets? (p. 424). If not, what funding do you require?

Answer: The FY 1991 President's budget includes $1,118,000 for resource management planning in Western Oregon and $500,000 in data management for WODDB automated support of the planning effort. Under these levels, the western Oregon plans would not be completed in FY 1992, as currently intended. The shortfalls are $1,392,000 in planning and $1,400,000 in data management.

28. Question: Will you still be able to reduce the data systems operations budget? (p. 427)

Answer: At the time the President's Budget was prepared, we anticipated being further towards completion of the data maintenance phase. As mentioned in the previous answer, additional funding is needed in data management for WODDB for FY 1991 to support completion of draft Resource Management Plans and environmental impact statements. The estimated additional need is $1,400,000.

29. Question: Will the system be complete by the end of 1990 as stated in the budget? (p. 427)

Answer: The development phase (capture of resource themes) is expected to be completed by fall of 1990 (early FY 1991). This will complete data capture except for topography (contours), which is planned for completion during FY 1991. As stated in the budget (p. 427), we will then begin the analysis phase for the Resource Management Plans using the GIS data.

Facilities Maintenance

30. Question: You are almost doubling facilities maintenance funds. (p.432) Will this provide an adequate level of maintenance or do you expect to need additional increases in the future?

Answer: This funding level will accomplish all annual preventive maintenance and all known corrective items necessary to bring poor and fair condition facilities up to a good condition rating. Some progress will be made toward providing handicapped access. In order to support the Secretary's goal of improving the Bureau's infrastructure (Legacy 99), additional facilities maintenance work will be needed in the future.

31. Question: Are the O&C facilities included in the overall Bureau maintenance management system?

Answer: Yes, except roads. An automated road inventory system already exists for western Oregon roads that will provide most of the information needed for the Maintenance Management System.

Transportation Systems Maintenance

32. Question: Why are road maintenance fees decreasing?

Answer: This fee collection reduction results primarily from a depleted supply of private timber that can be hauled on the BLM roads. In the future reduced harvests from BLM lands that are anticipated due to spotted owl restriction and the old growth issues probably would also reduce collections. This will result in a continuing increase in the mileage in need of maintenance from the appropriated funds.

33. Question: Is use also decreasing?

Answer: Timber haul use is decreasing, however, the system is in need of considerable maintenance in order to accommodate increasing public use particularly for recreational purposes, as well as to provide management access for fire protection, law enforcement, and for intensive forest management practices.

34. Question: On an overall basis, including appropriated funds, how many miles are able to be maintained in 1989, 1990, and 1991? What kind of maintenance funding, both from fees and from direct appropriations is needed to eliminate the maintenance backlog? Over what period of time?

Answer: The planned workload accomplishments for 1989, 1990, and the 1991 Base and Estimated funding levels (includes accomplishments from appropriated fund and collections are as follows):

Workload Measure	1989 Actual	1990 Adjusted Approp.	1991 Base	1991 Estimate	Inc. (+) Dec. (1) Actual
Road Maintenance (miles)	6,000	6,030	4,200	5,250	+1,050
Trail Maintenance (miles)	80	60	50	70	+20
Bridge Maintenance (#)	60	105	35	50	+15

A 1986 Report identified 8200 miles of road, 34 miles of trail, 62 bridges and 1 airstrip in need of heavy corrective maintenance. This backlog has not diminished in the ensuing years.

We estimate that a total of $34,000,000 would be required to eliminate this backlog. This would be in addition to an annual need of $10,000,000 to provide routine maintenance of the system.

An additional $4.25 million/per year would also be required for 8 years in order to eliminate the backlog and to maintain the schedule for "Legacy 99" initiative.

35. Question: In addition to logging needs, what other users are there for the roads, and what is the relative use level for the various users?

Answer: The system must be retained in order to accommodate increasing public use and to provide management access for fire protection and intensive timber management practices. These protection and forest development actions sustain the future commercial timber supply and make it available over a shorter time span. Also, a well maintained system to accommodate public traffic is essential to the meeting objectives for Recreation 2000, Wildlife 2000, Backcountry Byways programs, and law enforcement in addition o the increased use by rural residents.

36. Question: For what purposes are two airstrips maintained? Where are they?

Answer: The purpose of maintaining the airstrips is for resource management, fire protection and law enforcement.

Calvert Air Strip and Lower Table Rock Air Strip are located in the Medford District. Lower Table Rock Air Strip is accessible by foot trail, and it has little value as an air strip, therefore, no maintenance is planned for this facility.

37. Question: Explain how road maintenance goes down 1800 miles with a reduction of $500,000 (p. 438), but goes up only 1,000 miles with an increase of $1,000,000.

Answer: This is due to a portion of this fund going to replenish the severely depleted crushed rock aggregate stockpiles used for road maintenance.

Construction

38. Question: What is the total cost of the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area? What was accomplished with the original appropriations? What are the funding needs by year?

Answer: The total estimated Federal cost for constructing the physical facilities is $1.6 million.

The original appropriation ($300,000) funded highway access, curbs, walkways, embankment and paving of the east parking lot, fencing and most of the embankment for the frontage road and west parking lot.

The 1991 President's Budget contains $448,000 of the remaining $1.3 million needed to complete the project.

39. Question: Does the Bureau have a priority list of additional construction needs in the O&C lands?

If so, please provide it for the record.

Answer: The "Legacy 99" O&C Construction proposal (attached) is the priority list of additional construction needs for O&C lands.

Legacy 99 - Construction Backlog

O&C Activities

Priority Category 1/	Project Name	State Ranking	Cost ($000)
1	Corrective Maintenance	1	$ 3,133
1	Handicapped Access	2	400
1	Underground Storage Tanks	3	1,232
1	Bridge Reconst./Replac.	4	1,600
1	Susan Cr. Rec. Site	5	220
1	Galice/Helgate Rd. (Backcountry)	6	3,500
1	Grave Cr.Marial Rd.(Backcountry)	7	200
2	Nestucca River Road	8	1,300
2	Aggregate Production*	9	5,000/yr.
2	Almeda Road	10	2,000
2	Road Reconst.	11	33,000
3	Rogue W&S River	12	14,077
3	Shotgun Cr. Rec. Site	13	3,107
3	Salmon W&S River	14	2,571
3	Loon Lake	15	2,769
3	Fisherman's Bend Site	16	1,489
3	Hyatt Lake Complex	17	1,394
3	Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area	18	1,600
3	Nestucca River	19	$4,040
3	North Umpqua W&S River	20	2,407
3	Quartsville Cr. W&S River	21	1,103
3	Sandy W&S River	22	455
3	Trail Reconstr.	23	300
3	Table Rock Wilderness	24	434
3	Coos Head (Rec.)	25	280
4	North Spit	26	1,025
4	New River	27	3,339
5	Medford Day-Care Ctr.	28	500
5	Anadromous Fish Facilities	29	2,600
5	Salem Office/Whse. Addn.	30	227
5	Roseburg District Office Addn.	31	800
5	Roseburg Warehouse/Cooler	32	1,617

1/ Priority Category:

1 - Health, Fire, and Life Safety Issues Mandated Corrections
2 - Resource Protection
3 - High use recreation - to greatest number of people.
4 - Recreation General
5 - Support Facilities

*Annual amount.

Acquisition

40. Question: The budget justification states that acquisition workload is reduced in 1990 and 1991. (p. 445) Why, then, are costs the same?

Answer: This lower level of accomplishment is due to increasing values of lands over which the easements are to be acquired and the increased difficulties associated with acquiring easements in some of the lower elevation agricultural areas in order to gain access to isolated parcels of BLM administered land.

41. Question: How critical is the backlog of 885 easements cited in the budget?

Answer: The 885 easements identified in recent years as backlog was the recognized overall need for access to Public Land for recreation access and timber harvest and in Western Oregon, based on the proposed ASQ levels of the previous decade. The actual number of easements required is a state of uncertainty pending clarification of how the Bureau will adjust to the spotted owl issues. Many of the Bureau's rights across private lands in Western Oregon are nonexclusive, which do not allow public use, and are for commercial timber hauling only. A shift in emphasis to recreation access in support of Recreation 2000 will impact the number of easements required as the demand for legal public access becomes known. The backlog of easements remains "critical", however, the purpose of these easements will shift from timber sale access to more recreation.

Personnel

42. Question: Why does the number of full time permanent positions decrease from 1,121 to 1,027 in 1991 (p. 453)

Answer: The reduction of full-time permanent positions displayed on page 453 will not result in an actual reduction of permanent people in western Oregon. When the estimates were originally prepared, they included additional positions associated with the "excess receipts" funding availability for 1990 assuming that some would be longer-term full-time positions. Many of the additional positions filled turned out to be temporary and seasonal appointments. The number presented for 1991 represents an estimate of the planned full-time permanent position needs taking into consideration the current level of carryover estimated for "excess receipt" funding, which is lower than in 1990.

General

43. Question: The budget request to OMB was $74.1 million. In priority sequence, please indicate in what areas you would add funds, and for what purposes, if Congress provided that level of funding.

Answer: If the $8.5 million difference between the Department's budget request to OMB and the President's Budget were added to the BLM's request, it would be in the following subactivities:

Timber Management	$ 226,000
Refor. and For. Dev.	$1,215,000
Other For. Res. Mgt.	$1,250,000
Res. Mgt. Planning	$ 800,000

Info and Data Mgt.	$ 500,000
Facilities Main.	$ 185,000
Trans. Maint.	$2,085,000
Construction	$1,753,000
Acquisition	$ 447,000

Priority for any additional funding would be a blend of the above in order to achieve balance in the programs.

Bureauwide Receipts

44. Question: With the exception of mining law receipt estimates, please provide a compilation of miscellaneous receipts in 1989, 1990, and 1991. (p. 15)

Answer: The following table summarizes the accounts which comprise the category of Miscellaneous Receipts:

($000)

Account Description	1989 Actual Collections	1990 Estimated Collections	1991 Estimated Collections
Right-of-Way Application and Compliance Cost Recovery	$ 1,326	$ 1,575	$ 1,575
Damage Claims	1,026	650	650
Wild Horse and Burro Adoption Fees	557	500	500
Realty Case Work Cost Recovery	55	75	75
Timber Contract Expenses	2,622	1,500	1,500
Copy Fees	1,617	1,700	1,700
O&C Road Maintenance Fees	6,511	5,000	4,500
Oklahoma Royalties	13	10	10
Contributions	5,097	694	694
Alaska Townsites Fees	12	1	1
Misc. Non-Proprietary	5,023	5,000	5,000
Rent for Quarters	225	250	250
TOTAL	24,084	16,960	16,460

Energy and Minerals Management

Oil and Gas Management

45. Question: On Indian lands: Do you provide the same relative level of inspection as on Federal leases?

Answer: Current BLM inspection strategy for Indian operations is identical to that implemented for Federal operations. This strategy requires annual inspection of all FOGRMA high priority leases including those with significant production and those with a history of noncompliance. All other producing leases are inspected at least once every three years. The strategy also requires other high priority inspections, such as for those operations with a potential for serious environmental degradation, public health and safety hazard potential, and/or those required by law. Additionally, drilling and abandonment operations determined to be high priority are inspected when the operations occur. In practice, a number of field offices inspect a higher relative percentage of Indian leases than Federal leases.

46. Question: What is the level of manpower and funding provided to oversee Indian leases? Is this level adequate to carry out your responsibilities on these leases? If not, what levels would be required?

Answer: The BLM's 1991 Budget requests $447,000 and 10 FTE. This level of funding would help provide additional emphasis to the oil and gas inspection and enforcement program, a portion of which would be available for Indian Lands. In addition we have already taken the following steps to help address the problem:

a. Added two positions at the Headquarters office to provide additional policy and oversight on Indian matters.

b. Initiated a comprehensive Internal Control Review (IRC) of inspection and enforcement on Indian Lands. Field work will continue into late 1990 and a report will be issued by summer 1991.

c. Initiated and Indian Outreach Program to provide better cooperation and interchange of information between Tribes and the BLM.

d. Participated in State Program Reviews that include Indian Lands.

e. Established an ultimate goal that 100 percent of Indian producing leases will be inspected at least once annually. The goal will be achieved in a staged manner over a period of several years. The goal provides that quality detailed production accountability inspections will be conducted annually on at least 50 percent of the sites when the goal is fully implemented.

f. Conducted a nationwide Inspection and Enforcement Workshop in Cheyenne, Wyoming in May, 1990. The workshop offered one session on Indian issues which was jointly paneled by Tribal members, the BIA, and the BLM.

In addition the BLM is devoting considerable resources from the available oil and gas program to oversee Indian mineral leases. A portion of the $447,000 increase request in the President's budget will be targeted for Indian leases. Based on recommendations from investigative reports by the Senate Select Committee, the Inspector General, and others, we have conducted an analysis of the program and developed recommendations on how to improve our oversight of Indian leases. The recommendations suggest we should provide additional funding and mampower toward oversight of the minerals program on Indian lands. The strategy proposes incrementally increasing funds in the program by about $4.9 million. I will be making a decision on these recommendations in the near future.

47. Question: For the record, please provide for both Federal and Indian leases separately.

The number of leases; number of active leases; oil production and royalties; gas production and royalties; manpower and funding of inspection and enforcement activities.

Answer: The following table show the number of leases and royalties. Federal leases are as of September 30, 1989. The number of Indian leases is an estimate since BLM is not responsible for management of nonproducing leases and BIA does not have a central database. Royalty and active lease figures are from Minerals Management Service data and are on a calendar year (1989) basis.

Type of Lease	Number of Leases	Active Leases	Oil Royalties	Gas Royalties
Federal	68,318	19,151	$263,056,653	$176,414,932
Indian	6,500	4,349	$ 40,835,885	$ 24,632,980

During FY 1989 BLM direct program costs charged to inspection and enforcement activities on Federal lands totaled $4.4 million. The corresponding figure for Indian lands was $700,000.

48. Question: Both Indian as well as Federal leases, production and sales verfication is questioned by investigators. Please explain how placing responsibility on operators to verify sales independently provides a better verification system than now.

Answer: Oil sales are normally conducted between the producer (operator) and the purchaser. There are an estimated 300,000 oil sales transactions annually on Federal and Indian leases. Producers frequently are not present for the sale of their production, despite the fact that their return on the sale is significantly higher than the Federal government's. As a result, purchaser's measurements are not often verified onsite. The operator should rightfully play a much larger role and be more accountable for ensuring that sales are accurately measured and reported.

BLM witnesses sales and measurement actions on a spot check basis as sales occur in the field and also, for a very limited number of leases, witnesses all transactions for a sales period as part of production verification inspections. It is estimated that $236 million would be required for BLM to inspect every lease operation and witness all 300,000 oil sales transactions annually.

By placing greater and appropriate responsibility on the operator to witness and verify the sales accuracy, the responsibility to provide a significantly higher number of sales verifications is shared with the industry than if the burden were BLM's alone.

49. Question: How are production figures verified now? How confident are you that this is a valid process?

Answer: Oil production figures are verified by field inspectors by comparing tank capacities, well production capabilities, production and handling facilities, independent gauging, sales witnessing, and sales related information with the production figures reported by the operator on the Monthly Report of Operations (Form 3160-6), as well as by MMS through its Production Accounting and Auditing System (PAAS).

Gas production figures are verified by field inspectors by comparing independently calculated produced gas volumes from the well chart, and production and handling facilities with the production figures reported by the operator on the Monthly Report of Operations (Form 3160-6). Accurate gas measurement is ensured through witnessing of gas meter calibrations.

BLM's level of confidence in these verification procedures is very high. However, the number of such field verifications is small relative to the number of sales and operations that occur.

50. Question: Has implementation of the MMS Production Accounting and Auditing System (PAAS) made analysis of production easier?

Answer: The implementation of the MMS Production Accounting and Auditing System (PAAS) has helped the Bureau considerably by providing for automated access to production records. This, in turn, promotes easier recognition of production trends and identification of anomalies in reported product disposition. PAAS also assists in lease management as the system is designed to match BLM's well records with reported well records. It also provides a better means to identify producing leases which report zero production, and thereby, may require BLM to initiate appropriate lease management actions.

51. Question: The Inspector General cites a cost of over $300 million for plugging non-producing wells (p. 4). What is your assessment of what portion of that figure represents the potential government liability? How do you assure that wells are plugged before abandonment? What portion of the non-producing wells are abandoned or do you expect to be abandoned?

Answer: Rather than argue the merits of the examples in the Inspector General report, the Bureau is going to conduct a study to develop reliable professional data in order to accurately assess the $300 million figure the IG cites for plugging non-producing wells.

Specifically the study will attempt to answer the following questions:

1. Are wells appropriately classified and documented?

2. How many wells operated by small operators will have no further use and should be plugged?

3. Are the small operators of wells that will soon have to be plugged in an economic position to do so, or does the existing bond provide sufficient protection?

4. If bond protection is insufficient, how many wells and at what cost is the Government realistically going to spend plugging wells?

We assure that wells are plugged before abandonment in two ways: (1) the operator is required to file a report which details the plugging procedure used, the report includes the certification that it is a Federal crime to knowingly and willfully make any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements and (2) well pluggings are inspected on-site as part of the Bureau's formal inspection and enforcement strategy. The strategy requires the witnessing of all plugs in areas where the subsurface is environmentally sensitive.

52. Question: What are the revenues for onshore oil and gas competitive lease sales and non-competitive leasing compared to the old system? Is there increased non-competitive leasing? If so, do you know why? Does the longer lease term offer some advantages to non-competitive leasing?

Answer: For FY 1989, bonuses, administrative fees and filing fees, paid to the Federal Government for onshore oil and gas leases were up approximately 39 percent from the FY 1987. According to the latest figures, companies paid $86.6 million in bonuses and $0.3 million in administrative fees in conjunction with competitive leasing in FY 1989. Non-competitive leasing resulted in $1.2 million in filing fees. For FY 1987, the last full year leasing occurring under the previous leasing system, $46.9 million in bonuses, less than $0.1 million in administrative fees and $16.7 million in filing fees were paid as part of competitive and non-competitive oil and gas leasing.

In FY 1989, companies leased 6.1 million acres for $88.1 million, or $14.40 per acre. In FY 1987, under the previous leasing system, companies leased 7.5 million acres for $63.6 million in bonuses and fees, or $8.49 per acre. This $5.91 increase in the average revenues per acre was at least partially a result of implementing the provisions of the Reform Act. Other factors may have also effected the revenue results, i.e. inflation and changes in the world price of oil.

Acreage leased non-competitively in FY 1989 was down almost 55 percent from the FY 1987 level. Total acres leased in FY 1989 were also down, approximately 19 percent. However, acres leased competitively in FY 1989 were up 833 percent from FY 1987. In FY 1989, 2.8 million acres were leased competitively and another 3.3 million non-competitively. For FY 1987, 0.3 million acres were leased competitively, while 7.2 million acres were leased noncompetitively. One clear result of implementing the provisions of the Reform Act has been a shift from non-competitive leasing to competitive leasing and a significant decrease in acreage leased non-competitively.

The most significant of the differences between the competitive and non-competitive lease terms is that non-competitive leases have a primary term of ten years, while competitive leases are issued for five years.

Given the current low oil and gas prices and expectations of low prices in the near future the longer term is a clear benefit in providing the needed time to adequately develop the leased resource. However, the Department's position is that the Reform Act should be allowed to operate for a few years and the results analyzed before any additional changes to the Federal onshore oil and gas leasing program are contemplated.

53. Question: Both States and Indian tribes may participate in inspection activities. What is the extent, if any, of States' willingness to assume inspection activities? What participation do Indian tribes have?

Answer: State Governments have shown very little willingness to assume inspection activities. We currently have no applications from states seeking delegated authority as authorized in Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act (FOGRMA) Section 205.

Two Indian tribes, the Ute Mountain Ute and the Navajo, have active cooperative agreements. Five other tribes, Southern Ute, Blackfeet, Jicarilla-Apache, Uinta-Ouray, and Shoshone Arapaho, have proposals for agreements and the Sac & Fox tribe has requested an agreement.

54. Question: Explain what actions you have taken, if any, on the National Academy of Sciences report on Land Use Planning and Oil and Gas Leasing on Onshore Federal Lands. Are you planning amendments to existing Resource Management Plans in active leasing areas to deal more comprehensively with oil and gas exploration and development impacts? Have you identified high priority areas?

Answer: The Congressionally-mandated National Academy of Science (NAS) report made several recommendations for improving the Bureau's and Forest Service's approach to land use planning and NEPA compliance for oil and gas leasing. The BLM supports the thrust of most of the NAS recommendations except those that require a change in Federal laws. We feel existing authority under the Mineral Leasing Act and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act is adequate to control operations so as to protect the environment.

Since the implementation of new planning and NEPA compliance standards for oil and gas leasing (i.e., Supplemental Program Guidance (SPG) in 1986, and the NEPA Handbook in 1988), the Bureau has been aware that many of our existing land use plans did not comply with all of the new standards. We have identified such land use plans in high priority oil and gas areas, and have scheduled plan amendments or new plans to bring them into compliance with established standards. The BLM has scheduled 19 plan amendments and 17 new plans in high priority oil and gas areas in the States of California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

The BLM has implemented, or will soon undertake, additional initiatives to adopt improvements to planning for oil and gas as follows:

o The BLM recognizes the need to establish detailed procedures for analyzing and documenting the reasonably foreseeable development and the impacts of such development on the human environment. We have approved and will soon implement new procedural guidance in the form of a Fluids Minerals Planning Handbook. The BLM will also develop additional guidance on cumulative impacts to supplement BLM's NEPA Handbook.

o With respect to identifying potential resource trade-offs, the Bureau will develop improved guidance on this subject to aid in the preparation of land use plans and NEPA documents.

o We will develop policy guidance clarifying the conditions under which leases may be sold and applications for permit to drill (APD) approved, pending completion of scheduled plan amendments and revisions.

o To improve coordination and to address the need for better and more timely information about other resources, we are working with several State Fish and Wildlife departments to acquire and use wildlife information for leasing. Also, the BLM and Forest Service are reviewing a proposed Interagency Agreement dealing with planning and NEPA compliance related to minerals activities.

- o To address problems dealing with mitigation of impacts and stipulation waivers, exceptions, and suspensions, the Bureau has developed updated stipulation policy guidance which is now under field office review.
- o The Bureau will implement effective management controls to ensure that the above initiatives are carried out and that planning and NEPA requirements are adequately addressed in land use plans. The Bureau is increasing its planning and environmental expertise in the Headquarter's Office mineral staffs. Also, the Bureau has started technical and procedural reviews of planning for oil and gas leasing to help identify management control problems and solutions.

55. Question: Do you have sufficient people and funding to move forward with comprehensive plan amendments? If not, what level of funding and personnel would be required?

Answer: We believe that we are making good progress with the existing level of funds and personnel. Additional funding and personnel could expedite the process and may be necessary in order to bring Resource Management Plans (MFP) up to the standards required by the BLM Supplemental Program Guidance (SPG) while allowing base planning activities to continue. We do not have any specific estimates of what might be required and effective.

56. Question: Is drainage a serious problem on Federal or Indian lands? What options are available if drainage is discovered? Is there a serious drainage problem on unleased lands? What options are available if the land being drained is not leased?

Answer: Potential drainage cases are identified as the review of all jurisdictional lands continues and as new wells are drilled. In the first quarter of FY 90, the resolution of 19 high-priority cases resulted in $2.8 million additional royalty revenue - a combination of compensatory royalty assessments and royalty from protective wells and agreements over the life of the wells. In the second quarter, the resolution of 21 cases resulted in $2.2 million additional revenue. The total number of cases retired was 573 and 566 in the first and second quarters, respectively.

There are about 14,000 cases identified potential existed for drainage to be occurring on Federal and Indian lands, both leased and unleased. These are the cases that need to be looked at to determine whether drainage is in fact occurring.

However, only about 10 percent of all cases currently identified as having potential for a drainage situation could result in additional revenue to the Federal or Indian lessor; the remaining cases will likely not involve compensable drainage.

When drainage of leased lands is discovered, the BLM requires the leaseholder to take action to protect the Federal or Indian resource. The leaseholder may either drill a well on the leased lands or form an agreement with the owner of the draining well. The Federal or Indian lessor receives a royalty from either protective action. If the leaseholder does not take appropriate action in a timely manner, he must pay compensatory royalty on the revenue lost due to drainage. The Interior Department's Board of Land Appeals has held that if the lessee can show it would not be economic to drill a protective well, he is not required to do so, nor is he required to pay compensation.

Approximately 10 to 20 percent of identified potential drainage cases involve unleased Federal or Indian lands. When drainage of unleased Federal lands is discovered, the BLM has two options to protect from royalty loss: (1) lease the land and require protective action to be taken by the lessee, or (2) form a compensatory royalty agreement with the adjacent interest owners in lieu of leasing. If the unleased tracts are tribal or allotted lands, the BLM notifies the BIA so that protective action may be initiated.

In many cases protection of the Federal or Indian lessor's royalty interest is not easily assured. Leasing may be delayed due to non-concent by the surface management agency or NEPA compliance requirements.

In all situations, the Government cannot require adjacent interest owners to form a compensatory royalty agreement. The reason is because a compensatory royalty agreement is an agreement whereby the Federal or Indian mineral owner does not lease the drained area in exchange for a royalty on the draining well's production. The BLM can require its lessees to join any agreement necessary to protect the leased lands from drainage, but does not have authority to require any action of mineral owners of private or State lands adjacent to Federal or Indian minerals regardless of whether drainage is occurring.

The States have primacy on regulation of oil and gas operations on all fee lands (which are not committed to a Federal agreement). Although the BLM has developed cooperative relationships with most State agencies, the BLM is treated in most States the same as other mineral owners.

By the law of capture, a well which is properly located according to State spacing requirements can legally drain lands in adjacent spacing units without compensation. The land within the spacing unit can be drained without compensation if the mineral owners have declined the opportunity to participate in the draining well. Participation in the draining well requires payment of an allocated share of the costs to drill and operate the well in addition to receipt of the allocated share of revenue.

If the unleased lands are within an oil and gas unit and the unit agreement contains no provision for protecting the Federal royalty interest, the Government has no legal means to recover compensation for drainage. However, the BLM now requires a royalty compensation provision for unleased unit lands be included in all new unit agreements.

Coal

57. Question: What is the status of preference right lease applications? What effect does the budget reduction have on these actions? (p. 44) How has the backlog been reduced in the past few years?

Answer: 57 preference right lease applications (PRLAs) remain to be processed by the Bureau. The 1991 President's Budget decrease will have the effect of delaying the processing of 8 PRLAs, thereby reducing from 18 to 10 the number of PRLAs that could be processed during 1991. The number of PRLAs to be processed stood at 113 at the end of 1986, 109 at the end of 1987 and 91 at the end of 1988. Since then, the number of PRLAs remaining has dropped to the current 57. The reduction of 56 PRLAs since 1986 is accounted for entirely by rejections or withdrawals of PRLAs.

58. Question: What is the effect of the "decertification" of the Western Coal Production Regions? What actions would be necessary to "recertify"? Is it expected that demand may increase for Western coal as a result of Clean Air legislation? If that occurred, how long would it be before additional Federal coal leasing might be considered?

Answer: Decertification of the Coal Production Regions is the result of reduced industry interest in coal leasing in recent years. With decertification, the Department does not initiate region-wide lease sales in these regions. Instead, the leasing by application process is used in which a lease sale is conducted, as appropriate, after a lease application has been submitted at the initiative of a potential lessee.

To recertify, each Regional Coal Team has criteria under which it can recommend to the Bureau Director a return to the regional leasing process, which the Director must approve. Any recommendation to recertify would be based on an increased industry interest in leasing Federal coal in the particular region.

The general consensus of Federal and private analysts is that the proposed Clean Air legislation would result in increased demand for Western coal. The primary increase is expected in the Powder River Region, with some additional demand for coal from the Green River-Hamms Fork region.

There is substantial excess capacity and available reserves in both regions, but there may be shortages of coal of particular qualities or competitiveness. Considerable interest in additional leasing in the Powder River Region has already started, particularly from operators who have committed their remaining reserves to long term contracts. These operators want to have coal reserves with which to compete for future coal contracts, whether or not the additional demand results from Clean Air legislation. Demand for Western coal is expected to increase gradually in the future regardless of Clean Air legislation.

The current proposals for Clean Air legislation are expected to cause an additional surge in demand for Western coal in the mid-1990s and around the turn of the century. The first surge can be handled easily by current capacities. Additionally, the leasing that is expected over the next two to three years in Powder River from the current expressions of interest should be sufficient to meet the second surge. However, at that time industry would once again be interested in new coal reserves to compete for additional future contracts. Without the Clean Air legislation, it would be expected that leasing would once again taper off after the current interest is met.

However, with the legislation, and assuming that coal consumers decide to increase their use of low-sulfur Western coal, it is expected that interest in additional Federal leasing would continue.

59. Question: Explain how responsibility on a coal lease is divided between BLM and OSM. Are there two sets of inspectors? Have you ever had to step-in in an emergency?

Answer: In general terms, the BLM is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) are met on each Federal coal lease. These requirements include statutory provisions, the regulations at 43 CFR Group 3400, lease terms and conditions (including special stipulations), and the requirements of any approved exploration or mining plan. OSM (or the State Regulatory Authority in states with approved cooperative agreements) is responsible for implementing the requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). In practice this means that OSM oversees reclamation practices related to mining or exploration within the "area of disturbance". The "area of disturbance" is defined to be an area where topsoil or overburden have been removed prior to removal of Federal coal, and excludes locally disturbed areas such as exploration drill pads. Under this split, the BLM's responsibilities include: monitoring coal production to ensure maximum economic recovery of Federal coal resources; conducting production verification to ensure proper payment of royalties; overseeing exploration activities outside of the area of disturbance; and ensuring protection of other Federal resources.

Since the responsibilities and authorities of OSM and BLM are very different, there are two sets of inspectors. In many cases, OSM's responsibilities have been delegated to State Regulatory Authorities through cooperative agreements under SMCRA. The concerns of BLM as primarily a resource management agency, and those of OSM as primarily a regulatory agency, are also markedly different. For these reasons it is necessary to have two sets of inspectors.

Pursuant to 30 CFR 843.11 and 843.12, BLM has the authority to enforce SMCRA provisions in case of an emergency where there is an imminent threat to the mine resources, environment, or public health and safety. As a result of the cooperation between BLM and OSM, and the consistent manner in which OSM inspects operations, the BLM has not needed to exercise this authority.

60. Question: Is coal trespass a problem at all?

Answer: No, we have not had any incidents of coal trespass identified during the past 10 years. This is due in part to the quarterly inspections and production verification for producing leases and annual inspections of non-producing leases. In addition, at many leases where complicated operations are being conducted, more frequent inspections are carried out to ensure compliance with the approved mining plan and other base terms and conditions. Because of this oversight, BLM inspectors are able to identify potential problem areas and work with the operator/lessee to avoid trespass.

61. Question: What will be the effect of delaying action on certain industry requests related to leases? (p. 45) How much will it delay these actions? Of the $663,000 reduction, how much is related to delaying processing of industry requests?

Answer: 40 applications and requests estimated to be received from industry in 1991 would not be able to be processed or completed. Some of these delays might create situations in which Federal coal could be left unmined. In other cases, the delays could create some difficulties for the operator/lessee if the application related to an ongoing operation. We estimate that $400,000 of the reduction is associated with industry requests.

62. Question: Does the automation of data which is being deferred, refer to data used by the Geological Survey in the National Coal Resource Data Base? What portion of the proposed decrease is related to this activity?

Answer: The proposed automation which is being deferred related to the automation of coal drilling data used for inventory purposes as part of the land use planning process. This is low priority data which can be deferred without any adverse impact on the program.

Mining Law Administration

63. Question: The budget provides appropriations language to modify the Mining Law of 1872 to provide fees to the government in lieu of assessment work on mining claims. Why is this being suggested in the appropriations request rather than through the normal authorization process? Have you gotten any reaction to this request from the authorizing committee? Have you gotten any reaction from mining associations or claim holders? Why is a fee considered better than the existing $100 assessment requirement?

Answer: Inclusion of this proposed fee language and authorization in the appropriations process is consistent with many Administration proposals made to enact user fees. The magnitude of the funds these fees would generate make it an appropriate subject for the Congress to consider in the budgeting process because it compares revenues to expenditures.

We have received no formal reaction from the authorizing committees. Informally, we understand through responses at hearings with the many Subcommittees of the House Interior Committee that the Chairman of the Subcommittee is opposed to this proposal because he would rather have a more comprehensive review of the General Mining Laws.

Approximately 250 claim holders have sent letters generally opposing the imposition of fees. A few of the letters were from larger mining companies and the American Mining Congress; most were from "small" claim holders.

The current provision for annual assessment work requires that certain actions be taken to "maintain" the mining claim by doing assessment work. Often, assessment work requires surface disturbance and may result in short-term or long-term damage to the environment. The proposed holding fee will still enable the claimant to "maintain" his claim without assessment work, and further will not preclude or limit his ability to explore and develop his mineral deposit. The environmental benefits accruing from a reduction in the amount of surface disturbance resulting from annual assessment work required.

The possible weeding out of claimants who are holding claims previously for "speculation" proposes which would make more land available for exploration by actual miners in the generation of revenue in excess of program administration cost are the positive benefits of the holding fee proposal.

64. Question: The funding included in the budget for mining law is $21,000,000 compared to $16,640,000 in 1990. (p. 52) If the cost of collecting fees in each year is considered, what is the actual amount of funding for program activities in each year? With the same level of FTEs, how can you increase the output as is shown in the budget? (p. 53)

Answer: Under current law, In FY 1990, the funding available for program activities other than fee collection would be $11.1 million. The FY 1990 $16.6 million figure includes $5.5 million collected in filing fees under existing regulations ($1.5 million for all fees and $4.0 million for annual assessment). Under current law, in FY 1991, the funding would be the same as FY 1990, ie., the Bureau would receive $16.6 million which includes $5.5 million collected in filing fees. Under the proposed law, in FY 1991, the funding available for program activities other than fee collection would be $12.0 million. The 1991 fee collection expense is $1.5 million for all fees and $7.5 million for the $100 assessment fee for a total of $9 million.

With the same level of FTEs, the Bureau plans to increase its output in the Mining Law Administration Program by using automation, certifying mineral examiners, and through contracting. The Bureau is planning to automate surface management records involving notices and plans of operation. Automation should provide accurate, up-to-date information for field personnel so that they spend less time in the office researching information concerning plans and notices. By certifying its mineral examiners, the Bureau will ensure that the most qualified examiners are performing validity determinations in an efficient, professional manner. Through the use of contracting, the Bureau can accomplish some of the EIS work required.

65. Question: For example, what is the concern in reference to cyanide mining of gold? What major changes in policy are you considering in the mining law area? How serious is this problem? What environmental dangers are evident?

Answer: The Bureau is currently completing a consolidation of its policies and procedures for the management of cyanide operations on the Public Land. The high cost of gold and recent discoveries of low-grade gold deposits have lead to an increase in the number of operations which use cyanide for extractive purposes.

In the past, problems arose at mines when wildlife, including migratory birds, ingested lethal levels of cyanide from solution ponds and tailings impoundments at such operations. Loss of these migratory birds constitutes a violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The industry has responded to the problem by working with the Bureau, Fish and Wildlife Service, and State agencies in developing methods to reduce and, ultimately, avoid such deaths. The use of fencing, netting, and detoxification has been successful in significantly reducing the numbers of wildlife lost at cyanide operations. The Bureau feels that the problem is being successfully addressed on the Public Land through joint efforts by the Federal and State governments and industry.

Besides the obvious problem with wildlife mortality, other issues facing the industry include protection of surface and ground water and reclamation of spent heaps and waste dumps. Heaps are commonly constructed with underlying impermeable liners and leak detection systems (e.g., ground-water monitoring) to prevent migration of cyanide into the hydrologic regime. Reclamation of spent heaps commonly involves flushing of the heap until the cyanide level of the discharge is at a level acceptable to the State regulatory agency and EPA. Several of the more progressive mines are experimenting with terracing and revegetating waste dumps in order to enhance stability, reduce erosion, and return the land to a productive use following cessation of mining activities.

66. Question: Are there other areas of mining reclamation that require additional effort? What funding has been included in 1991 for such efforts? What funding and personnel are needed?

Answer: Other areas of reclamation activities on the Public Land which the Bureau has identified as significant include pre-1981 reclamation efforts (the Bureau surface management regulations were promulgated in 1981). The Bureau is considering undertaking an inventory of pre 81 abandoned mines in order to determine extent of such mines and to establish site priorities for future reclamation efforts. Bureau is considering an future inventory of post-1981 sites in order to determine the presence of unreclaimed lands and identify those reclamation measures which have been successful since the inception of the program.

In FY 1991, funding for the surface management program will be about $3,000,000. During FY 1991, the inspection policy implemented last fall should be fully operational. The Bureau will begin its efforts to inventory pre-1981 and post-1981 sites. The inspection policy and the inventory of sites are new programs. Funding has not been specifically included in the Budget for reclamation activities. It would not be appropriate to request such funds until we have a more definitive assessment of the problem and any needs. If we received additional funding for the mining law program through the holding fee proposal we would have sufficient funds to perform the inventory and analysis mentioned above in 1991.

67. Question: Are you reconsidering your bonding policy? What changes would you make? Does this require additional resources?

Answer: We are reconsidering our bonding policies. We propose to require mandatory bonds for all mining operations which are required to file a Plan of Operation with the Bureau under existing regulations. In addition we will propose a rulemaking addressing bonding issues, such as bonding for all operations which now file a Notice rather than a Plan of Operation We expect that there will be additional costs associated with the new policy, but we cannot make an estimate until we have determined the final policies and procedures.

68. Question: Explain the use of volunteers in this program. What are the additional funds to be used for? (p. 53)

Answer: As stated in the 1991 President's Budget, volunteers are used in the Mining Law Administration Program for field inventory, map preparation, data entry and analysis. In addition, volunteers are developing field guides for public use in collecting minerals and fossils, helping in inspection and enforcement activities, and acting as tour guides for special mineral field trips for the public. Volunteers are also helping in record keeping by creating and maintaining hardcopy and computer files.

Other Mineral Resources

69. Question: With regard to mining claims, what is the status of the law suit against the Department concerning delays in processing oil shale claims? What action is the Department taking on the claims currently?

Answer: The issues in the law suit, *Marathon Oil*, *et al*. v. *Lujan*, *et al*., were argued before Judge Finesilver in the U.S. District Court for Colorado. Both sides are now awaiting the Judge's decision.

The Bureau has been doing the ordinary administrative processing common to all mineral patent applications on all oil shale mineral patent applications. As the result of this processing, the Bureau has issued contest complaints against two of the mineral patent applications for failure to substantially comply with the performance of assessment work. In addition, one mineral patent application for oil shale mining claims in Colorado has progressed far enough in the process to permit the issuance of the first half of the mineral entry final certificate. The claims will be evaluated by a mineral examiner to determine if a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit has been made. The Bureau will not issue any mineral patents to oil shale mining claims at this time.

70. Question: What activity is occurring on oil shale lease tract C-a in Colorado? Is any activity occurring on tract C-b in Colorado?

Answer: Tract C-a, currently held by Rio Blanco Oil Shale Company, was leased April 1, 1974. The 5,100 acre tract is located in Rio Blanco County in Northwest Colorado. In 1986 the BLM published an environmental impact statement on the lessee's proposal to place retorting facilities and spent shale on an area adjacent to tract C-a. No action is being taken by the

Bureau to issue the off-site lease. The C-a lease was in suspension while the EIS was being prepared for the off-site lease. That suspension ended July 1, 1989, and the lessee is now paying rental but not advance royalty. The C-a site is being monitored for any impact the retort may have on water quality in the area.

The lessee fired a test underground in-situ retort on the C-a tract in 1982. However, test results were not promising and the retort is now abandoned and flooded. If the lease were to be developed in the future it will most likely be as an open pit surface mine with surface retorting of the shale.

Tract C-b, currently held by Tenneco and Occidental, was leased April 1, 1974, and the operating company is Cathedral Bluffs Oil Shale Company. The C-b lease is in suspension until April 1, 1992. Neither rental nor advance royalty payments are required while the lease is in suspension.

The tract was developed with a 2000-foot production shaft, ventilation and lift shafts, plus substantial surface facilities.

Nearly $500,000 was appropriated in 1990 to see Department of Energy to continue research at the C-b site. The operator's proposal is to attempt an underground in-situ retort experiment at the site.

71. Question: What is the status of geothermal leasing activity? Is there any private interest in reactivating the geothermal leasing program?

Answer: There are 653 existing geothermal leases on 1,045,120 acres. BLM has more than 150 noncompetative pending lease applications which are undergoing environmental reviews or the analysis of the potential effect development could have on significant geothermal features that is required by the Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988. If the energy market improves and makes the sale of geothermal resources more economically attractive, exploration activity will increase and there will be more applications for geothermal leases.

72. Question: What new power plants, and at what capacity, are expected to come on line in 1990 and 1991? (p. 59)

Answer: At present, the total electrical generation capacity on Federal leases totals 1059.6 MW. This is from the Geysers, East Mesa, Coso Hot Springs, and Wendal-Amedee in California; Dixie Valley, Beowawe, Steamboat, Desert Peak, San Emidio, and Soda Lake in Nevada; and Roosevelt Hot Springs and Cove Fort in Utah. In California, a Pacific Lighting Energy System Unit I (PLESI) 10 MW plant at Mammoth Lake has been approved and construction has begun. It should come on line in 1991. At Coso, the Los Angeles Department of Water Power has put out an RFP to secure proposals for a facility of up to 100 MW to be built by a geothermal company from which it would buy the power. The bids are due by June 15, 1990 and construction should start next year. This could come on line in late 1991 or 1992. In Nevada, a 15 MW expansion at Soda Lake was approved and construction on the plant has begun. This will be on line this calendar year. At Steamboat a proposal for 15 MW expansion was received, and 3 MW will come on line in 1990. It will probably be a year before construction will take place on the rest of the proposed expansion because of comprehensive environmental analysis is required. Sierra Pacific Power Company, a utility company in Nevada, is offering up to 200 MW potential utilization for energy from all sources. BLM has received some 30 different geothermal proposals. Later in the year more details will be known as to how much geothermal energy will be utilized and when it will come on line.

73. Question: Are you aware of apparent steam production problems on geothermal leases in the Geysers in California? If so, what are the problems?

Answer: Regarding the steam productive problems on leases in the Geysers area, we are aware of the problems and have been working cooperatively with the Federal lease operators and State Government to assess the problem and find possible solutions. Due to faster then expected reservoir pressure losses, production has declined. However, recent reinjection studies by cooperating lessees have shown that the accelerated decline can be minimized to extend the life of the field. Therefore the situation may not be very serious.

Land and Realty Management

Land Exchanges

74. Question: For the record: Please update the total acreage table for exchanges included in last year's hearing.

Please include in the update the exchanges by State, by year.

Answer: The updated total acreage table is as follows:

BLM EXCHANGES FY 1982 - 1991

FISCAL YEAR	ACRES CONVEYED
1982	38,000
1983	95,000
1984	439,000
1985	341,000
1986	303,000
1987	323,000
1988	251,000
1989	306,000
1990 est	269,000
1991 est	354,000

EXCHANGE ACREAGES CONVEYED

BLM State Offices	FY 1989	FY 1990 (est.)	FY 1991 (est.)
Arizona	180,437	89,760	133,700
California	25,830	43,590	26,200
Colorado	1,516	11,020	2,950
Idaho	46,264	12,500	38,310
Montana	12,737	19,320	45,900
Nevada	5,442	26,865	5,200
New Mexico	7,830	39,050	67,400
Oregon	12,386	19,750	10,950
Utah	13,202	6,300	18,800
Wyoming	402	1,045	5,000
Total	306,046	269,200	354,410

75. Question: Please update the significant exchanges table from last year's hearing, identifying data that is changed from last year's table.

Answer: The updated table follows:

Arizona Land Exchanges

Name of non-Federal party: Byner/Cyprus
Location (State and county): Arizona; Mohave
Area (Federal): 6,101.22
Area (non-Federal): 3,488.40
Value (Federal): $317,358
Value (non-Federal): $317,407
Public Benefit: Wildlife and Riparian values
Completion Date: FY 1989

Name of non-Federal party: San Pedro Investment
Location (State and county): Arizona; Maricopa, Pima and Cochise
Area (Federal): 2,971.74
Area (non-Federal): 1,432.69
Value (Federal): $3,046,034
Value (non-Federal): $3,045,037
Public Benefit: Riparian, FS Inholdings
Completion Date: FY 1989

Name of non-Federal party: Santa Fe-Pacific Railroad Co.
Location (State and county): Arizona; Mohave and LaPaz
Area (Federal): 135,728.11
Area (non-Federal): 135,762.68
Value (Federal): N/A
Value (non-Federal): N/A
Public Benefit: Unite split estate within BLM WSAs, Grand Canyon NP and Havasu NWR
Completion date: FY 1989

Name of non-Federal Party: Bell
Location (State and county): Arizona; Mohave
Area (Federal): 741.30
Area (non-Federal): 12,342.28
Value (Federal): $767,600
Value (non-Federal): $735,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife Habitat
Completion Date: FY 1989

Name of non-Federal party: State of Arizona
Location (State and county): Arizona; Maricopa
Area (Federal): 19,622.04
Area (non-Federal): 33,245.61
Value (Federal): $3,338,000
Value (non-Federal): #3,338,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife & Recreation
Completion Date: FY 1989

Name of non-Federal Party: M & B Investment
Location (State and county): Arizona; Yavapai and Pinal
Area (Federal): 4,717.03
Area (non-Federal): 7,891.2
Value (Federal): $8,726,506
Value (non-Federal): $8,716,264
Public Benefit: Riparian, Cultural and Wildlife values
Completion Date: FY 1989

Name of non-Federal party: Dunton
Location (State and county): Arizona; Mohave
Area (Federal): 640
Area (non-Federal): 3,554.72
Value (Federal): $320,000
Value (non-Federal): $319,925
Public Benefit: Wildlife Habitat
Completion Date: FY 1989

Name of non-Federal party: Olympic Lake-Pleasant Gen. Partnerhsip
Location (State and county): Arizona; Yavapai and Maricopa
Area (Federal): 1,759.59
Area (non-Federal): 2,694.804
Value (Federal): $2,199,480
Value (non-Federal): $2,198,960
Public Benefit: wildlife and riparian
Completion Date: FY 1989

Name of non-Federal party: Berry
Location (State and county): Arizona; Mohave, Yavapai and Pinal
Area (Federal): 3,190.37
Area (non-Federal): 29,541.65
Value (Federal): $3,987,962
Value (non-Federal): $3,988,123
Public Benefit: wildlife, riparian and management
Completion Date: FY 1989

Name of non-Federal party: State of Arizona
Location (State and county): Arizona; Pima, Maricopa and Yavapai
Area (Federal): 52,600
Area (non-Federal): 186,000
Value (Federal): $140,000,000
Value (non-Federal): $140,000,000
Public Benefit: The acquisition of lands for BLM, FWS and FS under the provisions of the Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988, generally referred to as the Santa Rita legislation.
Completion Date: FY90. This acquisition will be under the condemnation authority of the subject act with compensation in land.

Name of non-Federal party:State of Arizona
Location (State and county): Arizona; Apache, La Paz, Graham and Cochise
Area (Federal): 2,946.34
Area (non-Federal): 3,274.32
Value (Federal): $475,000
Value (non-Federal): $475,000
Public Benefit: Mult. resource values; will balance State land exchange pool
Completion Date: FY90

Name of non-Federal party: UEP
Location (State and county): Mohave
Area (Federal): 163.37
Area (non-Federal): 361.20
Value (Federal): $82,540
Value (non-Federal): $82,520
Public Benefit: Lands are in wilderness area.
Completion Date: FY90

Name of non-Federal party: Nature Conservancy
Location (State and county): Arizona; Pima
Area (Federal): 4,830
Area (non-Federal): 9,660
Value (Federal): $1,500,000
Value (non-Federal): $1,500,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife habitat and riparian areas.
Completion Date: FY90

Name of non-Federal party: Olymic Lake Pleasant Gen. Partners
Location (State and county): Arizona; Maricopa, Yuma
Area (Federal): 80
Area (non-Federal): 1,085
Value (Federal): $1,000,000
Value (non-Federal): $1,000,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife habitat and cultural resources
Completion Date: FY90

Name of non-Federal party: Biewer
Location (State and county): Arizona; Mohave
Area (Federal): 720
Area (non-Federal): 6,391
Value (Federal): $1,118,000
Value (non-Federal): $1,118,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife habitat and management efficiency
Completion Date: FY90

Name of non-Federal party: PFL Enterprises
Location (State and county): Arizona; Mohave, Yavapai, and Pima
Area (Federal): 3,694
Area (non-Federal): 3,255
Value (Federal): $4,800,000
Value (non-Federal): $4,400,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife habitat and watershed values
Completion Date: FY90

Name of non-Federal party: Phelps Dodge Morenci Inc.
Location (State and county): Arizona; Greenlee
Area (Federal): 375
Area (non-Federal): 385
Value (Federal): $42,000
Value (non-Federal): $42,000
Public Benefit: Riparian, cultural and recreational values
Completion Date: FY91, pending outcome of Arizona Wilderness Bill

Name of non-Federal party: Cyprus Minerals Co.
Location (State and county): Arizona; Graham, Pima and Mohave
Area (Federal): 385
Area (non-Federal): 900
Value (Federal): $89,000
Value (non-Federal):$89,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife habitat and management
Completion Date: FY91, pending resolution of title problems

Name of non-Federal party: Menges
Location (State and county): Arizona; Greenlee
Area (Federal): 102
Area (non-Federal): 160
Value (Federal): $22,900
Value (non-Federal): $20,000
Public Benefit: Improve resource management
Completion Date: FY91

Name of non-Federal party: W. Pitrat
Location (State and county): Arizona; LaPaz
Area (Federal): 160
Area (non-Federal): 320
Value (Federal): $42,000
Value (non-Federal): $42,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife and riparian values
Completion Date: FY91, pending IBLA appeal

Name of non-Federal party: Biewer 2
Location (State and county): Arizona; Mohave, Yavapai, Pima, Santa Cruz, Cochise
Area (Federal): 605
Area (non-Federal): 2100
Value (Federal): $3,000,000
Value (non-Federal): $3,000,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife, riparian, watershed and recreation values
Completion Date: FY91

Name of non-Federal party: Santa Fe Pacific
Location (State and county): Arizona; Mohave
Area (Federal): 8,310
Area (non-Federal): 8,310
Value (Federal): $1,400,000
Value (non-Federal): $1,400,000
Public Benefit: Acquisition of surface and subsurface rights in WSA and wildlife values.
Completion Date: FY91, pending outcome of Arizona Wilderness Bill

Name of non-Federal party: Sacher
Location (State and county): Arizona; Coconino
Area (Federal): 4
Area (non-Federal): 4
Value (Federal): $24,000
Value (non-Federal): $24,000
Public Benefit: Scenic and recreational values
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Allaire
Location (State and county): Arizona; Cochise and Maricopa
Area (Federal): 40
Area (non-Federal): 1,440
Value (Federal): $180,000
Value (non-Federal): $180,000
Public Benefit: Cultural, wildlife and access values
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Sears Point
Location (State and county): Arizona; Maricopa, Yuma
Area (Federal): 600
Area (non-Federal): 570
Value (Federal): $102,000
Value (non-Federal): $102,000
Public Benefit: Cultural Resources in ACEC
Completion Date: FY 91

California Land Exchanges

Name of non-Federal party: The Nature Conservancy - 12 Transactions
Location (State and county): California; Statewide
Area (Federal): 12,739.03
Area (non-Federal): 16,597.43
Value (Federal): $3,943,396
Value (non-Federal): $7,903,544
Public Benefit: T&E specie habitat
Completion Date: FY 1989

Name of non-Federal party: Trust For Public Land - 2 Transactions
Location (State and county): California; Statewide
Area (Federal): 3,281.33
Area (non-Federal): 1,990.03
Value (Federal): $1,317,500
Value (non-Federal): $925,000
Public Benefit: Riparian, Wild & Scenic River, Recreation, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 1989

Name of non-Federal party: John Hancock Insurance
Location (State and county): California;
Area (Federal): 8,322.97
Area (non-Federal): 5,242.61
Value (Federal): $1,010,000
Value (non-Federal): $1,010,000
Public Benefit: Riparian, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 1989

Name of non-Federal party: Henderson/Petterson
Location (State and county): California;
Area (Federal): 346.25
Area (non-Federal): 160
Value (Federal): $102,660
Value (non-Federal): $102,660
Public Benefit: Recreation, ACEC
Completion Date: FY 1989

Name of non-Federal party: Monroe
Location (State and county): California;
Area (Federal): 160
Area (non-Federal): 239.78
Value (Federal): $96,000
Value (non-Federal): $96,000
Public Benefit: Recreation
Completion Date: FY 1989

Name of non-Federal party: Meridian Minerals
Location (State and county): California;
Area (Federal): 133.77
Area (non-Federal): 16.32
Value (Federal): $66,700
Value (non-Federal): $66,700
Public Benefit: Wild and Scenic River
Completion Date: FY 1989

Name of non-Federal party: California State Land Commission
Location (State and County): California; Statewide
Area (Federal): 847.41
Area (non-Federal): 6,782.87
Value (Federal): $671,000
Value (non-Federal): $671,000
Public Benefit: All resources
Completion Date: FY 1989

Name of non Federal party: Conway Summit
Location (State and County): California;
Acres Federal 400
Acres non- Federal 7,696
Value Federal $50,000
Value non-Federal $950,000
Public Benefit - Riparian/Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Goodwin II
Location (State and County): California; San Luis Obispo
Acres Federal 4,101.86
Acres non-Federal 6,898.58
Value Federal $726,116
Value non-Federal $1,276,237
Public Benefit - T&E Species
Completion Date: FY 1990

Name of non-Federal Party: Goodwin TNC
Location (State and County): California; San Luis Obispo
Acres Federal 2,036.15
Acres non-Federal TBD
Value Federal $318893
Value non-Federal TBD
Public Benefit - T&E Species
Completion Date: FY 1990

Name of non-Federal Party: Keene TNC
Location (State and County): California; Kern
Acres Federal 1,160.96
Acres non-Federal TBD
Value Federal $120,000
Value non-Federal $120,000
Public Benefit - T&E Species
Completion Date: FY 1990

Name of non-Federal Party: No. Cousins
Location (State and County): California; San Luis Obispo
Acres Federal 5,668.85
Acres non-Federal 4,519
Value Federal $740,500
Value non-Federal $836,044
Public Benefit - T&E Species
Completion Date: FY 1990

Name of non-Federal Party: Tehachapi
Location (State and County): California; Kern
Acres Federal 320
Acres non-Federal TBD
Value Federal $500,000
Value non-Federal TBD
Public Benefit - T&E Species
Completion Date: FY 1990

Name of non-Federal Party: Ward
Location (State and County): California; San Luis Obispo
Acres Federal 240
Acres non-Federal 617
Value Federal $130,000
Value non-Federal $185,100
Public Benefit - T&E Species
Completion Date FY 1990

Name of non-Federal Party: Lamont Meadows/Chimmey Peak-TPL
Location (State and County): California; Tulare
Acres Federal 754.98
Acres non-Federal 240
Value Federal $320,000
Value non-Federal $320,000
Public Benefit - Fire Exchange
Completion Date FY 1990

Name of non-Federal Party: Newhall
Location (State and County): California; Riverside
Acres Federal 1.25
Acres non-Federal TBD
Value Federal TBD
Value non-Federal TBD
Public Benefit - T&E Species
Completion Date: FY 1990

Name of non-Federal Party: Sinton
Location (State and County): California;
Acres Federal 285
Acres non-Federal 160
Value Federal $25,000
Value non-Federal $21,000
Public Benefit - T&E Species
Completion Date: FY 1990

Name of non-Federal Party: Merced River-TPL
Location (State and County): California; Mariposa
Acres Federal TBD
Acres non- Federal 600.00
Value Federal TBD
Value non-Federal TBD
Public Benefit - Wild And Scenic River
Completion Date: FY 1990

Name of non-Federal Party: American River
Location (State and County): California; El Dorado
Acres Federal TBD
Acres non-Federal TBD
Value Federal TBD
Value non-Federal TBD
Public Benefit - Recreation River
Completion Date FY 1990

Name of non-Federal Party: Ehrgott-TPL
Location (State and County): California; El Dorado
Acres Federal TBD
Acres non-Federal 10
Value Federal TBD
Value non-Federal $60,000
Public Benefit - Wild and Scenic River
Completion Date : FY 1990

Name of non-Federal Party: Castleberry -TPL
Location (State and County): California; Mariposa
Acres Federal TBD
Acres non- Federal TBD
Value Federal TBD
Value non-Federal $53,500
Public Benefit - Wild & Scenic River
Completion Date: FY 1990

Name of non-Federal Party: Cal-BLM X INC. Phase I
Location (State and County): California San Benito
Acres FederaL 7,970
Acres non-Federal 8,500
Value Federal TBD
Value non-Federal TBD
Public Benefit - Rec, Riparian, WiLDlife
Completion Date: FY 1990

Name of non-Federal Party: Eade II Osterello
Location (State and County): California; San Benito
Acres Federal 20,000
Acres non-Federal 8,500
Value Federal TBD
Value non-Federal TBD
Public Benefit - Access, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 1990

Name of non-Federal Party: Madera
Location State and County): California; Madera
Acres Federal 340
Acres non-Federal 2,085
Value Federal $ 240,000
Value non-Federal $ 240,000
Public Benefit - Wildlife, Access
Completition Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: All-American
Location State/City. Calif. San Bernardino
Acres Federal 40
Acres non-Federal 40
Value Federal $ 6,000
Value non-Federal $ 6,000
Public benefit - Afton Canyon ACEC
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Arc Las Flores 1
Location State/Cnty. Calif. San Bernardino
Acres Federal 1,529
Acres non-Federal 4,218.18
Value Federal $ 1,529,600
Value non-Federal $ 1,387,100
Public Benefit - ACEC
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Arc-Las Flores 2
Location State/Cnty. Calif. San Bernardino
Acres Federal 8,000
Acres non-Federal 8,000
Value Federal $ TBD
Value non-Federal $ TBD
Public Benefit - ACEC
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: State Land Commission (FY 90)
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Statewide
Acres Federal 10,000
Acres non-Federal 16,000
Value Federal $ 1,000,000
Value non-Federal $ 1,000,000
Public Benefit - Recreation, Wildlife
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party Falcon Aviation
Location State/Cnty. Calif. San Bernardino
Acres Federal 80
Acres non-Federal 80
Value Federal $ 73,000
Value non-Federal $ 73,000
Public benefit - ENNSA
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Darling
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Riverside
Acres Federal 219
Acres non-Federal 360
Value Federal$ 77,500
Value non-Federal $ 76,000
Public Benefit - Wildlife ACEC
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: De la Fuente 1
Location State/Cnty. Calif. San Diego
Acres Federal 217.64
Acres non-Federal 216.90
Value Federal $ 1,523,000
Value non-Federal $ 1,518,000
Public Benefit - WSA Inholdings
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: De la Fuente 2
Location State/Cnty. Calif. San Diego
Acres Federal 160
Acres non-Federal 200
Value Federal $ 1,200,980
Value non-Federal $ 1,200,000
Public BEnefit - WSA Inholdings
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Santa Rosa Phase
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Riverside
Acres Federal 1,000
Acres non-Federal 1,280
Value Federal $ 200,000
Value non-Federal $ 200,000
Public Benefit - Santa Rosa Prop NSDA
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Shepardson
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Riverside
Acres FederaL 160
Acres non-Federal 160
Value Federal $ 50,000
Value non-Federal $ 50,000
Public Benefit - Recreation LTVA
Completion Date:N 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Eagle MTN Mine
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Riverside
Acres Federal TBD
Acres non-Federal TBD
Value Federal $ TBD
Value non-Federal $ TBD
Public Benefit - Benefit ACEC/DUMP
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Batz
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Kern
Acres Federal 80
Acres non-Federal 81.65
Value Federal $ 24,000
Value non-Federal $ 24,000
Public Benefit - Desert Tortoise
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Dave Cross
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Kern/Inyo
Acres Federal 110
Acres non-Federal 1,000
Value Federal $ 250,000
Value non-Federal $ 250,000
Public Benefit - T&E Species OR ACEC
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Detjen
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Kern
Acres Federal 110
Acres non-Federal 110
Value Federal $ 34,500
Value non-FederaL $ 34,500
Public Benefit - Desert Tortoise Habitat
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: DTNA
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Kern
Acres Federal 400
Acres non-Federal 400
Value Federal $ 140,000
Value non-Federal $ 140,000
Public Benefit - T&E Species
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Haiwee
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Kern
Acres Federal 2734.60
Acres non-Federal 30
Value Federal $ 500,000
Value non-Federal $ 500,000
Public Benefit - Other Agency
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Howard
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Kern
Acres Federal 40
Acres non-Federal 38.82
Value Federal $ 12,000
Value non-Federal $ 12,000
Public Benefit - Desert Tortoise Habitat
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Jaskiewicz
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Kern
Acres Federal 40
Acres non-Federal 38.67
Value Federal $ 13,200
Value non-Federal $ 12,000
Public Benefit - Desert Tortoise Habitat
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Litcher
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Kern
Acres Federal 80
Acres non-Federal 81.65
Value Federal $ 20,000
Value non-Federal $ 20,400
Public Benefit - Desert Tortoise Habitat
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Luz Engineer Inc
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Kern
Acres Federal 21.88
Acres non-FederaL 40
Value Federal $ 11,300
Value non-Federal $ 10,000
Public Benefit - Desert Tortoise Habitat
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Maron
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Kern
Acres Federal 160
Acres non-Federal 157.41
Value Federal $ 48,000
Value non-Federal $ 48,000
Public Benefit - Desert Tortoise Habitat
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: McMahon
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Kern
Acres Federal 30
Acres non-Federal 30.38
Value Federal $ 16,500
Value non-Federal $ 15,000
Public Benefit - Desert Tortoise Habitat
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Niederberger
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Kern
Acres Federal 40
Acres non-Federal 38.75
Value Federal $ 9,685
Value non-Federal $ 9,685
Public Benefit - Desert Tortoise Habitat
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Novicoff
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Kern
Acres Federal 40
Acres non-Federal 38.89
Value Federal $ 12,000
Value non-Federal $ 12,000
Public Benefit - Desert Tortoise Habitat
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Smith/DTNA
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Kern
Acres Federal 40
Acres non-Federal 38.90
Value Federal $ 12,000
Value non-Federal $ 12,000
Public Benefit - Desert Tortoise Habitat
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Welsh
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Kern
Acres Federal 340
Acres non-Federal 342.50
Value Federal $ 107,500
Value non-Federal $ 109,500
Public Benefit - Desert Tortoise Habitat
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Collins
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Kern
Acres Federal 80
Acres non-Federal 40
Value Federal $ 0
Value non-Federal $ 0
Public Benefit - Desert Tortoise Habitat
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Reinelt
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Kern
Acres Federal 20
Acres non-Federal 20
Value Federal $ 0
Value non-Federal $ 0
Public Benefit - Desert Tortoise Habitat
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Fitzhugh Creek-TPL
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Lassen, Modoc
Acres Federal 360
Acres non-Federal 160
Value Federal $ 48,600
Value non-Federal $ 44,000
Public Benefit - Riparian
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Fred Bath
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Lassen
Acres Federal 160
Acres non-Federal 160
Value Federal $ 20,000
Value non-Federal $ 20,000
Public Benefit - Riparian/Wildlife
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: North Eagle
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Lassen
Acres Federal TBD
Acres non-Federal 138.15
Value Federal $ 250,000
Value non-Federal $ 250,000
Public Benefit - Recreation
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Eel River Sawmills
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Humbolt
Acres Federal 31.49
Acres non-Federal 40
Value Federal $ 70,000
Value non-Federal $ 70,000
Public Benefit - King Range
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Eel River/Georgia Pacific
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Mendocino
Acres Federal 40
Acres non-Federal 55
Value Federal $ TBD
Value non-Federal $ TBD
Public Benefit - Wildlife/Timber
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Cache Crk II
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Lake
Acres Federal 765
Acres non-Federal 232
Value Federal $ 218,000
Value non-Federal $ 250,000
Public Benefit - Recreation
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Bellonzi
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Lake,Yold
Acres Federal   40.86
Acres non-Federal   232.15
Value Federal $ TBD
Value non-Federal $ TBD
Public Benefit - ACEC T&E Species
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Dan Tucker
Location State/Cnty. Calif.
Acres Federal   7.50
Acres non-Federal   135.12
Value FEderal $ 59,000
Value non-Federal $ 59,000
Public Benefit - Riparian Fisheries
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Dennie
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Tehama
Acres FEderal   840
Acres non-Federal   840
Value Federal $ 325,000
Value non-Federal $ 325,000
Public Benefit - Consolidating Lands
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Nordic Trucking
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Tehama
Acres Federal   280
Acres non-Federal   249
Value Federal $ 150,000
Value non-Federal $ 150,000
Public Benefit - Riparian
Completion Date: 1990

Name of non-Federal party: East County-TNC
Location State/Cnty. Calif.
Acres Federal 5,300
Acres non-Federal   TBD
Value FEderal $ 800,000
Value non-Federal $ 800,000
Public Benefit - T&E Species
Completion Date: 1991

Name of non-Federal party: Cambria-TNC
Location State/Cnty. Calif.
Acres Federal 1138.56
Acres non-Federal   TBD
Value Federal $ 350,000
Value non-Federal $ 350,000
Public Benefit - T&E Species
Completion Date: 1991

Name of non-Federal party: Tepusquet-TNC
Location State/Cnty. Calif. San Luis Obispo
Acres Federal   75.32
Acres non-Federal   TBD
Value Federal $ 40,000
Value non-Federal $ 40,000
Public Benefit - T&E Species
Completion Date: 1991

Name of non-Federal party: Bohemia Lumber Co.
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Placer
Acres Federal 180
Acres non-Federal 600
Value Federal $ 350,000
Value non-Federal $ 350,000
Public Benefit - W&S River
Compleiton Date: 1991

Name of non-Federal party: Ferguson-TPL
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Mariposa
Acres Federal TBD
Acres non-Federal TBD
Value Federal $ TBD
Value non-Federal $ 50,000
Public Benefit - Wild & Scenic River
Completion Date: 1991

Name of non-Federal party: Schrader-TPL
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Mariposa
Acres Federal TBD
Acres non-Federal TBD
Value Federal $ TBD
Value non-Federal $ 80,000
Public Benefit - Wild & Scenic River
Completion Date: 1991

Name of non-Federal party: Homan-TPL Merced
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Mariposa
Acres Federal TBD
Acres non-Federal TBD
Value Federal $ TBD
Value non-Federal $ 95,000
Public Benefit - Wild & Scenic River
Completion Date: 1991

Name of non-Federal party: Perati-TPL Merced
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Mariposa
Acres Federal TBD
Acres non-Federal TBD
Value Federal $ TBD
Value non-Federal $ 12,000
Public Benefit - Wild & Scenic River
Completion Date: 1991

Name of non-Federal party: Linse-TPL Merced
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Mariposa
Acres Federal TBD
Acres non-Federal TBD
Value FEderal $ TBD
Value non-Federal $ 50,000
Public Benefit - Wild & Scenic River
Completion Date: 1991

Name of non-Federal party: Jackson-TPL Merced
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Mariposa
Acres Federal TBD
Acres non-Federal TBD
Value Federal $ TBD
Value non-Federal $ 30,000
Public Benefit - Wild & Scenic River
Completion Date: 1991

Name of non-Federal party: Cosummes River
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Sacramento
Acres Federal   685
Acres non-Federal   481
Value Federal $ 1,718,000
Value non-Federal $ 1,085,000
Public Benefit - Wetlands
Completion Date: 1991

Name of non-FEderal party: San Bernardino County
Location State/Cnty. Calif. San Bernardino
Acres Federal   TBD
Acres non-Federal   TBD
Value Federal $ TBD
Value non-Federal $ TBD
Public Benefit -
Completion Date: 1991

Name of non-Federal party: Steele Peak
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Riverside
Acres Federal   160
Acres non-Federal   160
Value Federal $ 350,000
Value non-Federal $ 350,000
Public Benefit - T&E Species Habitat
Completion Date: 1991

Name of non-Federal party: Vestal/Pit River
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Lassen
Acres Federal   708
Acres non-FEderal   607
Value Federal $ 78,000
Value non-Federal $ 67,000
Public Benefit - WSA Wildlife Riparian
Completion Date: 1991

Name of non-Federal party: USFS/Sierra Pacific
Location State/Cnty. Calif.
Acres Federal   120
Acres non-Federal   80
Value Federal $ TBD
Value non-Federal $ TBD
Public Benefit -
Completion Date: 1991

Name of non-Federal party: Derobbio (HWY 139)-TPL
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Lassen
Acres Federal   TBD
Acres non-Federal   30
Value Federal $ TBD
Value non-Federal $ 100,000
Public Benefit - Wildlife Recreation
Completion Date: 1991

Name of non-Federal parity Schechert
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Lassen
Acres Federal 1,472
Acres non-Federal 1565.00
Value Federal $ 150,000
Value non-Federal $ 150,000
Public Benefit - Riparian Wildlife
Completion Date: 1991

Name of non-Federal party: Sacramento River-TPL
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Tehama/Butte
Acres Federal 90
Acres non-Federal 220
Value Federal $ 90,000
Value non-Federal $ 90,000
Public Benefit - River/Riparian
Completion Date: 1991

Name of non-Federal party: Smith/Trinity River
Location State/Cnty. Calif. Trinty
Acres Federal 105
Acres non-Federal 65
Value Federal $ 75,000
Value non-Federal $ 75,000
Public Benefit - Wild & Scenic River
Completion Date: 1991

Colorado Land Exchange

Name of non-Federal party: Hall
Location (State and county): Colorado;
Area (Federal): 320
Area (non-Federal): 332.12
Value (Federal): $70,000
Value (non-Federal): $70,000
Public Benefit: Wilderness Study Area Inholding
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Double "R"
Location (State and county): Colorado; Jackson
Area (Federal): 511
Area (non-Federal): 626
Value (Federal): $102,000
Value (non-Federal): $102,000
Public Benefit: Access, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party:
Location (State and county): Colorado; Eagle
Area (Federal): 57.48
Area (non-Federal): 89.04
Value (Federal): $47,000
Value (non-Federal): $47,000
Public Benefit: Access, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Savage
Location (State and county): Colorado; Garfield
Area (Federal): 627
Area (non-Federal): 610
Value (Federal): $145,000
Value (non-Federal): $145,000
Public Benefit: Access
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Randleman
Location (State and county): Colorado; Jackson
Area (Federal): 951.73
Area (non-Federal): 640
Value (Federal): $163,000
Value (non-Federal): $160,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife, acquisition of wetland-related recreational lands.
Completion Date: Completed 11/89 - FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Ritchard Cattle Company
Location (State and county): Colorado; Grand
Area (Federal): 80
Area (non-Federal): 100
Value (Federal): $48,000
Value (non-Federal): $43,000
Public Benefit: Threatened and endangered plant habitat.
Completion Date: Completed 4/90 - FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Carstens Ranch
Location (State and county): Colorado; San Miguel
Area (Federal): 2,000
Area (non-Federal): 2,000
Value (Federal): $1 million
Value (non-Federal): $1 million
Public Benefit: Scenic corridor and riparian area.
Completion Date: Completed 3/90 - FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Shepherd & Associates
Location (State and county): CO; Park, Teller, Fremont, and Alamosa Counties,
Area (Federal): 2,100
Area (non-Federal): 3,000
Value (Federal): $600,000
Value (non-Federal): $550,000
Public Benefit: Wetlands, recreation, access
Completion Date: Completed 12/89 - FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Bagwell
Location (State and county): Colorado; Conejos
Area (Federal): 1,100
Area (non-Federal): 800
Value (Federal): $100,000
Value (non-Federal): $100,000
Public Benefit: Access to the Rio Grande River, only access to that portion of the Rio Grande designated as wild and scenic in New Mexico).
Completion Date: Completed 2/90 - FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Adamic Estate
Location (State and county): Colorado; Fremont
Area (Federal): 120
Area (non-Federal): 160
Value (Federal): $57,000
Value (non-Federal): $60,000
Public Benefit: Access
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Jouflas
Location (State and county): Colorado; Mesa and Garfield
Area (Federal): 165
Area (non-Federal): 500
Value (Federal): $120,000
Value (non-Federal): $100,000
Public Benefit: Consolidation in Ruby Canyon Scenic Corridor.
Completion Date: 10/90 - FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Latham
Location (State and county): Colorado, Garfield
Area (Federal): 800
Area (non-Federal): 640
Value (Federal): $80,000
Value (non-Federal): $70,000
Public Benefit: Access to the Bookcliffs Wild Horse Area.
Completion Date: 8/90 - FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Gore
Location (State and county): Colorado; Mesa
Area (Federal): 1,000
Area (non-Federal): 1,100
Value (Federal): $110,000
Value (non-Federal): $110,000
Public Benefit: Inholding in WSA.
Completion Date: Completion 3/90 - FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Shepherd & Associates
Location (State and county): CO; Garfield, Pitkin, Grand, Summit, and Jackson counties,
Area (Federal): 223
Area (non-Federal): 713
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit:~ Access, Colorado River Frontage.
Completion Date: 9/90 - FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Bearwallow Ranch
Location (State and county): Colorado; Garfield
Area (Federal): 684
Area (non-Federal): 644
Value (Federal): $325,000
Value (non-Federal): $325,000
Public Benefit: Access, trespass resolution.
Completion Date: 9/90 - FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Griffith
Location (State and county): Colorado; Mesa
Area (Federal): 1,000
Area (non-Federal): 800
Value (Federal): $180,000
Value (non-Federal): $145,000
Public Benefit: Access for recreation.
Completion Date: FY 1990

Name of non-Federal party: Colorado State land Board
Location (State and county): Colorado; South Park
Area (Federal): 1,400
Area (non-Federal): 1,400
Value (Federal): $140,000
Value (non-Federal): $145,000
Public Benefit: Block Public Lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Colorado State Land Board
Location (State and county): Colorado; San Juan
Area (Federal): 1,100
Area (non-Federal): 1,000
Value (Federal): $180,000
Value (non-Federal): $195,000
Public Benefit: FWS refuge inholdings
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Bull Canyon
Location (State and county): Colorado; Moffat
Area (Federal): 320
Area (non-Federal): 320
Value (Federal): $50,000
Value (non-Federal): $50,000
Public Benefit: Wilderness Inholding
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Rio Grande Exchange
Location (State and county): Colorado; Costilla & Conejos
Area (Federal): 280
Area (non-Federal): 280
Value (Federal): $30,000
Value (non-Federal): $30,000
Public Benefit: Special Recreation Management Area
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Willow Creek
Location (State and county): Colorado;
Area (Federal): 280
Area (non-Federal): 280
Value (Federal): $30,000
Value (non-Federal): $30,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal Lands
Completion: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Causten exchange
Location (State and county): Colorado; Eagle
Area (Federal): 3,000
Area (non-Federal): 3,000
Value (Federal): $30,000
Value (non-Federal): $30,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal Lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Beaver Hill
Location (State and county): Colorado; Eagle
Area (Federal): 4,000
Area (non-Federal): 4,000
Value (Federal): $600,000
Value (non-Federal): $600,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal Lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Bull Gulch
Location (State and county): Colorado; Eagle
Area (Federal): 636
Area (non-Federal): 636
Value (Federal): $125,000
Value (non-Federal): $125,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal Lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Shawver Exchange
Location (State and county): Colorado; Eagle
Area (Federal): 600
Area (non-Federal): 600
Value (Federal): $120,000
Value (non-Federal): $120,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal Lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Black Canyon
Location (State and county): Colorado; Montrose
Area (Federal): 1,100
Area (non-Federal): 1,100
Value (Federal): $330,000
Value (non-Federal): $330,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Aubert Exchange
Location (State and county): Colorado; Gunnison
Area (Federal): 500
Area (non-Federal): 500
Value (Federal): $150,000
Value (non-Federal): $150,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal Lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Ostrager Exchange
Location (State and county): Colorado; Hinsdate
Area (Federal): 1,000
Area (non-Federal): 800
Value (Federal): $150,000
Value (non-Federal): $150,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Weymeyer Exchange
Location (State and county): Colorado; Garfield
Area (Federal): 450
Area (non-Federal): 450
Value (Federal): $100,000
Value (non-Federal): $100,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal Lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Sievers Ranch
Location (State and county): Colorado; Garfield
Area (Federal): 10
Area (non-Federal): 10
Value (Federal): $3,000
Value (non-Federal): $3,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal Lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Wheelock Ranch
Location (State and county): Colorado; Rio Blanco
Area (Federal): 50
Area (non-Federal): 50
Value (Federal): $10,000
Value (non-Federal): $10,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal Lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Scarrow Ranch
Location (State and county): Colorado; Moffat
Area (Federal): 170
Area (non-Federal): 170
Value (Federal): $25,000
Value (non-Federal): $25,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal Lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Nottingham Exchange
Location (State and county): Colorado; Eagle
Area (Federal): 60
Area (non-Federal): 60
Value (Federal): $55,000
Value (non-Federal): $55,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal Lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Anderson Exchange
Location (State and county): Colorado; Moffat
Area (Federal): 25
Area (non-Federal): 25
Value (Federal): $15,000
Value (non-Federal): $15,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal Lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Barta Exchange
Location (State and county): Colorado; Grand
Area (Federal): 5
Area (non-Federal): 5
Value (Federal): $20,000
Value (non-Federal): $20,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal Lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Jacobson Exchange
Location (State and county): Colorado; Jackson
Area (Federal): 45
Area (non-Federal): 45
Value (Federal): $35,000
Value (non-Federal): $35,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal Lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: St. Martin Exchange
Location (State and county): Colorado; Eagle
Area (Federal): 25
Area (non-Federal): 25
Value (Federal):$125,000
Value (non-Federal): $125,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal Lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party Stahl Exchange
Location (State and county): Colorado; Routt
Area (Federal): 40
Area (non-Federal): 40
Value (Federal): $20,000
Value (non-Federal): $20,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal Lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Laman Exchange
Location (State and county): Colorado; Mesa
Area (Federal): 40
Area (non-Federal): 40
Value (Federal): $20,000
Value (non-Federal): $20,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Luark Exchange
Location (State and county): Colorado; Alamosa
Area (Federal): 40
Area (non-Federal): 40
Value (Federal): $20,000
Value (non-Federal): $20,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal Lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Garden Park
Location (State and county): Colorado; Fremont
Area (Federal): 1,440
Area (non-Federal): 1,440
Value (Federal): $750,000
Value (non-Federal): $750,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal Lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Shelf Road
Location (State and county): Colorado; Fremont
Area (Federal): 640
Area (non-Federal): 640
Value (Federal): $320,000
Value (non-Federal): $320,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal Lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Beaver Creek
Location (State and county): Colorado; Summit
Area (Federal): 870
Area (non-Federal): 870
Value (Federal): $250,000
Value (non-Federal): $250,000
Public Benefit: Block up Federal Lands
Completion Date: FY 91

Idaho Land Exchanges

Name of non-Federal party: Twin Buttes Phase I, State
Location (State and county): Idaho: Butte, Bingham, Blaine
Area (Federal): 13,874 acres
Area (non-Federal): 13,984 acres
Value (Federal): $696,625
Value (non-Federal): $699,225
Public Benefit: Consolidate land, grazing and wildlife values
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Arave State Exchange
Location (State and county): Idaho: Bingham, Bonneville, Teton, Fremont
Area (Federal): 120 acres
Area (non-Federal): 120 acres
Value (Federal): $12,000
Value (non-Federal): $12,000
Public Benefit: Riparian and wildlife habitat acquisition
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Twin Buttes II, State
Location (State and county). Idaho: Bingham, Blaine, Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Power
Area (Federal): 14,232 acres
Area (non-Federal): 18,055 acres
Value (Federal): $776,000
Value (non-Federal): $782,800
Public Benefit: Consolidate ownership-wildlife and grazing values.
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Riddle S.X., State
Location (State and county): Idaho: Owhyee
Area (Federal): 14,103 acres
Area (non-Federal): 14,103 acres
Value (Federal): $639,000.
Value (non-Federal): $629,500
Public Benefit: Consolidate land ownership, grazing and wildlife values
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Larry M. Bull, Jr.
Location (State and county): Idaho: Bannock
Area (Federal): 160 acres
Area (non-Federal): 160 acres
Value (Federal): $16,000
Value (non-Federal): $16,000
Public Benefit: Land consolidation, wildlife habitat, improved management
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: John and Eva Chatburn
Location (State and county): Idaho: Cassia
Area (Federal): 120 acres
Area (non-Federal): 120 acres
Value (Federal): $21,000
Value (non-Federal): $21,000
Public Benefit: Land consolidation and improved management
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: J. Blaine and Viola Wight
Location (State and county): Idaho: Oneida, Cassia
Area (Federal): 360 acres
Area (non-Federal): 360 acres
Value (Federal): $99,000
Value (non-Federal): $99,000
Public Benefit: Consolidate ownership and enhanced management
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Gerald Tews
Location (State and county): Idaho: Owyhee, Twin Falls
Area (Federal): 2,624 acres
Area (non-Federal): 272 acres
Value (Federal): $78,700
Value (non-Federal): $76,700
Public Benefit: Access to and high value recreation land
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Keith Meyers
Location (State and county): Idaho: Madison, Jefferson
Area (Federal): 40 acres
Area (non-Federal): 40 acres
Value (Federal): $4,000
Value (non-Federal): $4,000
Public Benefit: Acquire critical elk habitat
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Kenneth Campbell
Location (State and county): Idaho: Oneida
Area (Federal): 230 acres
Area (non-Federal): 320.
Value (Federal): $16,000
Value (non-Federal): $16,000
Public Benefit: Livestock grazing, wildlife and public access values
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Faulker Land
Location (State and county): Idaho:
Area (Federal): 320 acres
Area (non-Federal): 320 acres
Value (Federal): $18,000
Value (non-Federal): $18,000
Public Benefit:
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Dyle Robertson
Location (State and county): Idaho: Jefferson
Area (Federal): 80 acres
Area (non-Federal): 80 acres
Value (Federal): $8,000
Value (non-Federal): $8,000
Public Benefit: Resolve trespass and acquire critical elk winter range
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Bryant Ranches
Location (State and county): Idaho: Lincoln and Camas
Area (Federal): 2,100 acres
Area (non-Federal): 640 acres
Value (Federal): $42,000
Value (non-Federal): $38,400
Public Benefit: Land consolidation, wildlife and grazing values
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Salmon River Properties
Location (State and county): Idaho: Lemhi
Area (Federal): 40 acres
Area (non-Federal): 50 acres
Value (Federal): $3,000
Value (non-Federal): $2,500
Public Benefit: Key riparian and wildlife habitat
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Idaho Forest Industries Inc
Location (State and county): Idaho; Koo Kenai, Shoshone
Area (Federal): 320
Area (non-Federal): 1276
Value (Federal): $400,000
Value (non-Federal): $400,000
Public Benefit: Timber, Watershed, Access
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Le Moyne
Location (State and county): Idaho; Twin Falls, Cassia, Blaine
Area (Federal): 4641
Area (non-Federal): 7248
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Riparian, Recreation, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Wagoner
Location (State and county): Idaho; Clark
Area (Federal): 120
Area (non-Federal): 123
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Riparian
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Idaho Power Co.
Location (State and county): Idaho; Custer, Lincoln
Area (Federal): 600
Area (non-Federal): 600
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Critical Wildlife Habitat
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Eastfork/Sawmill
Location (State and county): Idaho; Oneida, Power
Area (Federal): 6,400
Area (non-Federal): 7,500
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Recreation, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: TrueBlood
Location (State and county): Idaho; Elmore
Area (Federal): 20
Area (non-Federal): 120
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Wetlands, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Wendell I, State
Location (State and county): Idaho: Statewide
Area (Federal): 14,000 acres
Area (non-Federal): 17,000 acres
Value (Federal): $700,000
Value (non-Federal): $850,000
Public Benefit: Consolidate public land and fulfill state needs
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Hoff Lumber
Location (State and county): Idaho, Boise
Area (Federal): 40
Area (non-Federal): 40
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: River Access, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Highland
Location (State and county): Idaho; Ada
Area (Federal): 160
Area (non-Federal): 160
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Wildlife, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Smith
Location (State and county): Idaho, Oneida
Area (Federal): 420
Area (non-Federal): 420
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Wildlife, livestock water
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Bedke
Location (State and county): Idaho; Cassia
Area (Federal): 320
Area (non-Federal): 320
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Riparian, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Rio Grande Partnership
Location (State and county): New Mexico, Taos and Santa Fe counties
Area (Federal): 196 acres
Area (non-Federal): 3,100 acres
Value (Federal): $500,000
Value (non-Federal): $500,000
Public Benefit: Access, wildlife, buffer to the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River.
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: The Nature Conservancy (Berino)
Location (State and county): New Mexico, Dona Ana county
Area (Federal): 100 acres
Area (non-Federal): None, pooling exchange
Value (Federal): $200,000
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Development lands, will acquire lands with important natural resource values.
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: New Mexico State University (A Mtn)
Location (State and county): New Mexico; Dona Ana county
Area (Federal): 1,553 acres
Area (non-Federal): 1,300 acres
Value (Federal): $500,000
Value (non-Federal): $500,000
Public Benefit: High recreation and scenic values in the Organ Mountains.
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Western Land Realty (Rio Bonito)
Location (State and county): New Mexico; Valencia, Lincoln, and Dona Ana counties
Area (Federal): 5,000 acres
Area (non-Federal): 2,500 acres
Value (Federal): $5,000,000
Value (non-Federal): $5,000,000
Public Benefit: Riparian, permanent live stream, recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: The Nature Conservancy
Location (State and county): New Mexico; Valencia, Eddy, Taos and Dona Ana Counties
Area (Federal): 2,500 acres
Area (non-Federal): 17,500 acres
Value (Federal): $2,000,000
Value (non-Federal): $2,000,000
Public Benefit: Riparian, Wildlife, buffer area to the Rio Grande Wild & Scenic River
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Mayfield (A Mountain)
Location (State and county): New Mexico; Dona Ana County
Area (Federal): 640 acres
Area (non-Federal): 80 acres
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: The exchange is authorized and mandated by Public Law 100-559.
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Harder Farms Inc.
Location (State and county): Washington; Franklin
Area (Federal): 1,427.53
Area (non-Federal): 777.20
Value (Federal): $74,000
Value (non-Federal): $74,000
Public Benefit: Riparian, Wildlife, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Glacier Park Company
Location (State and county): Washington; Franklin, Grant
Area (Federal): 2,230.53
Area (non-Federal): 8,907.72
Value (Federal): $891,000
Value (non-Federal): $891,000
Public Benefit: Range, Recreation, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Almeyde Timber Resources, Inc.
Location (State and county): Oregon; Lane
Area (Federal): 40
Area (non-Federal): 358
Value (Federal): $678,000
Value (non-Federal): $595,000
Public Benefit: Timber
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Rosboro Lumber Company
Location (State and county): Oregon; Lane
Area (Federal): 40
Area (non-Federal): 80.37
Value (Federal): $123,000
Value (non-Federal): $112,000
Public Benefit: River frontage, Recreation
Completion date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Nevin Thompson
Location (State and county): Oregon; Harney
Area (Federal): 4,077
Area (non-Federal): 640
Value (Federal): $90,000
Value (non-Federal): $90,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Mary Arrieu Cooper
Location (State and county): Oregon; Malheur
Area (Federal): 3,720
Area (non-Federal): 3,361
Value (Federal): $167,000
Value (non-Federal): $162,000
Public Benefit: Consolidation for ecosystem management
Completion date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Harry Smith
Location (State and county): Oregon; Malheur
Area (Federal): 80
Area (non-Federal): 80
Value (Federal): $4,160
Value (non-Federal): $4,260
Public Benefit: Consolidation for ecosystem management
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Lynch Brothers
Location (State and county): Oregon; Lake, Harney
Area (Federal): 4,351
Area (non-Federal): 3,536
Value (Federal): $180,000
Value (non-Federal): $180,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife, Recreation, Range
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Boise Cascade Corp.
Location (State and county): Oregon; Polk, Lincoln, Tilamook, Yamhill, Douglas
Area (Federal): 740
Area (non-Federal): 1,805
Value (Federal): $2,000,000
Value (non-Federal): $2,000,000
Public Benefit: Timber
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: William Smith Properties, Inc.
Location (State and county): Oregon; Wheeler
Area (Federal): 1,380
Area (non-Federal): 14,000
Value (Federal): $700,000
Value (non-Federal): $700,000
Public Benefit: Riparian, Recreation, Range
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Oregon, Division of State Lands
Location (State and county): Oregon; Lake
Area (Federal): 1,610
Area (non-Federal): 1,253
Value (Federal): $60,000
Value (non-Federal): $60,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife, Recreation, Range
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Gary Defendbaugh
Location (State and county): Oregon; Harney
Area (Federal): 1,240
Area (non-Federal): 320
Value (Federal): $32,000
Value (non-Federal): $32,000
Public Benefit: Riparian
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: John Peterson
Location (State and county): Oregon: Harney
Area (Federal): 2,430
Area (non-Federal): 1,280
Value (Federal): $182,250
Value (non-Federal): $160,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: OT Farms
Location (State and county): Oregon; Malheur
Area (Federal): 1,353
Area (non-Federal): 843
Value (Federal): $72,000
Value (non-Federal): $51,200
Public Benefit:Recreation, T&E spp.
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Jacobs Ranches
Location (State and county): Oregon; Baker
Area (Federal): 756
Area (non-Federal): 700
Value (Federal): $37,800
Value (non-Federal): $35,000
Public Benefit: Riparian, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Ralph Byrne
Location (State and county): Oregon; Baker
Area (Federal): 393
Area (non-Federal): 435
Value (Federal): $25,000
Value (non-Federal): $22,000
Public Benefit: Riparian, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Cavenham Forest Industries Inc.
Location (State and county): Oregon; Clackamas
Area (Federal): 958
Area (non-Federal): 6,192
Value (Federal): $6,100,000
Value (non-Federal): $6,100,000
Public Benefit: Multiple Uses
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Harney County
Location (State and county): Oregon; Harney
Area (Federal): 240
Area (non-Federal): 240
Value (Federal): $12,000
Value (non-Federal): $15,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Star Mountain Ranch
Location (State and county): Oregon; Malheur
Area (Federal): 1,333
Area (non-Federal): 1,320
Value (Federal): $67,000
Value (non-Federal): $66,000
Public Benefit: Resolve potential problem
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Richard Eiguren
Location (State and county): Oregon; Malheur
Area (Federal): 1,405
Area (non-Federal): 1,440
Value (Federal): $68,000
Value (non-Federal): $72,000
Public Benefit: Range, consolidation for ecosystem management
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Cow Lakes Grazing Association
Location (State and county): Oregon; Malheur
Area (Federal): 160
Area (non-Federal): 320
Value (Federal): $80,000
Value (non-Federal): $80,000
Public Benefit: Wetlands, wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Oregon Canyon Ranch
Location (State and county): Oregon; Malheur
Area (Federal): 1,963
Area (non-Federal): 1,720
Value (Federal): $85,500
Value (non-Federal): $83,000
Public Benefit: Riparian, WSA inholding
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Wilkinson Ranches
Location (State and county): Oregon; Malheur
Area (Federal): 2,240
Area (non-Federal): 1,828.68
Value (Federal): $101,000
Value (non-Federal): $120,000
Public Benefit: Riparian, WSA inholding
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Francis Connolly-TPL
Location (State and county): Oregon; Wasco
Area (Federal): 700
Area (non-Federal): 2,800
Value (Federal): $300,000
Value (non-Federal): $300,000
Public Benefit: River frontage and access
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Bill Smith (Cherry Creek)
Location (State and county): Oregon; Wheeler
Area (Federal): 10,000
Area (non-Federal): 30,000
Value (Federal): $1,650,000
Value (non-Federal): $1,650,000
Public Benefit: Riparian, Access, River frontage, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Larry Brown
Location (State and county): Oregon; Josephine and Curry
Area (Federal): 495
Area (non-Federal): 375
Value (Federal): To Be Determined
Value (non-Federal): To Be Determined
Public Benefit: Wildlife, Riparian, Timber
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Wild River Partners
Location (State and county): Oregon; Jackson
Area (Federal): 120
Area (non-Federal): 320
Value (Federal): $200,000
Value (non-Federal): $150,000
Public Benefit: Timber
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Oregon International Port of Coos Bay
Location (State and county): Oregon; Coos Bay
Area (Federal): 50
Area (non-Federal): 120
Value (Federal): $250,000
Value (non-Federal): $250,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: W.T. Williams
Location (State and county): Idaho; Twin Falls
Area (Federal): 800
Area (non-Federal): 800
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Riparian, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Kendall
Location (State and county): Idaho; Power
Area (Federal): 40
Area (non-Federal): 40
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Recreation, Wildlife, Riparian
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Wrigley
Location (State and county): Idaho; Cassia
Area (Federal): 320
Area (non-Federal): 320
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Rudeen
Location (State and county): Idaho; Power
Area (Federal): 880
Area (non-Federal): 880
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: T&E specie Habitat
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Eagen/Burmister
Location (State and county): Idaho; Bannock
Area (Federal): 80
Area (non-Federal): 80
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Recreation, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: J. Pancheri/Dumbky
Location (State and county): Idaho; Butte
Area (Federal): 980
Area (non-Federal): 1,020
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Riparian, Wildlife, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Darrell Gardner
Location (State and county): Idaho; Bonneville
Area (Federal): 40
Area (non-Federal): 40
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Fishery, Riparian, wildlife, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Tex Couaer
Location (State and county): Idaho; Lemhi
Area (Federal): 1,160
Area (non-Federal):1,160
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Fishery, Riparian, T&E specie habitat, cultural, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Falkner Livestock Co.
Location (State and county): Idaho; Camas, Gooding
Area (Federal): 680
Area (non-Federal): 680
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Wildlife, Riparian
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Bynant Ranches
Location (State and county): Idaho; Camas, Lincoln
Area (Federal): 640
Area (non-Federal): 1,100
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Wildlife, Recreation, Riparian
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: FXEX Inc.
Location (State and county): Idaho
Area (Federal): 600
Area (non-Federal): 285
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Recreation, Access, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91

Montana Land Exchanges

Name of non-Federal party: Tom & Kathy Stieg
Location (State and county): Montana, Carter
Area (Federal): 559.83
Area (non-Federal): 560
Value (Federal): $16,800
Value (non-Federal): $16,800
Public Benefit: Access, Range
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Champion International
Location (State and county): Montana; Powell, Missoula, Lincoln, Granite, & Lewis and Clark
Area (Federal): 1,562.79
Area (non-Federal): 1,800.17
Value (Federal): $1,005,000
Value (non-Federal): $1,005,000
Public Benefit: Recreation, Riparian
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Gourley, et al
Location (State and county): Montana;
Area (Federal): 8,277
Area (non-Federal): 1,880
Value (Federal): $414,400
Value (non-Federal): $414,400
Public Benefit: Access, Recreation, wildlife
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: The Nature Conservancy
Location (State and county): Montana
Area (Federal): 1,253.81
Area (non-Federal): 470
Value (Federal): $81,820
Value (non-Federal): $82,250
Public Benefit: Recreation, Access, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: McCullough Ranch
Location (State and county): Montana; Beverhead & Madison
Area (Federal): 140
Area (non-Federal): 125.635
Value (Federal): $11,900
Value (non-Federal): $11,900
Public Benefit: Access Recreation
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Phillips County
Location (State and county): Montana, Phillips
Area (Federal): 190
Area (non-Federal): 200.17
Value (Federal): $6,100
Value (non-Federal): $6,100
Public Benefit: Riparian
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: State of Montana
Location (State and county): Motana; Carbon, Wheatland, Golden Valley, Musselshell, & Stillwater
Area (Federal): 754.34
Area (non-Federal): 1,840
Value (Federal): $47,650
Value (non-Federal): $52,800
Public Benefit: Pryor Mtn. Wildhorse Range
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Yates
Location (State and county): Montana; Stillwater
Area (Federal): 120
Area (non-Federal): 120
Value (Federal): $16,800
Value (non-Federal): $15,600
Public Benefit: Recreation, Access
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Foulger
Location (State and county): Montana; Custer, Prairie
Area (Federal): 935
Area (non-Federal): 1003
Value (Federal): $25,672
Value (non-Federal): $25,875
Public Benefit: Access, Range
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Nelson
Location (State and county): South Dakota; Butte
Area (Federal): 200
Area (non-Federal): 200
Value (Federal): $8,000
Value (non-Federal): $8,000
Public Benefit: Recreation, Access
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: French
Location (State and county): Montana; Phillips
Area (Federal): 3,153
Area (non-Federal): 3,000
Value (Federal): $92,800
Value (non-Federal): $92,800
Public Benefit: Wetlands, Access, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Anderson
Location (State and county): Montana; Valley
Area (Federal): 151
Area (non-Federal): 160 Value (Federal):
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: TBD
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: State of Montana
Location (State and county): Montana; Beaverhead
Area (Federal): 4,000
Area (non-Federal): 4,000
Value (Federal): $360,000
Value (non-Federal): $360,000
Public Benefit:Wilderness, Wildlife, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Cominco
Location (State and county): Montana; Powell
Area (Federal): 559
Area (non-Federal): 440
Value (Federal): $375,000
Value (non-Federal): $375,000
Public Benefit: Timber, Wildlife, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Conley
Location (State and county): Montana; Bighorn
Area (Federal): 1,878.12
Area (non-Federal): 1,800
Value (Federal): $59,000
Value (non-Federal): $59,400
Public Benefit: Recreation Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Homestake
Location (State and county): South Dakota; Lawrence
Area (Federal): 260.21
Area (non-Federal): 259.24
Value (Federal): $215,305
Value (non-Federal): $207,740
Public Benefit: Recreation, Access
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Jorgenson
Location (State and county): North Dakota; Dunn, McKenzie
Area (Federal): 224.15
Area (non-Federal): 155.90
Value (Federal): $9,500
Value (non-Federal): $9,500
Public Benefit: Riparian, recreation
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Youngs Point
Location (State and county): Montana; Stillwater, Yellowstone
Area (Federal): 1,400
Area (non-Federal): 107
Value (Federal): $57,600
Value (non-Federal): $5,000
Public Benefit: River Access, Cultural
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: S - H Ranch
Location (State and county): Montana; Custer
Area (Federal): 15,000
Area (non-Federal): 15,000
Value (Federal): $450,000
Value (non-Federal): $450,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife, Recreation
Anticipated Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Homestake 2
Location (State and county): South Dakota; Meade
Area (Federal): 5,200
Area (non-Federal): 5,200
Value (Federal): $500,000
Value (non-Federal): $500,000
Public Benefit: River Frontage, Recreation, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Taber
Location (State and county): North Dakota; Dunn
Area (Federal): 350
Area (non-Federal): 250
Value (Federal): $15,000
Value (non-Federal): $15,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Page
Location (State and county): Montana; Valley
Area (Federal): 80
Area (non-Federal): 80
Value (Federal): $2,500
Value (non-Federal): $2,500
Public Benefit: Access, Recreation, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Davenport
Location (State and county): Montana; Valley
Area (Federal): 840
Area (non-Federal): 840
Value (Federal): $30,000
Value (non-Federal): $30,000
Public Benefit: Access, Riparian
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Kendall Ventures
Location (State and county): Montana, Fergus
Area (Federal): 25
Area (non-Federal): 25
Value (Federal): $6,000
Value (non-Federal): $6,000
Public Benefit: Recreation, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: IX Ranch
Location (State and county): Montana; Chouteau
Area (Federal): 120
Area (non-Federal): 240
Value (Federal): $6,600
Value (non-Federal): $9,600
Public Benefit: River Frountage, Recreation, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Broken O
Location (State and county): Montana; Lewis
Area (Federal): 600
Area (non-Federal): 150
Value (Federal): $37,500
Value (non-Federal): $37,500
Public Benefit: Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Willmore
Location (State and county): Montana; Fergus
Area (Federal): 640
Area (non-Federal): 640
Value (Federal): $30,000
Value (non-Federal): $30,000
Public Benefit: Access, Recreation, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Flex
Location (State and county): Montana; Statewide
Area (Federal): 500
Area (non-Federal): 622
Value (Federal): $200,000
Value (non-Federal): $200,000
Public Benefit: Timber, Wildlife, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Donovan
Location (State and county): Montana; Beaverhead
Area (Federal): 2,500
Area (non-Federal): 2,500
Value (Federal): $350,000
Value (non-Federal): $350,000
Public Benefit: Access, Wildlife, Recreation, Cultural
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Martinell
Location (State and county): Montana; Beaverhead
Area (Federal): 280
Area (non-Federal): 280
Value (Federal): $25,000
Value (non-Federal): $25,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife, Range, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Cherry Creek Ranch
Location (State and county): Montana; Beaverhead
Area (Federal): 680
Area (non-Federal): 41.62
Value (Federal): $50,300
Value (non-Federal): $50,300
Public Benefit: River Access, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Montana Highway Dept
Location (State and county): Montana; Madison
Area (Federal): 80
Area (non-Federal): 12
Value (Federal): $36,000
Value (non-Federal): $36,000
Public Benefit: River Access, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

NEVADA LAND EXCHANGES

Name of non-Federal party: Lands of Sierra Inc
Location (State and county): Nevada; Elko
Area (Federal): 4,841.87
Area (non-Federal): 3,383.55
Value (Federal): $283,000
Value (non-Federal): $283,000
Public Benefit: Riparian, Recreation, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Tracy Company
Location (State and county): Nevada; Washoe
Area (Federal): 600
Area (non-Federal): 2,762.4
Value (Federal): $360,000
Value (non-Federal): $360,000
Public Benefit: Access, Recreation, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Van Norman
Location (State and county): Nevada; Elko
Area (Federal): 118
Area (non-Federal): 280
Value (Federal): $14,000
Value (non-Federal): $14,500
Public Benefit: Riparian and Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Newmont Mines
Location (State and county): Nevada; Eiko
Area (Federal): 240
Area (non-Federal): 240
Value (Federal): $18,000
Value (non-Federal): $18,000
Public Benefit: Watershed and Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Olympic Management, Inc.
Location (State and county): Nevada; Elko
Area (Federal): 2,300
Area (non-Federal): 60,000
Value (Federal): $5,500,000
Value (non-Federal): $5,500,000
Public Benefit: Riparian and Lahonton Cutthroat Trout (T&E),Habitat
Completion: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Bruno Selmi
Location (State and county): Nevada; Washoe
Area (Federal): 77.63
Area (non-Federal): 76.27
Value (Federal): $3,900
Value (non-Federal): $3,850
Public Benefit: Wildlife and Watershed protection
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: John Arden
Location (State and county): Nevada; Washoe
Area (Federal): 160
Area (non-Federal): 824
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Wildlife and Recreation
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Donald Lonie
Location (State and county): Nevada; Washoe and Clark
Area (Federal): 60
Area (non-Federal): 800
Value (Federal): $2,130,000
Value (non-Federal): $2,000,000
Public Benefit: Toiyabe National Forest blocking
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: White Pine Lumber Co
Location (State and county): Nevada; Washoe
Area (Federal): 5,789 (minerals only)
Area (non-Federal): 4,918 (minerals only)
Value (Federal): Nominal
Value (non-Federal): Nominal
Public Benefit: Unites estates within the High Rock Canyon ACEC
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: City of Elko
Location (State and county): Nevada; Elko
Area (Federal): 10.7
Area (non-Federal): TBD
Value (Federal): $214,000
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Complement the existing Elko District Office Site
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Lands of Sierra, Inc.
Location (State and county): Nevada; Elko
Area (Federal): 13,000
Area (non-Federal): 13,000
Value (Federal): $910,000
Value (non-Federal): $1,040,000
Public Benefit: Acquisition for a major energy park, Recreation, Riparian
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Ken Jones
Location (State and county): Nevada; Elko
Area (Federal): 3,000
Area (non-Federal): 1,280
Value (Federal): $150,000
Value (non-Federal): $128,000
Public Benefit: Humboldt National Forest blocking
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Julian Marcuerquiaga
Location (State and county): Nevada; Humboldt
Area (Federal): 900
Area (non-Federal): 900
Value (Federal): $54,000
Value (non-Federal): $54,000
Public Benefit: Access and Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Bently Nevada
Location (State and county): Nevada; Carson City and Douglas
Area (Federal): 489.9
Area (non-Federal): 570
Value (Federal): $300,000
Value (non-Federal): $256,000
Public Benefit: Historic railroad grade and river frontage
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Pitchford Ranch
Location (State and county): Nevada; Lyon
Area (Federal): 120
Area (non-Federal): 80
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: River frontage, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: George Eldridge
Location (State and county): Nevada; White Pine
Area (Federal): 1,500
Area (non-Federal): 520
Value (Federal): $191,000
Value (non-Federal): $52,000
Public Benefit: Wetlands for waterfowl habitat
Completion Date: FY 91

New Mexico Land Exchanges

Name of non-Federal party: Wallace
Location (State and county): New Mexico: Dona Ana and Rio Arriba
Area (Federal): 640 acres
Area (non-Federal): 7,266.96
Value (Federal): $605,600
Value (non-Federal): $605,600
Public Benefit: Wildlife, recreation, range and access
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Nature Conservancy (Cox Ranch)
Location (State and county): New Mexico: Dona Ana and Hidalgo
Area (Federal): 6,044.78
Area (non-Federal): 2,852 acres
Value (Federal): $3,813,000
Value (non-Federal): $3,525,000
Public Benefit: Organ mountains Recreation Lands Area inholdings
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: State Land Office
Location (State and county): New Mexico: Sandoval and San Juan
Area (Federal): 960 acres (480 minerals only)
Area (non-Federal): 1,282.36 acres
Value (Federal): $3,400,000
Value (non-Federal): $4,450,000
Public Benefit: De-na-zin Wilderness Area inholdings
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Jackson
Location (State and county): New Mexico: Don Ana and Hidalgo
Area (Federal): 175 acres
Area (non-Federal): 6,370 acres
Value (Federal): $394,000
Value (non-Federal): $394,000
Public Benefit: Bighorn Sheep habitat
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Nature Conservancy
Location (State and county): New Mexico: Hidalgo
Area (Federal): O (continuation of Cox Ranch)
Area (non-Federal): 1,315 acres
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): $72,300
Public Benefit: Desert bighorn habitat
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Donnell
Location (State and county): New Mexico: Santa Fe and Rio Arriba
Area (Federal): 10 acres
Area (non-Federal): 600 acres
Value (Federal): $100,000
Value (non-Federal): $100,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife habitat, range and recreation
Anticipated Completion: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: The Nature Conservancy (Black River A)
Location (State and county): New Mexico; Eddy County
Area (Federal): None, pooling exchange
Area (non-Federal): 488 acres
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): $204,800
Public Benefit: Riparian, T&E specie habitat
Completion Date: December, 89 - FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: The Nature Conservancy (Apache box)
Location (State and county): New Mexico; Grant County
Area (Federal): None, pooling exchange
Area (non-Federal): 800 acres
Value (Federal):) TBD
Value (non-Federal): $200,000
Public Benefit: Recreation, and T&E specie habitat
Anticipated Completion: Completed April 90.

Name of non-Federal party: The Nature Conservancy (Tierra Linda)
Location (State and county): New Mexico; Dona Ana County
Area (Federal): 77 acres
Area (non-Federal): None, pooling exchange
Value (Federal): $115,000
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Development land, in exchange for lands with natural resource values.
Completion Date: Completed January, 90 - FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: The Nature Conservancy (Black River B)
Location (State and county): New Mexico; Eddy County
Area (Federal): None pooling exchange
Area (non-Federal): 800
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): $240,200
Public Benefit: Riparian, T&E specie habitat
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: The Nature Conservancy (Menyhert/TNC)
Location (State and county): New Mexico; Dona Ana county
Area (Federal): 160 acres
Area (non-Federal): None, pooling exchange
Value (Federal): $440,000
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Development lands, will acquire lands with important natural resource values
Completion: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: The Nature Conservancy (NZ/TNC)
Location (State and county): New Mexico; Dona Ana County
Area (Federal): 40 acres
Area (non-Federal): none, pooling exchange
Value (Federal): $92,000
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Development lands, will acquire lands, with important natural resource values
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: The Nature conservancy (Alamogordo)
Location (State and county): New Mexico; Otero County
Area (Federal): 80 acres
Area (non-Federal): None, polling exchange
Value (Federal): $210,000
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Development lands, will acquire lands with important natural resource values.
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Robert Chaffee
Location (State and county): New Mexico; San Juan County
Area (Federal): 341 acres
Area (non-Federal): 440 acres
Value (Federal): $215,000
Value (non-Federal): $220,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife habitat.
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: The New Mexico and Arizona Land Company (NZ)(#4)
Location (State and county): New Mexico; Cibola and Catron Counties
Area (Federal): 15,946 acres
Area (non-Federal): 15,944 acres
Value (Federal): $144,000
Value (non-Federal): $145,000
Public Benefit: Mineral estate within the El Malpais National Conservation Area and the El Malpais National Monument.
Completion Date: Completed 4/90 - FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: The New Mexico and Arizona Land Company (NZ)(#5)
Location (State and county): New Mexico; Cibola and Dona Ana Counties
Area (Federal): 62,073 acres
Area (non-Federal): 280 acres
Value (Federal): $559,000
Value (non-Federal): $560,000
Public Benefit: Mineral estate the El Malpais National Conservation Area and the El Malpais national Monument.
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Louis Menyhert (Menyhert #2)
Location (State and county): New Mexico; Taos and Dona Ana counties
Area (Federal): 120 acres
Area (non-Federal): 3,104 acres
Value (Federal): $305,900
Value (non-Federal): $304,600
Public Benefit: Access, wildlife, buffer to the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River.
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Stowe
Location (State and county): New Mexico; Dona Ana County
Area (Federal): 100 acres
Area (non-Federal): 69 acres
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Organ Mountains Wilderness Study Area Inholdings.
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Shepherd and Associates (Boyd Ranch)
Location (State and county): New Mexico; Catron and Socorro Counties
Area (Federal): 4,200 acres
Area (non-Federal): 14,622 acres
Value (Federal): $750,000
Value (non-Federal): $750,000
Public Benefit: Recreation values.
Completion Date: FY 91

OREGON LAND EXCHANGES

Name of non-Federal party: Georgia Pacific
Location (State and county): Oregon; Lane
Area (Federal): 76.46
Area (non-Federal): 159.14
Value (Federal): $872,100
Value (non-Federal): $872,100
Public Benefit: Wildlife, Recreation, Timber
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Thomas Terbeck
Location (State and county): Oregon; Jackson
Area (Federal): 80
Area (non-Federal): 160
Value (Federal): $70,355
Value (non-Federal): $70,355
Public Benefit: Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Kelly, Martinez
Location (State and county): Washington; Douglas and Yakima
Area (Federal): 797.22
Area (non-Federal): 1,960
Value (Federal): $40,800
Value (non-Federal): $40,800
Public Benefit: Recreation, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: William Smith Properties
Location (State and county): Oregon; Wheeler
Area (Federal): 560
Area (non-Federal): 3,459.19
Value (Federal): $190,000
Value (non-Federal): $190,000
Public Benefit: Recreation, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: McGill
Location (State and county): Washington; Okanogan
Area (Federal): 171.96
Area (non-Federal): 59.68
Value (Federal): $43,000
Value (non-Federal): $43,000
Public Benefit: Acquire USFS Inholding
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Hammond
Location (State and county): Oregon; Narney
Area (Federal): 3.320
Area (non-Federal): 1,320
Value (Federal): $178,000
Value (non-Federal): $178,000
Public Benefit: Access, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Delmer and Jo McLean
Location (State and county): Oregon; Harney
Area (Federal): 7,309.94
Area (non-Federal): 2,320.78
Value (Federal): $292,000
Value (non-Federal): $292,000
Public Benefit: Riparian, Wildlife, Recreation
Completion, Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Klamath County
Location (State and county): Oregon; Klamath
Area (Federal): 70
Area (non-Federal): 160
Value (Federal): $18,600
Value (non-Federal): $18,600
Public Benefit: Range, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Weyerhauser
Location (State and county): Oregon; Klamath
Area (Federal): 857
Area (non-Federal): 2,045
Value (Federal): $390,000
Value (non-Federal): $409,000
Public Benefit: Timber, Wildlife, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Eagle Crest Properties, Inc.
Location (State and county): Oregon; Deschutes
Area (Federal): 613.18
Area (non-Federal): 4,258.18
Value (Federal): $230,000
Value (non-Federal): $230,000
Public Benefit: Wild and Scenic River, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Niedermeyer - Martin Co.
Location (State and county): Oregon; Clackamas, Yamhill
Area (Federal): 7.740Area (non-Federal): 229.10
Value (Federal): $271,000
Value (non-Federal): $264,000
Public Benefit: Timber
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: International Paper Company
Location (State and county): Oregon; Douglas
Area (Federal): 467.12
Area (non-Federal): 428.57
Value (Federal): $1,685,000
Value (non-Federal): $1,685,000
Public Benefit: Consolidation of lands for ecosystem management
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Washington Department of Natural Resources
Location (State and county): Washington; Statewide
Area (Federal): 3,000
Area (non-Federal): 3,000
Value (Federal): $800,000
Value (non-Federal): $800,000
Public Benefit: Riparian, Recreation, Wildlife, ACEC
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Arden Tree Farms
Location (State and county): Washington; Stevens
Area (Federal): 800
Area (non-Federal): 800
Value (Federal): $50,000
Value (non-Federal): $50,000
Public Benefit: Consolidation for ecosystem management
Completion Dste: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Vaagen Brothers # 1
Location (State and county): Washington; Ferry, Stevens
Area (Federal): 600
Area (non-Federal): 3,000
Value (Federal): $30,000
Value (non-Federal): $30,000
Public Benefit: Riparian, Recreation, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Cornings/Billingsley
Location (State and county): Washington; Douglas
Area (Federal): 200
Area (non-Federal): 300
Value (Federal): $16,000
Value (non-Federal): $16,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Gary Maughan
Location (State and county): Washington; Grant, Kittitas
Area (Federal): 4,500
Area (non-Federal): 9,000
Value (Federal): $450,000
Value (non-Federal): 1,080,000
Public Benefit: Access, Recreation, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91

UTAH LAND EXCHANGES

Name of non-Federal party: Freed (Skull Valley)
Location (State and county): Utah; Tooele
Area (Federal): 10,861
Area (non-Federal): 9,664
Value (Federal): $760,000
Value (non-Federal): $760,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife, riparian, and wild horses
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Andrus
Location (State and county): Utah; Tooele
Area (Federal): 360
Area (non-Federal): 320
Value (Federal): $34,200
Value (non-Federal): $34,200
Public Benefit: Wildlife and range
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Trees
Location (State and county): Utah; Washington
Area (Federal): 160
Area (non-Federal): 185
Value (Federal): $44,000
Value (non-Federal): $44,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife, recreation
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Nature Conservancy
Location (State and county): Utah; Juab and Washington
Area (Federal): 147.5
Area (non-Federal): 3,210.2
Value (Federal): $413,000
Value (non-Federal): $413,000
Public Benefit: Riparian and WSA inholding
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Aptus
Location (State and county): Utah; Tooele
Area (Federal): 1,674
Area (non-Federal): 12,597
Value (Federal): $622,000
Value (non-Federal): $622,000
Public Benefit: T&E species habitat, Riparian, WSA inholdings
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Flinders
Location (State and county): Utah; Box Elder
Area (Federal): 1,164
Area (non-Federal): 1,647
Value (Federal): $70,000
Value (non-Federal): $66,000
Public Benefit: Recreation
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Montgomery
Location (State and county): Utah; Box Elder
Area (Federal): 320
Area (non-Federal): 320
Value (Federal): $19,200
Value (non-Federal): $19,200
Public Benefit: Consolidation for ease of management
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: State of Utah (Ruple Ranch)
Location (State and county): Utah; Uintah
Area (Federal): 200
Area (non-Federal): 736
Value (Federal): $50,000
Value (non-Federal): $50,000
Public Benefit: Management conflict in Dinosaur National Monument
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Barry Gale
Location (State and county): Utah; Uintah
Area (Federal): 5
Area (non-Federal): 10
Value (Federal): $2,000
Value (non-Federal): $4,000
Public Benefit: Eliminate agricultural trespass
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: State of Utah
Location (State and county): Utah; Washington
Area (Federal): 560
Area (non-Federal): TBD
Value (Federal): $1,000,000
Value (non-Federal): $1,000,000
Public Benefit: Ease of Management
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Lanny Thomas
Location (State and county): Utah; Grand
Area (Federal): 50
Area (non-Federal): 162
Value (Federal): $54,660
Value (non-Federal): $44,200
Public Benefit: Scenic River frontage along the Colorado River
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Carbon County
Location (State and county): Utah; Carbon
Area (Federal): 240
Area (non-Federal): 441.91
Value (Federal): $71,000
Value (non-Federal): $71,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife, Riparian, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: US Pollution Control Inc.
Location (State and county): Utah; Tooele
Area (Federal): 3,760
Area (non-Federal): 18,800
Value (Federal): $1,504,000
Value (non-Federal): $1,504,000
Public Benefit: T&E habitat, and Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Envirocare of Utah Inc.
Location (State and county): Utah; Tooele
Area (Federal): 640
Area (non-Federal): 3,200
Value (Federal): $256,000
Value (non-Federal): $256,000
Public Benefit: T&E habitat, and Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Darrell Johnson
Location (State and county): Utah; Tooele
Area (Federal): 700
Area (non-Federal): 700
Value (Federal): $70,000
Value (non-Federal): $70,000
Public Benefit: Wildlife habitat and Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Milton Haroman
Location (State and county): Utah; Tooele
Area (Federal): 480
Area (non-Federal): 480
Value (Federal): $40,800
Value (non-Federal): $40,800
Public Benefit: Water rights and riparian
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Blazzard Corp
Location (State and county): Utah; Tooele
Area (Federal): 160
Area (non-Federal): 160
Value (Federal): $13,600
Value (non-Federal): $13,600
Public Benefit: Cultural
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Barrick Mines
Location (State and county): Utah; Tooele
Area (Federal): 105
Area (non-Federal): 70
Value (Federal): $10,500
Value (non-Federal): $10,500
Public Benefit: Water rights, Riparian
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Snowville
Location (State and county): Utah; Box Elder
Area (Federal): 8,000
Area (non-Federal): 8,990
Value (Federal): $500,000
Value (non-Federal): $500,000
Public Benefit: Ease of management
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Cummings
Location (State and county): Utah; Tooele
Area (Federal): 320
Area (non-Federal): 320
Value (Federal): $40,000
Value (non-Federal): $40,000
Public Benefit: Access and Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Relief Mines
Location (State and county): Utah; Utah
Area (Federal): 400
Area (non-Federal): 400
Value (Federal): $60,000
Value (non-Federal): $60,000
Public Benefit: Access and Riparian
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: State of Utah (UaUb)
Location (State and county): Utah; Uintah
Area (Federal): 10,240
Area (non-Federal): TBD
Value (Federal): TBD
Value (non-Federal): TBD
Public Benefit: Wildlife, Riparian, and Recreation
Completion Date: FY 91

WYOMING LAND EXCHANGES

Name of non-Federal party: Frank Mau
Location (State and county): Wyoming; Lincoln and Sweetwater
Area (Federal): 401.9
Area (non-Federal): 1,666
Value (Federal): $322,000
Value (non-Federal): $322,000
Public Benefit: Historical trails
Completion Date: FY 89

Name of non-Federal party: Nature Conservancy
Location (State and county): Wyoming; Crook, Fremont, Sublette
Area (Federal): 2,400
Area (non-Federal): 2,861
Value (Federal): $210,000
Value (non-Federal): $210,000
Public Benefit: Bighorn Sheep
Completion Date: FY 90 and FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Sloan Kettering Institute
Location (State and county): Wyoming; Teton and Sheridan
Area (Federal): 2,560
Area (non-Federal): 1,106
Value (Federal): $5,600,000
Value (non-Federal): $5,600,000
Public Benefit: Scenic easement within Teton National Park
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: State of Wyoming
Location (State and county): Wyoming; Crook, Weston, Johnson
Area (Federal): 901
Area (non-Federal): 880
Value (Federal): $101,000
Value (non-Federal): $101,000
Public Benefit: Cultural, Recreation, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Glen Claybaugh
Location (State and county): Wyoming; Campbell
Area (Federal): 2,100
Area (non-Federal): 1,100
Value (Federal): $70,000
Value (non-Federal): 54,300
Public Benefit: Access
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Woods Trust
Location (State and county): Wyoming; Sheridan
Area (Federal): 40
Area (non-Federal): 40
Value (Federal): To Be Determined
Value (non-Federal): To Be Determined
Public Benefit: Trespass resolution
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Doyle Childs
Location (State and county): Wyoming; Sublette
Area (Federal): 320
Area (non-Federal): 640
Value (Federal): To be Determined
Value (non-Federal): To be Determined
Public Benefit: Access, Recreation
Completion Date: FY 90

Name of non-Federal party: Webster Ranch
Location (State and county): Wyoming; Big Horn, Park
Area (Federal): 1,600
Area (non-Federal): 1,500
Value (Federal): $160,000
Value (non-Federal): $129,000
Public Benefit: Water and Wildhorse management
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: State of Wyoming
Location (State and county): Wyoming; Natrona
Area (Federal): To Be Determined
Area (non-Federal): 2,000 - 3,000
Value (Federal): To Be Determined
Value (non-Federal): To Be Determined
Public Benefit: Expand Recreation Area, Bald Eagle Habitat
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Conservation Fund
Location (State and county): Wyoming; Johnson, Natrona
Area (Federal): 1,961 (federal coal)
Area (non-Federal): 80,000 (surface)
Value (Federal): To Be Determined
Value (non-Federal): To Be Determined
Public Benefit: Access, Recreation, Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91 and FY 92

Name of non-Federal party: Herb Lorenz
Location (State and county): Wyoming; Albany, Laramie
Area (Federal): 2,400
Area (non-Federal): 1,961
Value (Federal): $84,000
Value (non-Federal): $84,000
Public Benefit: Access, recreation, and Wildlife
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Joe Miller Livestock Company
Location (State and county): Wyoming; Albany
Area (Federal): ± 10,000
Area (non-Federal): ± 10,000
Value (Federal): $250,000
Value (non-Federal): $250,000
Public Benefit: Recreation, Grazing
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Maurice Bush
Location (State and county): Wyoming; Washakie
Area (Federal): 500
Area (non-Federal): 800
Value (Federal): $60,000
Value (non-Federal): $80,000
Public Benefit: Riparian
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Dan Brown
Location (State and county): Wyoming; Big Horn
Area (Federal): 200
Area (non-Federal): 120
Value (Federal): To be Determined
Value (non-Federal): To Be Determined
Public Benefit: Riparian
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: The King's Ranch
Location (State and county): Wyoming; Park
Area (Federal): 65
Area (non-Federal): 65
Value (Federal): To Be Determined
Value (non-Federal): To Be Determined
Public Benefit: Resolve Trespass
Completion Date: FY 91

Name of non-Federal party: Jones Brothers
Location (State and county): Wyoming; Big Horn
Area (Federal): 640
Area (non-Federal): 638
Value (Federal): To Be Determined
Value (non-Federal): To Be Determined
Public Benefit: Riparian
Completion Date: FY 91

76. Question: Please update the major exchanges involving other agencies contained in last year's hearing, identifying data that is changed from last year.

Answer: The BLM has been involved in the following major land exchanges involving other agencies or departments:

Arizona: The Santa Rita land transfer involving the BLM, Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, State of Arizona, and University of Arizona is proceeding. However, BLM does not have sufficient appropriate lands to fully compensate the State for lands to be transferred to the Federal Government. A technical amendment to the Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-696) is needed to alleviate this problem. The BLM Arizona State Office is working with the Arizona Congressional delegation on this matter.

The appraisal for condemned lands have been reviewed and approved subject to certain restrictions. The appraisals on the indemnity in-lieu lands for the Central Arizona Project have not been reviewed. The environmental assessment and land report on the exchange have been written and a record of decision will be signed in the near future.

Wyoming: On May 11, 1990, the Bureau issued a patent to the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research for 2,560 acres of Federal coal lands north of Sheridan, Wyoming. Under the terms of the agreement, a 1,106-acre conservation easement on the JY Ranch within the Grand Teton National Park was given to the Department in exchange for the Federal coal. Acquisition of the easement will protect the ecological values and open space within the Grand Teton National Park.

New Mexico: BLM has completed exchanges within the El Malpais National Monument in New Mexico that have also benefit the National Park Service. In 1990, BLM will complete one exchange with the New Mexico and Arizona Land Company for 15,946 acres of Mineral estate within the El Malpais National Monument and the BLM administered National Conservation Area (NCA). BLM estimates that 50% of the mineral estate is within the National Monument. Another exchange to be completed in 1990 will provide an additional 62,000 acres of mineral estate to the Federal Government with 95% of the mineral estate within the NCA and the remainder within the National Monument.

Other: BLM has identified five additional minor exchanges that provide benefits to the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service or USDA Forest Service. These include:

National Park Service
- Ruple Ranch Exchange, 200 acres within Dinosaur National Monument, Utah.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

- South Park Exchange, Colorado. 1,100 acres with Colorado State Land Board.

U.S. Forest Service

- Sierra Pacific Exchange, California. 120 acres.
- Toiyabe National Forest Exchange, Nevada. 60 acres.
- Humboldt National Forest Exchange, Nevada. 3,000 acres.

77. Question: The budget proposes an additional $950,000 to increase land exchanges. What specific kinds of areas do you expect to acquire?

Answer: The increase will be used for processing land exchanges that directly support the Recreation 2000 and Fish and Wildlife 2000 initiative. High value recreational lands, riparian habitat, threatened and endangered species habitat, and wilderness study area inholdings are the specific types of lands that will be acquired through exchange for other BLM lands.

78. Question: Can the necessary withdrawal revocations take place without specific Congressional action? (p. 75)

Answer: The Secretary of the Interior has the authority to modify or revoke withdrawals on the Public Land pursuant to Section 204 (a) of FLPMA to allow subsequent transactions such as land exchanges.

79. Question: Explain what features of the new Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act will allow you to exchange more land. The budget says that implementation of the Act will increase the "demand, interest and diversity of exchanges in 1991". (p. 74) Why?

Answer: The features of the Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act that will allow us to speed up land exchanges are: 1) The Act provides for the exchange of lands at approximately equal value without a formal appraisal based upon a Statement of Value when the value of the Federal lands to be conveyed out of Federal ownership is less than $150,000; 2) the Act provides for a waiver of cash equalization payment where the amount to be waived is no more than 3 percent of the value being transferred out of Federal ownership or $15,000, whichever is less; and 3) the Act provides for the segregation of lands for a period of not to exceed 5 years.

The features that will increase the "demand, interest, and diversity of exchanges" are: 1) the Act provides for the resolution of disagreements over values of the lands involved in an exchange; 2) appraisal standards that reflect nationally recognized standards are mandated in the Act; 3) parties to an exchange may be compensated for costs they assume or other responsibilities or requirements, which ordinarily would be borne by the other party; and 4) the Act provides for the simultaneous transfer of titles, unless agreed otherwise. Exchange proponents should feel that they are on a more equal footing with the Federal Government now, and they also have options never before available to them.

80. Question: Can you identify the States targeted for increased exchange activity as you have the base activity?

Answer: The states targeted for increased exchange activity are California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, and Utah.

81. Question: Are there significantly more opportunities for exchange available than those for which you have budgeted?

Answer: The BLM budget request includes funding for that amount of land exchange work which can feasibly be accomplished in FY 1991. Additional exchange opportunities are continually being identified in land use plans and by outside parties. Funding levels to accomplish any additional exchange volume would be considered in future budget proposals.

82. Question: What is the status of a land exchange involving the proposed Thousand Springs Power Plant in Nevada? Is an environmental impact statement necessary for this transaction? What lands are proposed in exchange and what are the resource values associated with them?

Answer: The Thousand Springs Power Plant project in Nevada includes a land exchange as part of the overall project plan. The exchange would block up private lands within the project area and public lands outside the project area. BLM would be trading low value grazing lands within a checkerboard land ownership pattern for high value wildlife and recreational lands in another area of checkerboard land ownership. A draft environmental impact statement was completed and distributed for public review in January 1990 and the comment period ended on April 11, 1990. The BLM Elko District Office received numerous comments regarding the project. All this input and other sources of information are currently being reviewed to insure an accurate portrayal of the potential impacts of this large project.

Rights-of-way

83. Question: The budget indicates 2,575 right-of-way cases will be filed in 1991, but only 2,175 will be issued. (p. 73) Is the backlog growing in this area? If so, what is the effect on applicants? What is the total of expenditures and personnel in this activity in 1990 and 1991 including amounts from the service charges appropriation?

Answer: The backlog increased in FY 1990 at a rate of 63 percent over FY 1989. At the FY 1990 level of effort, the backlog is expected to increase at about the same rate.

BLM places sets priority on completing the most pressing cases. We have a productivity goal of attaining, 80 percent of the time, a processing time of 90 days for all minor category right-of-way applications. In FY 1989, 65 percent of these minor category applications were processed within the 90 day goal. When we are not able to process applications within this timeframe some applicants will wait longer for service, some will seek other remedies, some will seek to adjust BLM priorities, and, some conceivably, will proceed without authorization.

Estimate Rights-of-Way Program Costs

Activity	FY 1990		FY 1991	
	$000	FTE	$000	FTE
Land & Realty Mgmt.	6,537	197	6,958	197
Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeiture	1,575 est	19	1,575 est	19
Total	8,112	216	8,533	216

84. Question: Are you aware of corrosion problems on the Alaska oil pipeline? Are such problems your responsibility? What actions need to be taken to assure the integrity of the pipeline?

Answer: BLM is aware of the corrosion problem which occurs on all such metal pipelines. BLM is responsible for administering the terms and conditions of the agreement and grant of right-of-way for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline system on Federal lands and on certain state and native lands where administration of the pipeline right-of-way was reserved to the United States. It is also BLM's responsibility to ensure that the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company (the operating company for the owners/holders of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline) has in place a wide variety of programs designed to protect pipeline integrity and guard against harmful effects to the environment. Among those programs are an oil spill contingency plan, a corrosion monitoring plan, and quality assurance/quality control program.

BLM and the State of Alaska will continue oversight of compliance with the terms and conditions of the right-of-way grant as will the Department of Transportation's Office of Pipeline Safety.

BLM is participating in an extensive analysis of the current corrosion problems and actions being taken to correct, repair or replace affected parts of the Trans-Alaska pipeline system. Certain areas of the pipeline are scheduled for replacement in 1991, requiring preconstruction review to assess construction impacts, and develop mitigation and other terms and conditions for successful actions. Alyeska is expected to continue its inspections of the pipeline and undertake the necessay corrective or repair actions.

Withdrawals

85. Question: Please provide for the record a compiliation of proposed or pending military land withdrawals, their status, and what the issues are surrounding their issuance. Are any of the proposals likely to be processed by BLM, or by Congressional action in 1990 or 1991?

Answer: The following information addresses the multiple questions.

CALIFORNIA

1. China Lake Naval Weapons Center and Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range in southern California are primarily renewals of existing Department of the Navy withdrawals (renewal 1,318,400 acres; addition 8,320 acres). These withdrawals are currently pending action in Congress (S. 11, S. 452, H.R. 780, H.R. 2272, and H.R. 3460).

ISSUE: Availability of minerals after withdrawn: (1) closed or open to mineral leasing; and, (2) ability to open to 1872 mining law if determined suitable.

2. The Department of the Army has filed an application with Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the Fort Irwin National Training Center proposed 265,700-acre expansion in southern California. The BLM is the lead agency for the preparation of the environmental impact statement (EIS). The Draft EIS, which was initially scheduled for release in late 1989, has been delayed because additional studies are needed to adequately address the effects of the proposal on the desert tortoise which was listed as a threatened species by the Fish and Wildlife Service in March 1990. Endangered species consultation requirements must also be met. The Draft EIS is tentatively scheduled for late spring 1991. Congressional action would be required to establish this additional land withdrawal.

   ISSUES: This proposal affects lands in BLM wilderness study areas, major power transmission corridors to Los Angeles, mining operations, and recreational activities.

3. The 155,000-acre area known as the Parachute Test Area, Navy Area, and/or Bombing Range near El Centro, California, is on Bureau of Reclamation withdrawn lands which the Department of the Navy has leased from Reclamation since 1954. The Navy filed an application for its own withdrawal of 47,501 acres in September 1988. The Navy's initial proposal was for 318,000 acres. This proposal was reduced to the applied for acreage and the remainder retained under the jurisdiction of the BLM with a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the BLM and the Navy which controls the placement of ground structures which might penetrate the air space used by the Navy. Thus, the MOU retains multiple-use management of the lands while providing hazard-free airspace for the Navy's use. Congressional action would be required to establish this additional withdrawal.

   ISSUES: Land use issues resolved through amendment to the California Desert Plan. Implementation issues of enforcement are of primary concern.

COLORADO

4. The Fort Carson/Pinyon Canyon Maneuver Area application in Colorado by the Department of the Army is currently at the BLM Headquarters where draft legislation is being prepared. This withdrawal is for 5,600 acres of public domain "inholdings" within 371,630 acres of acquired land and 141,554 acres of public domain minerals under acquired surface acreage. Congressional action is required to establish this withdrawal.

   ISSUES: No major issues.

IDAHO

5. The expansion of the Saylor Creek Bombing Range in southwestern Idaho, as proposed by the Air Force, would add approximately 1,160,000 public land acres to the existing 102,000-acre withdrawal. The Air Force had been studying this expansion as a future proposal; however, the deployment of additional aircraft from George Air Force Base (AFB), California, to Mountain Home AFB pursuant to the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526) moved the timetable forward. The BLM has not received any application. All actions which are currently taking place are to further define the proposal and prepare an EIS in support of a congressional withdrawal. The BLM is a cooperating agency for the EIS. At this point, we do not know what the withdrawal location, shape, or size will be by the time it is submitted to Congress. There may be an opportunity to reduce the size of the withdrawal if there

are areas where the Air Force is concerned only with maintaining the integrity of the air space and has no need to control the land surface.

The EIS has been divided into two tiers:

a. Tier I addresses the impacts to Mountain Home AFB of the addition of the squadrons from George AFB and the need for adequate training facilities nearby. The Tier I Draft EIS MOUNTAIN HOME AIR FORCE BASE REALIGNEMENT AND EXPANDED RANGE CAPABILITY was filed on March 2, 1990. The final EIS is scheduled for June 1990.

b. Tier II addresses the impacts of the proposed expansion to Saylor Creek Bombing Range to meet the training needs identified in Tier I. The EIS preparation will begin in the spring of 1990 with the Final EIS scheduled for May 1992.

Congressional action would be required to establish this additional withdrawal.

ISSUES: Process was the initial issue; this has now been resolved by tiering the EIS and extending the EIS schedule. Other issues are the impact on local ranchers and on recreation. The BLM is studying two rivers in the area for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System and some wilderness study areas may be affected.

MONTANA

6. The Montana Army and Air Force National Guard are developing a proposal to use public lands north and southwest of Glasgow, Montana. This proposal is still evolving, and no application has been filed with BLM. The latest version of the proposal calls for a withdrawal of less than 5,000 acres for the artillery, bomb, and aerial gunnery impact area and a long-term lease for the remaining 713,316 acres. The National Guard feels that it is just another user of the multiple-use public lands and that a long-term lease is sufficient authorization. The proposal currently envisions use by Federal military and foreign military. The BLM is concerned that the proposed armored vehicle maneuvers may be more than just another multiple-use activity, but could affect the existing environment and disrupt grazing and other uses of the public lands. This proposal has a long way to go. Initial scoping was completed in December 1989 and the decision was made that an EIS would be required. No application has been filed. Congressional action may be required to establish this withdrawal.

ISSUES: Initial issue has been the military's handling of the proposal with the local populace. The proposal was initially for 6,000 acres, now expanded to a total of 981,366 acres. There may be 119 ranches impacted to the extent that they would no longer have an economically viable ranch unit. Recreation, especially hunting, would also be impacted. A wilderness study area may be affected.

NEVADA

7. The Nevada Army National Guard released a proposal in October 1989 for its 586,000-acre Reserve Component Training Center (a.k.a., Hawthorne Maneuver Area). The Army Corps of Engineers prepared a draft environmental analysis which concludes that an EIS is needed. The BLM has not yet had much involvement in this proposal, and no applications have been filed. The proposal is for a withdrawal or legislative conveyance of the lands to the State, either of which would require congressional action. At this point, we do not know how the proposal will evolve.

ISSUES: More land in Nevada for military use; impact on grazing, mining, and recreation.

8. The Land Bridge/B-18 Range 239,680-acre expansion proposal by the Department of the Navy near Fallon, Nevada, would require congressional action. The BLM has not yet seen a formal proposal and an application has not been filed.

   ISSUES: More land in Nevada for military use; impact on grazing, mining, and recreation.

9. The Fallon Master Land Withdrawal is a combination of a 75,000-acre expansion and a 106,000-acre renewal of existing Department of the Navy withdrawals near Fallon, Nevada. An application has been filed with BLM, and the preliminary Draft EIS is being reviewed within the Department of the Defense. Congressional action would be required to establish this withdrawal.

   ISSUES: More land in Nevada for military use; impact on grazing, mining, and recreation.

UTAH

10. The Department of the Army has approached BLM concerning a "Southern Triangle Expansion" to Dugway Proving Grounds covering 25,000 acres. There is no formal proposal at this time.

    Note: The Department of the Air Force's Electronic Combat Test Course (ECTC) in northwestern Utah, adjacent to the Dugway Proving Ground, has been cancelled by DOD due to budgetary constraints.

WASHINGTON

11. The Department of the Army has a long-standing proposal to expand the Yakima Firing Center in Washington. A draft supplemental EIS was published September 29, 1989. No application has been filed with BLM. The proposed 6,300-acre withdrawal would require congressional action.

    ISSUES: General opposition to any military expansion.

OTHER PENDING ACTIONS

UTAH

1. Bloomington (St. George) National Guard Armory. An application for this 80-acre withdrawal has been filed with the BLM by the Army Corps of Engineers. The BLM and the National Guard are looking at alternative sites as there may be compatibility problems with surrounding land uses, e.g., subdivisions.

2. Camp W.G. Williams (National Guard withdrawal). S. 393/H.R. 988 have been introduced to complete exchanges that will remove private inholdings and then withdraw all current nonwithdrawn lands (approximately 2,400 acres, of which 1,200 acres are BLM inholdings) within the existing exterior boundary.

NEW MEXICO

3. Melrose Air Force Range. Approximately 6,714 acres of State lands within the existing Melrose Air Force Range were acquired by exchange. A withdrawal to add these lands to the existing withdrawal is being processed by BLM. This withdrawal will require congressional action.

Congressional Action during 1990 or 1991:

1. China Lake/Chocolate Mountain - S.11, S.452, H.R.780, H.R.2272, H.R.3460.

2. Ft. Carson/Pinyon Canyon - the administration bill should be introduced late this session early in the 102nd Congress.

BLM Processing:

1. Application processing in 1990 and 1991 will continue on:

    a. Fort Irwin National Training Center, California
    b. El Centro Parachute Test Range, California
    c. Fallon Master Land Withdrawal, Nevada

2. Application processing may start in 1991 on:

    a. Saylor Creek Bombing Range, Idaho
    b. Land Bridge/B-18, Nevada
    c. Yakima Firing Center, Washington

3. Pre-application coordination on proposals will continue for:

    a. Montana Training Center, Montana
    b. Reserve Component Training Center, Nevada

4. We anticipate the Dugway Proving Ground Extension will not be pursued.

86. Question: The budget request to OMB was $27.1 million for lands, realty, and rights of way management. In priority sequence, please indicate in what areas you would add funds and for what purposes if Congress provided that level of funding.

Answer: The result to OMB included the following increase in priority order:

An increase of $2,200,000 would be used for the operation, maintenance and access to the basic public land records system for the Federal Government. This would improve services to the public and provide more accurate and timely maintenance of the land records while ALMRS is being developed and tested.

An additional $2,000,000 was requested for land use authorizations, sales, desert land entries, rights-of-way, trespass abatement, response to community expansion needs, and R&PP landfill site management, such as replacement, closure, and compliance maintenance of existing sites. Accomplishment of additional lands and realty actions would better serve public needs and reduce case backlogs.

The remaining $2,000,000 would be used for realty actions to support land exchanges, including State exchanges in Idaho, Montana, and Utah, and private exchanges in Arizona, California, Montana, New Mexico, and Oregon. The increase would allow an additional 200,000 acres of exchanges in support of recreation and wildlife initiatives and in response to State and local government and private sector demands.

Alaska Lands

87. Question: For the record, provide an update of proposed land exchanges in Alaska. (p.82)

Answer: Land exchanges are not a major component of the Alaska Lands program at this time. Land exchanges are proposed between between BLM and Native Corportions to make adjustments or corrections in conveyances. Only two minor exchanges between BLM and Native Corporations have been proposed in 1990 and 1991. These two minor exchanges involve less than 6 acres total. Only one major land exchange between the State of Alaska and BLM, involving approximately 5,000 acres of scattered Federal lands near Nagamut, Alaska, is in the preliminary stage of negotiation.

88. Question: Explain the significance of land tenure disputes in Alaska and how the Bureau's program addresses them. (p. 82)

Answer: Certain lands in Alaska have been selected for conveyance by more than one entity under several different land laws. The major land laws (the Alaska Statehood Act, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended, and the Native Allotment Act) account for most land tenure disputes. The Patent Plan Process is a 3-5 year program planning process to facilitate the survey and title transfer of lands to the Natives and State of Alaska. The patent plan calls for annual identification of future work in geographic areas so that we can concentrate on completing all inholdings land adjudication in an area before initiating cadastral survey. Such planning provides the most efficient and cost effective manner to resolve land tenure disputes.

89. Question: What is the long term effect of the budget reduction in 1991? When is it projected the workload will be completed under 1991 budget assumptions versus 1990 levels?

Answer: The effect of the proposed 1991 reduction will be to extend the life of the conveyance program because less acreage could be conveyed in future years. Additionally, the backlog of surveyed Native allotment parcels awaiting certificates will be increased by 100 parcels. Some casework, such as field examinations, case review and adjudicative review of selections within the Patent Plan geographic areas would be deferred to future years. The reduction will also cause the deferral of some discretionary, lower priority land use authorizations.

Renewable Resources Management

Forest Management

90. Question: Please explain why allowable sale quantities have decreased since last year. In what States has the adjustment occurred?

Answer: The commercial forest land (CFL) base is changing because of the availability of new information, land status changes resulting from in-lieu-selections, exchanges, etc., and management planning decisions.

The 9.8 million board foot (MMBF) reduction in Allowable Sale Quantities from the 1990 Budget Justification to the 1991 Budget Justification is the result of new resource management planning decisions. Land use plans are continually being completed or updated. The increasing demands and consideration for other resource uses and values in order to accomplish a wider variety of multiple-uses, affects the CFL acres available to produce commercial timber. Also, changes in land ownership patterns affect the CFL acres available.

Specific changes by state are as follows:

California	- 9.1 MMBF
Colorado	+ 1.9 MMBF
Idaho	+ 0.5 MMBF
Montana	- 3.0 MMBF
E. Oregon	- 0.1 MMBF
Total	- 9.8 MMBF

91. Question: The 1991 sale plan is for 60 million board feet. What is the proposed level by State?

Answer: The proposed timber sale offering level by state for 1991 is:

California	6.5 MMBF
Colorado	3.1 MMBF
Idaho	13.6 MMBF
Montana	10.3 MMBF
E. Oregon	16.2 MMBF
Wyoming	10.3 MMBF
Total	60.0 MMBF

92. Question: Is there potential for additional economic sales in 1991? If so, how much, where, and at what cost?

Answer: There are opportunities for additional economic sales which could be offered in addition to those included in the 1991 President's Budget. These are as follows:

E.Oregon	+ 6 MMBF
Idaho	+ 5 MMBF

We estimate that it would require an additional $400,000 to offer this volume. An additional $400,000 to $500,000 (total) would also be required for reforestation of these same sale areas in FY 1992 - FY 1994.

93. Question: What are the expected revenues from Public Domain lands for 1989, 1990, and 1991 for both commercial timber sales and woodland activities?

Answer: The estimated revenues included in the 1991 President's Budget for both commercial timber sales and woodland activities from the Public Domain lands outside of western Oregon, are as follows:

1989	$5.4 million
1990	$6.0 million
1991	$6.5 million

94. Question: Please provide the backlog or carryover at the beginning of 1989 and at the end of 1991 for land treatment, reforestation, timber stand improvement, and pest control. What further analysis do you plan in 1990 to clarify your backlog definitions? (p. 91)

Answer: - The reforestation backlog at the beginning of FY 1989 was 19,582 acres and is expected to be reduced to 15,307 acres by the end of FY 1991.

The timber stand improvement backlog at the beginning of FY 1989 was 15,594 acres and is expected to be reduced to 13,319 acres by the end of FY 1991.

Pest control is not "backlogged" by definition, however, an undefined amount of land treatment backlog is present. Land treatment needs occurs in varying degrees as it is usually required prior to reforesting, especially on the backlog areas. This is determined just prior to planting, but it can be assumed that backlog land treatment would be about 75% of the reforestation backlog acres.

In addition, reforestation of current timber sale acres is taking precedence over reforestation of "backlog" areas.

The reference to the "further analysis" refers to the development of the Implementation Guidelines for the new PD Forest Policy which will occur during 1990. This will institutionalize the definitions that are curently being used.

95. Question: What does it mean to say that "forest development capability continues to decline"? (p. 90)

Answer: The declining capability in forest development means that due to the increasing costs and complexities of doing business, fewer acres can be treated with any given level of funding.

Wild Horse and Burro Management

96. Question: Explain the effect of recent Interior Board of Land Appeals rulings on wild horse removals.

Answer: The BLM's policy prior to the IBLA decision was to establish an appropriate management level (AML) for each herd management area in a land use plan using the best available data. In some areas current data were lacking on which to base an AML. Under those circumstances, an interim AML was set at the number of animals that were on the herd management area when the plan was written. Resource monitoring would then be initiated which could be used to establish a more definitive AML. During the intervening years some wild horses and burros were removed to maintain the population near the interim AML and to maintain a stable baseline of wild horse and burro, livestock, and wildlife grazing use.

The IBLA decision stated that removal of animals to maintain the population near this type of interim AML was not consistent with the Act. The decision further stated that current data must be available to show that "removal is necessary in order to restore a thriving natural ecological balance and prevent a deterioration of the range threatened by that overpopulation." The net effect of this decision was to delay some removals pending collection of new data and to increase the total amount of monitoring that would be needed in the future. Other points of contention related to the necessity of preparing Herd Management Area Plans (HMAPs) and Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) prior to removal of animals. The IBLA ruled that neither HMAP's or EIS's were required prior to removal of wild horses or burros.

97. Question: In order to develop the data required to make removal decisions what needs to be done?

Answer: The majority of effort needed to determine if an excess of animals exists involves collecting data over a period of years to determine the productivity of the herd areas, the number of animals (livestock, wildlife, and wild horses and burros) on the areas, establishment of resource objectives which will provide a "thriving ecological balance," and issuance of a decision allocating forage to each group of forage consumers. On many herd areas this work has been completed. Unfortunately, most of the remaining areas needing additional data are found in Nevada, where two-thirds of the wild horses live.

98. Question: How many herd management area plans (HMAPs) have been developed? How many more need to be developed?

Answer: By the end of 1989, 89 HMAP's were completed. It is BLM policy to develop HMAP's on all areas where wild horses or burros will be maintained. At the present time, about 200 herd areas are designated for long-term wild horse and burro management. As a result 110 additional HMAPs will need to be developed. However, the priority for development depends on the completion of allocation decisions and the complexity of wild horse and burro-related resource issues in the herd area.

99. Question: How long does it take to establish the data needed to develop a plan?

Answer: The data needed to develop a Herd Area Management Plan vary depending upon the issues and problems found on and around a herd area. However, generally by the time the data needed to allocate forage and set objectives for an area have been collected, sufficient information is also available to write a HMAP. The total time from start of data collection to completion of a HMAP is normally 3 to 5 years.

100. Question: What is the level of effort in this area in 1990? In 1991? At the 1991 level, how long will it take to complete the HMAP process? What is the maximum level at which you can operate to complete the process?

Answer: We expect to complete 9 HMAP's in FY 1990 and 10 HMAP's in FY 1991.

At the FY 1991 level of funding it would take another 9 years to complete HMAPs on all areas presently scheduled for long-term wild horse and burro management.

The majority of the herd areas still needing HMAP's are in Nevada. In FY 1990 Nevada made a major shift in emphasis to put more effort toward monitoring to support the removal plans. Most of the wild horse and burro personnel are occupied on this effort and the removal program. Consequently, there is little opportunity to devote more personnel to HMAP development.

101. Question: The 1991 budget assumes the removal of 4,900 horses. Can this be done given the current status of herd management area plans and the IBLA rulings? Can the estimate of 8,700 removals for 1990 be met?

Answer: The FY 1991 budget proposes removal of 4,000 wild horses and 900 wild burros. Sufficient data to support this level of removal are available. However, this does not preclude additional challenges to our removal program for other reasons. As mentioned above, the IBLA ruled that completed HMAP's are not a prerequisite for removal of animals.

The FY 1990 level of removals will not be met due to removal appeals in Nevada as well as higher than expected contract costs for sanctuaries, prison training, and adoption centers. At the present time we estimate that only 4,500 wild horses and 1,000 wild burros will be removed in FY 1990.

102. Question: What is your best estimate of the maximum amount of horses that can be removed reasonably in 1990 and 1991? What would such a level cost in 1991?

Answer: Almost all removal plans are dependent upon contracts with the private sector. The time between issuance of a contract and start of gathering typically is 4 to 6 months. Consequently, there is little opportunity for increasing removals in FY 1990. Under these circumstances only 4,500 wild horses and 1,000 wild burros will be removed in FY 1990.

We estimate that a maximum of 9,600 wild horses and 900 wild burros could be gathered in FY 1991. Under a selective removal program employing fertility control, only 8,600 animals would be removed. We estimate removal and disposition for 10,500 animals would cost about $17.4 million.

With additional removal, preparation, maintenance, and adoption personnel, funding and facilities, this level could be increased in future years to reduce the population and would cost approximately $19 million per year through FY 1994.

103. Question: Explain your assertion that selective removal of horses, returning unadoptable horses to the range, will maintain populations more cheaply in the long run.

Answer: Under the selective removal program, only younger, adoptable wild horses will be removed. Older, unadoptable animals gathered in roundups will be returned to their herd areas. Fertility control measures will be administered to selected females before return to the capture area to suppress the rate of reproduction. Removal costs will increase by about $100 per animal under this program because of additional handling, transportation, and fertility control treatments at the capture site. Nonetheless, this program promises long-term removal cost savings when compared to a non-selective program where unadoptable animals are placed in sanctuaries.

Most of the other costs for both approaches are similar except for the sanctuary cost included in a non-selective removal program. At present contract rates, every animal in a sanctuary costs the Government over $430 per year or a total of $1,300 for the 3-year contract period. If the sanctuaries do not become financially self-sufficient, it is very likely that at least some of the animals could continue to require taxpayer support for a period of 10 to 20 years. Over a 4-year period, the non-selective removal program would cost as much as $10 million more than the selective removal program. This comparison assumes that the present prohibition on fee waivers and destruction of healthy animals continues and no wild horses may be shipped to foreign countries.

104. Question: What does the return of unadoptables do to the genetic make-up of the herds? Will this policy reduce birth rates at all?

Answer: We do not expect that the return of unadoptable animals would have any significantly different effect on the genetic make-up of the herds than the present non-selective removal program. When unadoptable animals, which are by definition either unsound or over 9 years of age, are captured they will be segregated from the other animals. In order to reduce birth rates, selective removal would be accompanied with a fertility control effort. The females in the unadoptable group will receive a fertility control implant that will prevent conception for a period of 3-5 years. All of the unadoptable animals will then be returned to their herd areas. From a reproduction standpoint, they will not be a part of the breeding population. Consequently, they can pass on neither their favorable nor unfavorable genetic characteristics.

The effect of returning older males is not as definitive. Obviously, some of the animals will have undesirable characteristics which could be passed on if they breed with the fertile females on the herd area. However, we do not expect these older males to be involved in a significant amount of breeding because most of them would not displace a dominant stallion from his harem of fertile mares. If through the BLM's monitoring program it appears that fertility control is having adverse genetic effects, the Bureau would modify the selective process to insure that the genetic make-up was not adversely impacted.

The fertility control aspect of the selective removal approach will significantly reduce the herd's reproductive rate. The extent of the reduction is variable and estimated to be from almost no reproduction to a 10 percent rate or more depending upon the percentage of the herd that receives fertility control treatment. While the research indicates that the chemical is effective for 3 to 5 years, it could be possible to suppress the rate of reproduction over the long-term by reapplying the treatment as its effectiveness wears off.

105. Question: You are apparently placing the sanctuary program on hold. Why? What is its annual cost? Has fund-raising activity been successful at all? When do you expect to be able to judge whether the sanctuaries can be self-supporting at any reasonable time in the future?

Answer: We have determined that it would be prudent not to establish a third sanctuary until the first two have demonstrated their financial self-sufficiency.

The cost of the South Dakota sanctuary was $640,000 in FY 1989. Estimated cost of the two sanctuaries in FY 1990 is $1,663,000.

The sanctuary operators, under their agreements with the BLM, are responsible for developing and implementing a fund raising strategy that will allow the sanctuaries to be completely self-sustaining after 3 years of Government funding. The South Dakota sanctuary reported a total of $67,222 raised as of March 31, 1990, the closing date of the last quarter. The Oklahoma sanctuary, which began operation in September 1989, has not yet reported any funds. There is no established schedule for fundraising, other than the 3-year deadline.

The Director has asked the Montana and New Mexico State Directors to work with the sanctuary operators to develop reports on the progress and prospects for making the two existing sanctuaries self-sufficient. The final report will be prepared by the Director's Office by June 30, 1990. At that time, we will have a clearer picture of the status of the fundraising efforts.

106. Question: Even assuming larger quantities of horses being removed from the range, is the system capable of providing adoption for them? What is your estimate of the maximum yearly amount of horses that can be adopted? What steps have you taken to increase these amounts? What problems have you had with the process in the past year or so? Have you always had horses to provide adoption centers? If not, why not?

Answer: The adoption program is similar to most marketing programs and is impacted by economic factors. The demand for wildhorses is somewhat a function of the cost of horses and the price of equivalent horses in the private market. While the supply/demand relationship in wild horse and burro adoptions is not as elastic as the private market, the number of animals that can be adopted can vary significantly depending upon the fee charged. However, since the present adoption fee helps to assure that adopters have a financial investment in the animals and thus are more likely to provide humane care for the animals, a reduction in fee would not be desirable. We do not feel that the adoption market is saturated at the present fee. We expect that the per-animal adoption costs would increase as this point is approached.

We estimate that our present personnel and infrastructure will allow us to adopt up to 7,000 animals per year.

Over the last 2 years we have increased the capacity of the prison training program to enhance the adoptability of older but otherwise sound animals. In addition, we have increased the number of contracts with the private sector to allow more animals to be adopted in the eastern and south central States. We have provided more money for advertising when public service announcements are not effective or available.

Unfortunately we have not yet had a real opportunity to test the capability of the adoption program since these measures were implemented because of the lack of animals caused by protests to our removal plans. The reduction in the removal program has caused shortages at various times in the number of horses available for shipment to adoption centers and to the training program in the prisons.

107. Question: What is the status of ongoing research on fertility? Are there methods that appear to be effective? If so, to what extent do you plan to use them in 1991? Is the fertility research contract about to be completed? Is further research contemplated?

Answer: This 5-year study is nearing completion. Some monitoring will take place this spring, with the final report from the researchers due on September 30, 1990. The National Academy of Sciences will then review the study and interpret the findings for the BLM. No further fertility control research is contemplated at this time.

Preliminary indications from the Research are that fertility control in mares is a feasible approach to reducing the rate of population growth. In conjunction with selective removals to reduce the number of unadoptable horses brought in from the range in FY 1991, we propose to provide fertility control treatments to some of the mares before returning them to the public lands.

108. Question: Please explain the basis for your population estimates. Explain why these estimates are so much higher than those used by animal rights groups. What confirmation do you have of your data? How was your recent census data from Wyoming and Nevada gathered? Is this technique verified as accurate? If so, by whom?

Answer BLM population totals are based upon census data collected by field offices in each herd area normally on a 3 to 5 year cycle. During FY 1989 as part of an expanded monitoring program, census data was obtained on 104 herd areas containing almost two-thirds of the total wild horse population was censused. Consequently, we are more confident than ever that our census data is sound. All census data in Wyoming and Nevada are the result of direct count of animals from helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft using approved techniques. No corrections are made to the data to correct for animals missed; consequently, we are confident that the population is not overestimated.

Except for the conclusion that our census tend to under-count the animals in rugged tree-covered terrain, the accuracy of our technique and data is supported by research recently completed by Dr. Robert Garrott of the University of Minnesota.

As opposed to actual observation of animals the animal rights groups rely solely on a segment of the 1982 National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Final Report of the Committee on Wild and Free-Roaming Horses and Burros and the BLM's annual removal figures.

Riparian Area Management

109. Question: What is the level of riparian area funding in 1990 and 1991?

Answer: The levels of riparian area funding is approximately $8,000,000 in 1990, and $8,650,000 in 1991.

110. Question: A Bureau response to GAO indicated needs from 1990 to 1994 of $54.7 million for riparian areas (excluding range improvement funds). For 1991 to 1995 the National Wildlife Federation estimates the needs at $60.7 million, $12.2 million of which is necessary for 1991 (excluding range improvements funds). Is this approximate funding need accurate? In what activities (range; soil, water, and air; or wildlife) would increases be needed? What is the current assessment of riparian area condition? If increased funding as indicated above were provided, what would be the status by 1995?

Answer: The five-year needs assessment for riparian funding has been updated for FY 1991 - 1995. For this 5-year period, $60.7 million was identified in order to fully implement the riparian area management plan Bureau-wide. This would equate to a yearly program cost of approximately $12.2 million per year over the next 5 years. This annual cost would include funding that is provided by the Range Improvement account as well as the Rangeland; Soil, Water and Air; and Wildlife Habitat management subactivities. These three subactivities provide relatively equal funding support for the Bureau's riparian initiative. Consequently, increases could logically be included in any or all of the programs.

Our current assessment of riparian area conditions, for the lower 48 states, shows that 6% are meeting management objectives, 9% are not meeting objectives, and 85% are in unknown condition. If Alaska sites are included in the analysis, the figures are 6%, 1%, and 93%, respectively.

The precise percentage achieved by 1995 is difficult to determine. Our relative improvement is not linear over time because more emphasis is required in earlier years for preparing management plans, and inventorying and monitoring habitats.

Rangeland Management

111. Question: Has the level of grazing gone down somewhat in the past two drought years?

Answer: The level of livestock grazing use was about 11.2 million AUM's in 1987, declined to 10.1 million AUM's in 1988 and increased to 11.0 million AUM's in 1989.

112. Question: Explain the relationship of grazing to riparian areas and what adjustments you are making in grazing practices to improve riparian areas. What range improvements are made in riparian areas? Information provided from briefings indicates about $1.7 million a year of range improvement projects are for riparian areas. What is the nature of these projects?

Answer: In most of the Western U.S., grazing animals both wild and domestic, are attracted to areas where water is present. If they are not properly managed their use degrades the condition and functioning of riparian areas. Overuse typically occurs where passive continuous use occurs. Management systems or practices must address both the riparian and adjacent upland ranges in a manner that incorporates both the ecological requirements of plants and the habits of animals that use an area. Livestock grazing can occur in harmony with healthy riparian areas when use is properly managed.

Range improvements associated with riparian improvement include fencing, development of upland and off-stream waters, in-stream structures that dissipate stream energy and reduce bank erosion, and planting of seedlings where native woody vegetation no longer exists. These improvement projects are identified during development of management prescriptions.

113. Question: How much of the projected increase in 1991 is for allotment management and plans? (p. 104) What percentage of "Improve (I)" and "Maintenance (M)" allotments will be monitored under this proposal?

Answer: The 1991 President's Budget identifies $1,218,000 to be used for AMP and riparian area management. This entire increase would be used for the development and/or management of grazing allotments with an estimated $400,000 going specifically towards allotments which contain riparian areas. The remaining $818,000 would be used for plan preparation and subsequent monitoring of developed plans.

The 1991 President's Budget provides the Bureau with the capability to monitor 160 additional allotments above the 1990 level. At this level approximetely 60 percent of the "I" and "M" allotments will be monitored.

114. Question: The rangeland request to OMB was $42.2 million. How much "I" and "M" allotment monitoring was envisioned? In priority sequence, please indicate in what areas you would add funds, and for what purposes, if Congress provided that level of funding.

Answer: The funding level contained in the Bureau's request to OMB provided the capability to monitor 10,000 allotments, or about 95 percent of the "I" and "M" allotments. All additional funding would be used to monitor "I" and "M" category allotments, and to develop AMPs on "I" category allotments.

115. Question: How much has range condition improved over the years? What is a fair time period over which to measure changes? The National Wildlife Federation and the Natural Resources Defense Council show some improvement in range condition between 1985 and 1989. Is that a statistically significant time period? Are the categories they use equivalent to those you use?

Answer Because of the slow pace of plant succession in the arid West, long-term trend in condition is the most meaningful measure of range management success. Changes in range condition over a 10-15 year period can usually be reviewed as significant. However, a 15-20 year period would be more accurate in the typically drier climates associated with most of the Public Land. The best way to assess changes is to look at condition data (plant vigor, number of plants, kinds of plants, percent of ground cover and litter) over the long period and to evaluate this site-specific data in terms of trend (changes over the years). Data indicates that the current trend in range condition is stable to improving on over 87 percent of the public rangelands. Not being totally familiar with the categories that either the National Wildlife Federation or the Natural Resources Defense Council use to arrive at range condition it is impossible to say for sure if they are equivalent. However, it is very likely that they are. Any differences between condition classes that might exist would more than likely be due to the interpretation and timing of the data analysis.

The following table shows historical range condition on public lands.

Percent by Condition Class

Year	Potential Natural (Excellent)	Late Seral (Good)	Mid-Seral (Fair)	Early Seral (Poor)	Unclassified
1936	1.5	14.3	47.9	36.3	
1966	2.2	16.7	51.6	29.5	
1975	2.0	15.0	50.0	33.0	
1984	5.0	31.0	42.0	18.0	4
1989	3.0	30.0	36.0	16.0	14

116. Question: One of your goals is to increase rangeland in good to excellent condition to 40% of the total rangeland by 2009. Does the 1991 budget support that goal?

Answer: The 1991 President's Budget certainly supports the goal to improve the range conditions on Public Land. However, there is some question concerning how soon this condition would be met if the level of funding were to remain static. A recent BLM initiative "Range of Our Vision" indicates that in order to reach this goal by 2009 it would require an annual budget of $50.8 million.

Soil, Water, and Air Management

117. Question: Explain the provision of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act requiring BLM to undertake advanced planning on the Sinbad Valley Unit.

Answer: The Sinbad Valley Unit is located in western Colorado, south of the town of Gateway. Salt Creek drains Sinbad Valley and has been identified as a point source of saline ground water. This ground water is discharged through a series of springs and seeps near the mouth of Sinbad Valley. In 1982 the BLM initiated a feasibility report for the interception and disposal of these saline waters. The feasibility study indicated that additional information was needed before final selection of a preferred alternative could be made. The study recommended that additional discharge and conductivity measurements be conducted to define salt loads; that onsite evaporation data was needed; and that the abandoned wildcat well needed to be evaluated for injection suitability. Another recommendation of this report suggested that the Bureau of Reclamation assume the responsibilities for the advance planning activities in this unit.

Based in part on the recommendation by the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Advisory Council in 1985, in 1986 the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Bureau of Reclamation (BR) agreed that the BR would accept responsibility for advance planning for Sinbad Valley, and that it would seek funds through the normal appropriation process for this effort.

118. Question: What portion of the proposed budget increase in soil, water, and air is for riparian area management?

Answer: The 1991 President's Budget requests within the Soil, Water, and Air program an increase of $150,000 for riparian area management.

119. Question: To whom do you provide riparian technical assistance? (p. 110)

Answer: The technical assistance that is discussed on page 110 is provided primarily to resource management specialists within the Bureau of Land Management. The riparian technical assistance includes additional assistance for outside groups and individuals. In 1990, for example, BLM will hold 3 "Coordinated Riparian Area Management" training sessions for resource specialists as well as private individuals and other agency personnel. Additionally, BLM works with groups like the Oregon Watershed Restoration Coalition and Montana Riparian Association to increase the awareness of the importance and benefits of restoring riparian areas on private as well as Public Land. Two publications Grazing Management in Riaprian Areas and Inventory and Monitoring of Riparian Areas have been issued to help guide the riparian initiative.

120. Question: For global climate change research, describe the kinds of data you will collect. (p. 111) What kinds of models are you expecting to develop? How is this program tied-in to the overall climate change program? How different, or similar, is the kind of data you will collect from that collected by the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Forest Service, and the National Park Service?

Answer: BLM plans to collect site-specific and regional ecosystem baseline data on climate, hydrology, air quality, water quality, soils, limnology, plant and animal species composition and diversity, and cultural resources (paleo-ecology) in remote locations.

BLM will conduct its Global Change Committee research efforts in accordance with the Earth Science U.S. Global Change Research Plan and will build on existing and new cooperative agreements with other Interior bureaus, the Forest Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, other Federal agencies and the academic community, and other research organizations. BLM recently held an interagency meeting to identify coordination opportunities and will be participating in similar coordination meetings being held by other agencies over the next several months.

The studies conducted (and data collected) by the BLM will differ from that of other Federal land management agencies (FWS, NPS, FS) primarily in the type of lands (ecosystems) managed by these agencies and the larger geographic scale of the BLM studies. BLM studies will emphasize the semi-arid and arid rangeland, grassland, forest and desert ecosystems of the West and the tundra-taiga ecosystem of northern Alaska.

120a Question: The budget request for this area to OMB was $22.4 million. In priority order, please indicate in what areas you would add funds, and for what purposes, if Congress provided that level of funding.

Answer: An increase of $1,250,000 will be used to expand BLM's program to identify and control nonpoint source pollution from Public Land watersheds. It will assist in the effort to cooperate with State Governments in the identification and prioritization of nonpoint source problems and the planning for and implementation of the best management practice. Inventory to assess watershed condition, including soil data interpretation for salinity and nonpoint source runoff, will increase by 2.7 million acres. Approximately 27 watershed management plans will be prepared and an additional 55 watershed improvement projects will be installed.

An increase of $1,900,000 in the soil, water, and air program will be used to implement the Bureau's riparian management strategy as outlined in the 5-year Needs Assessment. As part of this effort soil and hydrologic investigations will be conducted to delineate wetlands to help achieve the President's goal of "no net loss" in wetlands. Accomplishments to be achieved include inventory of riparian conditions on 18,000 acres, coordination in developing 40 riparian area plans, monitoring 86 sites, completion of 135 improvements and maintenance of 130 existing facilities.

An increase of $250,000 will be used to achieve the incorporation of watershed objectives in plans for 5 special areas in Arizona, California, New Mexico, Idaho, and Oregon. The effort will result in increases in air and water quality monitoring on 9 sites, 20 water source quantification and water right acquisitions, soil surveys on 100,000 acres, and 10 improvement projects for stream stabiliation and flood control.

An increase of $1,000,000 would be used for additional instream flow and water quantity assessments. These assessment are essential to better manage the fisheries component of the Wildlife and Fish Program.

Wildlife Habitat Management

121. Question: For wildlife habitat management, what is the funding split among general wildlife, fisheries, and threatened and endangered species categories? Among those categories how much is provided for riparian area work?

Answer: The 1991 funding request for each category at the proposed FY 1991 President's Budget level including America the Beautiful is as follows:

General Wildlife Habitat Management	$16,039,0001/
Fisheries Habitat Management	3,500,000
Threatened & Endangered Species	6,000,000
TOTAL	$25,539,000

1/ Contains $2,000,000 of challenge cost share funding that could also be used for projects in the Fisheries and T&E species categories.

The funding request for riparian area management is included in Fisheries Habitat Management and is $2,270,000.

122. Question: The Bureau has published a plan called "Fish and Wildlife 2000". Have implementation plans and funding profiles been developed for this plan? What overall level of funding would be necessary to implement the plan fully? How would this level be split among the major categories of general wildlife, fisheries, riparian areas, and threatened and endangered species? Over what period of time do you expect to reach these levels?

Answer: BLM State Offices have prepared Draft state level Fish and Wildlife plans which include funding profiles. The State level plans represent a step-down plan which identifies implementation steps necessary to meet the goals and objectives of the national Fish and Wildlife 2000 plan and associated national strategy plans such as fisheries, waterfowl etc. Preliminary funding profiles indicate that to totally fund all goals, and objectives and projects in Fish and Wildlife 2000, approximately $60 million per year would be required. Following is an estimate of the funding distribution if $60 million were available.

(Dollars in Millions)

General Wildlife Habitat Management	$25
Fisheries Habitat Management	10
Threatened & Endangered Species	25
TOTAL	$60

The time frame to reach these levels would depend upon a number of factors including our ability to handle additional increments of funding, other budgetary priorities, the general Federal fiscal situation, and the annual level of appropriations received.

123. Question: The Bureau submitted a budget request of $33.9 million to OMB for wildlife. In priority sequence, what amounts would you provide in what areas and for what purposes, if Congress provided that level of funding.

Answer: The following information provides the justification presented to OMB for the $33.9 million funding level the Department requested from OMB.

Threatened/Endangered Species $9,400,000

Funding will be used to increase staffing, especially related to T/E plants, and focussing on those field offices where no expertise is currently available. Additional inventories would be accomplished where little or no data is available, with an emphasis on plants and fish in the intermountain and Southwest regions. This work is critical for both recovery/conservation plans as well for clearance and consultation related to permitting and other land uses. Staffing is also needed to strengthen T/E related monitoring to evaluate planning and management efforts.

Fisheries/Riparian $6,500,000

The increase would be used primarily to develop and implement plans which address both riparian areas and/or fisheries. Funding would be used to provide increases in fisheries staffing and project development for existing plans.

General Wildlife $18,000,000

The increase would be used for additional implementation of existing HMPs focusing on species of economic interest such as big game and upland game especially in the intermountain region which is economically depressed. In addition 55 new HMPs would be prepared or revised to address current management issues which have emerged from recently completed RMPs and changes in conditions. Wetlands management and protection would also be emphasized.

Included within this amount would be an additional $1.75 million for challenge cost share work which would be spread in all three components of the program. These funds would be allocated to all of the State Offices with the amounts dependent upon the availability of matching funds from outside sources.

124. Question: What is the condition of wildlife habitat and the status of wildlife on BLM lands? What significant problems are you facing? How does the land exchange program affect wildlife habitat areas? What input do your wildlife personnel have to the exchange process?

Answer: BLM manages about 270 million acres of wildlife habitat which is located principally in the 11 western states and Alaska. These lands support over 3,000 species of mammals, birds, reptiles, fish and amphibians as well as over 1,000 species of special status plants. The health and productivity of the habitats managed by BLM varies widely. In remote regions such as Alaska where man has had little impact there are millions of acres that are virtually pristine while other areas, such as fragile desert habitats in the West which have experienced extensive human activity require more intensive management to provide adequate habitat conditions. However, in general, it is accurate to say that since the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934 range conditions have improved and continue to improve. In 1987, BLM initiated its Fish and Wildlife 2000 initiative - a national strategy plan designed to provide a "road map" for managing wildlife, fisheries, and special status plant habitats on BLM lands between now and the year 2000.

Following is a brief description of some of the more significant problems facing the Bureau's Wildlife program.

T/E Species: There are approximately 156 species of federally listed species of plants and animals inhabiting Public Land and there are also nearly 900 candidate species, most of which are plants residing on Public Land. Management protection and recovery of both listed and candidate species requires considerable effort of inventory and planning.

Riparian and Wetlands: Due to the generally arid and semi-arid character of the majority of Public Land and the relative scarcity of water, the value of riparian and wetland habitats is extremely high. BLM is currently working on improving these areas. The areas require additional inventory, monitoring, and habitat enhancement work to restore and/or protect their resource values.

Fisheries Habitat: BLM manages over 153,000 miles of fishable streams, 4,000,000 acres of lakes and 192,000 acres of reservoirs. These resources are economically important to individuals and local communities, provide recreational values and contribute to the scientific and social well-being of the country. Impacts from a variety of uses has effected the productivity of many of these streams and lakes. BLM has outlined a strategy for improving fisheries habitat quality for all species of fish that depend upon BLM lands for their welfare.

Land exchanges are addressed in BLM's land-use planning process. Tracts of land that have been identified for exchange are evaluated by wildlife professionals. In most cases those parcels that have significant wildlife values are retained in public ownership. Land exchanges provide opportunities for BLM to obtain parcels that contain high value for recreation or wildlife. In several instances BLM has obtained unique parcels of land for threatened or endangered species, sportsmen or recreation access or to block up an area into a more manageable unit. BLM Wildlife personnel have the opportunity to provide input into all land exchanges that occur. The final decision to acquire or dispose of a parcel is the responsibility of the authorized official, usually the District Manager or State Director.

125. Question: What is the nature of your agreement with Ducks Unlimited on water fowl? Will Ducks Unlimited provide any funding for habitat improvement?

Answer: The more than 270 million acres of public lands managed by BLM provide important habitat for waterfowl, including an estimated 16 million acres of waterfowl nesting habitat, 1 million acres of wintering habitat, and an additional 2.2 million acres of resting and migration habitat. The agreement with Ducks Unlimited facilitates cooperation with BLM for on-the-ground projects such as wetlands inventories, dike construction and vegetation planting. Ducks Unlimited will provide BLM with counsel, engineering expertise, and financial assistance on joint projects. Annual meetings will be held with all BLM State Directors and Ducks Unlimited representatives to ensure that joint activities are meeting the objectives of BLM's wetlands policy and strategies. Ducks Unlimited will provide matching funding on all joint projects through the challenge cost share program. As an additional implementation action, we are negotiating the placement of a BLM biologist in DU's Western Regional Office to prepare a plan that identifies specific joint projects throughout the Pacific Flyway states.

126. Question: Please explain your development of habitat management plan (HMP) showcase areas. (p. 48) How will these areas be chosen? Are they already chosen? What is the purpose of the areas?

Answer: Each BLM State office was directed to identify one HMP as a "showcase area." The areas were selected to represent the entire spectrum of fish and wildlife program activities including all components of the program. The program is to provide an actual operating demonstration of BLM's skills, procedures, and capability to effectively manage fish and wildlife habitat within available levels of staffing and funding. All BLM State Offices have identified one or more areas. The following list of selected showcase areas was based upon their existing and potential habitat values.

SHOWCASE HMPS

State	HMP Name	Target Species/Habitat
Alaska	Norton Sound	Anadromous fish, riparian habitat
Arizona	Lower Gila South	Desert bighorn, desert tortoise, sonoran pronghorn, mule deer
California	Carrizo Plain Natural Resource	S J kit fox, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, giant kangaroo rat, S J antelope squirrel, Calif. jewelflower, Hoover's wooly-star, S J wolly-threads
	Cache Creek ACEC	riparian, bald eagle, tule elk

State	HMP Name	Target Species/Habitat
California (cont)	Cedar Creek	Riparian habitat, native trout, mule deer, Modoc sucker
	Afton Canyon Natural Resource	Wetland/riparian, paserine birds, raptors, native fish, Nelson's bighorn sheep
Colorado	Arkansas Canyon	Riparian, brown and cutthroat trout, mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, peregrine falcon, bald eagle
	Colorado River Cultural Resource Management Plan	Bald eagle, peregrine falcon, Co. River squawfish, humpback chub, boneytail chub, raptors, sensitive species, desert bighorn, deer, waterfowl, upland game birds
Idaho	Elk City Aquatic Zone	Riparian, anadromous fish, moose, whitetailed deer
Montana	Prairie Potholes	Waterfowl, fisheries
	Whitewater Lake	Waterfowl, shorebirds
	Kleinschmidt Lake	Canada goose
Nevada	Mary's River	Riparian/aquatic, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, Lahonton cutthroat trout
	Desatoya	Desert bighorn, riparian, Lahonton cutthroat trout
New Mexico	San Juan River	Riparian/wetland, bald eagle, paserine birds, deer
	Big Hatchet/Alamo Hueco	Desert bighorn sheep
	Macho	Pronghorn antelope
Oregon	Warner Wetlands	Waterfowl, shorebirds
	Lincoln County	Riparian, fisheries, raptors, upland game, T/E species, bighorn sheep
Utah	Horseshoe Springs	Wetland, waterfowl, shorebirds
	Coral Pink Sand Dunes	Welsh's milkweek
Wyoming	Currant Cr.-Sage Cr.	Riparian, Colo. R. cutthroat trout

127. Question: Explain how you are working with the Forest Service on recreational fisheries. What other groups or agencies are involved in this program?

Answer: On March 19, 1990, Forest Service Chief Robertson and BLM Director Jamison signed a joint recreational fisheries policy and implementation schedule. The purpose of this document is to integrate the recreation and fisheries staffs of both agencies for the purpose of promoting recreational fisheries. Close coordination of our respective programs is beneficial because many streams have their headwaters on Forest Service lands and then flow onto Public Land administered by BLM. The two agencies are working together to produce regional recreational fishing brochures for local BLM districts and national forests. Additionally, priority attention is being given to fishing habitats that are jointly administered by both agencies, including implementation of Habitat Management Plans and showcase areas to promote recreational fisheries.

In addition to the Forest Service, state fish and wildlife agencies are involved with our efforts. The development of the Forest Service/BLM Recreational Fisheries Policy was a cooperative effort with the Sport Fishing Institute, American Fisheries Society, and American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Association. BLM has completed a national-level Memorandum of Understanding with Trout Unlimited to facilitate cooperation and volunteer assistance for fisheries type projects. We have proposed a similar MOU with the Bass Anglers Sportsman Society. Other organizations, such as the Izaak Walton League and Northwest Steelheaders, also participate in local habitat improvement programs.

128. Question: For the challenge cost-share program, what is your estimate of the level of potential opportunities in 1990? What was the level of challenge cost-sharing in 1989? Is this a program which is expected to continue to grow? Is the $500,000 increase proposed in 1991 sufficient to continue to attract cost-sharing proposals?

Answer: In 1990, $2,000,000 was appropriated by Congress which is being matched by approximately $2.5 million from state or private funds. Additionally, interest was expressed by the private sector and states to match an additional $1.8 million.

In 1989 Congress appropriated $1,500,000 for challenge cost share and the program included over 60 projects with almost $2,000,000 in matching state and private funds.

The 1991 President's Budget contains $2,500,000 for the challenge cost share effort, which is an increase of $500,000 over the 1990 appropriated amount. Although no requests have yet been made to non-federal cooperators, for 1991 matching funds, BLM should receive at least the budget amount based on prior year experience

129. Question: Explain the need for an increase for environmental and resource education. (p. 124) What is the level of effort currently?

Answer: The BLM has long recognized the importance of environmental education as a management tool in conducting its multiple use mission. Effective management of the Public Lands depends to a large extent upon the public's understanding of the natural environment, the influences of man on the environment and the proper approaches needed to manage natural resources. This becomes increasingly important as society becomes more highly urbanized and younger people are not directly in contact with the natural environment. Likewise, the development and implementation of effective programs depends upon the support of well-informed users of the Public Lands. In 1989, a BLM task group reviewed the current environmental education efforts within the agency. They recommended a number of changes to the existing program which included developing specific training materials for field personnel to use, sponsoring training sessions and workshops, coordinating with other agencies and private organizations; including local school districts, and assisting in the development of educational and interpretive materials for use at recreational sites, visitor centers and in field offices.

Currently nearly every BLM office conducts routine environmental education activities with local schools and organizations. Examples include the following:

Arizona has developed educational programs for use in the public schools, local libraries and even an outdoor classroom. California has developed a series of educational video tapes and teachers' educational guides for use in the schools throughout the state. Several BLM Offices are involved with the "Partners In Education" program and BLM professionals often volunteer their own time to conduct workshops, visit schools, and sponsor field trips. Also, BLM offices throughout the west are involved in the Adopt A School program, providing instructors, educational displays and materials.

Threatened and Endangered Species

130. Question: Please explain the nature of your agreement with the Center for Plant Conservation. Will they provide cooperative funding for preservation projects?

Answer: This agreement is intended to streamline the procedures for cooperation on projects to benefit endangered, threatened, or other rare plants on the lands administered by the BLM.

At this time we anticipate that projects associated with this agreement would be cost share arrangements suitable for funding under the provisions of BLM's Challenge Cost Share program. One of the key provisions is for a sharing of funding for storage of plant materials such as seeds and other propagation material to ensure that we do not lose important plant genetic diversity.

130b. Question What is the level of effort proposed for plant species in 1991 versus animal species in BLM's activity? How does this compare to 1990 levels?

Answer: Our financial management system does not track expenditures for individual species or groups of species such as plants. However, our estimate is that about 15% ($750,000) of the 1990 funds allocated to T/E species ($5,000,000) is directed to rare plant management. The remaining $4.25 million is used for animals and endangered species program management. The 1991 President's budget requests an increase of $750,000 for Threatened and Endangered species management. It is estimated that approximately 25 to 30 percent of this increase would go for the management of T/E and candidate plant species.131.

Question: What are your plans for reintroduction of black-footed ferret populations? Where would such populations be introduced? What is the status of captive breeding of the ferrets?

Answer: At present we are cooperating with State and Federal agencies within the historic range of the ferret to determine if there are still areas that are suitable habitat (prairie dog colonies), surveying these to determine prairie dog density, developing management plans to maintain the dog towns and colonies, and updating land management plans where necessary to include ferret management as an objective. An important part of our management efforts involve ensuring that the public and especially the users of the Public Land are aware of our introduction plans.

At the present time BLM has several areas that have been identified as suitable habitat for introductions. These areas are located in Wyoming, Montana and Colorado with additional sites being evaluated in Utah.

There are currently three captive breeding facilities containing small populations of ferrets: Sybille, Wyoming; Front Royal, Virginia; and Omaha, Nebraska. An additional site is proposed for Louisville, Kentucky. The reason for the widely distributed locations is to reduce the chances of any disease or disaster from destroying the entire population. As of May 10, 1990, there were a total of 139 animals which included 21 young born this year. So far the captive populations have been successfully breeding and have exceeded initial project expectations.

132. Question: The Smithsonian Institution has studied the poisoning of prairie dogs in relation to reductions in ferret and other populations and suggests that they should not be eliminated because they do not compete seriously with cattle for forage. Is BLM involved with programs involving prairie dog poisoning? If so, please explain in what circumstances. Are you aware of the Smithsonian research? If so, what is your reaction to it?

Answer: BLM has had limited involvement with programs involving prairie dog poisoning. Two recent projects involved reducing prairie dog populations on the Public Land because of the threat of invading the adjoining private land. The two areas included 1,000 acres and 750 acres in Montana and Wyoming, respectively.

The BLM is aware of the Smithsonian research on the effects of prairie dog activity on other land uses such as cattle grazing. The data show fairly clearly that the reduction of forage available for cattle is not all that significant, especially in areas of white-tailed prairie dog use. The effects seem to be more significant, but still less than commonly thought, in areas of black-tailed prairie dog use. The Bureau has no opinion other than the Smithsonian study would appear to be professionally done.

For desert tortoises:

133. Question: The Mojave population of the desert tortoise has been listed as threatened. What actions has BLM taken as a result, or prior to, this listing? What actions have been taken with regard to off-road vehicle races? What is the status of identification of critical habitat areas for the tortoise? What restrictions on activity will be put in place in these areas once they are identified? What is a viable size for such areas?

Answer: Prior to the listing of the tortoise as threatened, the BLM prepared a rangewide plan for the management of desert tortoise habitat. This plan provides guidelines and policy statements for our field offices to follow in the management of tortoise populations. Key provisions include the establishment of an interagency tortoise management oversight group, development of a long term research plan, direction to designate habitat areas for management primarily for tortoises, direction that all other uses of these designated areas must be consistent with the tortoise management objectives, provisions to standardize the conducting of studies and how the results are analyzed, and direction to monitor the quality and quantity of habitat.

Since the listing we have been involved with ensuring that all actions proposed, funded or authorized by BLM comply with the Endangered Species Act. The Management Oversight Group has had several recent meetings to ensure consistent applications of management prescriptions for tortoises across State lines and between agencies. The next major effort will be the development of a recovery plan for the tortoise. It is anticipated that BLM's plan will be the key structure and component of the total recovery plan.

In regard to off-road vehicle races, two major races, the Barstow to Las Vegas motorcycle race and the California portion of the Parker 400, have been cancelled. Other smaller races have been changed as to location and time of year and location of spectator areas. All races are being rerouted to avoid tortoise habitat and especially burrows.

Associated with the identification of critical habitat areas, the BLM rangewide plan directs that each BLM State Director designate tortoise habitat into three categories. Category I is the most important habitat for maintaining tortoises, Category II is important but less so then Category I. The management objective for both these areas is to maintain the habitat to provide for viable populations of tortoises. Category III habitat includes habitat that is not essential to maintain viable populations, the tortoise density is low to medium and has conflicting uses that are in all likelihood unresolvable (outside the descretion of BLM).

In California, Nevada, and Utah the process of identifying these areas has been completed. Amendments to land use plans are being proposed where necessary. Arizona has completed interim designation and is scheduled to complete the process in 1992.

The rangewide plan provides specific guidelines for managing Category I and II habitat areas. Generally all other uses must be consistent with the category objectives, which are to manage to restore and maintain viable populations. In addition there is a requirement that there be no net loss in habitat quality or quantity in Category I and II habitat areas.

At this time the optimum size for a viable size area is not known. Initial delineations were made on the availability of habitat and conflicts involved in their management. The next key analysis will involve developing population models, determining genetic variability, and distribution objectives. Population experts will be utilized to make final evaluations of habitat areas to ensure that there is a high likelihood that viable populations can be maintained.

133a. Question: Is the Desert Tortoise Natural Area of sufficient size to support a viable population? If not, of what intrinsic value is the Natural Area?

Answer: The consensus among population experts is that it is not. However, it has several other values. It is an excellent area to conduct public education programs. The BLM has constructed an interpretive center and has entered into a cooperative agreement with the Desert Tortoise Preserve Committee to conduct tours and provide a naturalist that ensures proper use by the public. A second value is as a research and monitoring area. We are currently monitoring the demographics of animals inside and outside of the Natural Area and comparing data. It is also a key area for monitoring other desert wildlife and vegetation.

133b Question: In what other areas does the BLM believe land acquisition or exchange programs would be important?

In addition to the DTNA, land acquisition is proposed for the Chuckwalla Bench area in California. Exchange is an important tool for acquiring lands in the western mojave desert and in all areas designated as Category I or II habitat areas.

134. Question: What work has BLM done on investigating the respiratory disease problems with the tortoise? Where is the disease most prevalent? What is your 1991 program in this area? How is it coordinated with the Fish and Wildlife Service?

Answer There are several ongoing investigations. Several veterinarians from private clinics and the FWS are working on identifying the causative agent for Upper Respiratory Disease Syndrome (URDS). A facility is being established near Las Vegas one purpose of which is to conduct intensive studies on this disease. This facility has been funded by the Las Vegas Homebuilders Association. Research is being conducted to develop profiles of the blood chemistry of healthy and diseased tortoises.

The Western Mojave desert is the area where the disease is most prevalent. Surveys indicate that the disease occurs near Las Vegas, in Utah on the Beaver Dam Slope, on the Chuckwalla Bench in California and in several local areas in Arizona.

In addition to the continued research of the disease, all four BLM states with tortoise populations are planning to continue surveys to determine the distribution of the disease and the probable rate of spread.

The FWS is developing the protocols for handling tortoises and collecting information on the disease from wild animals. This is important to minimize the effect of handling on the spread of the disease. BLM will be doing most of the field surveys. FWS will survey those habitat areas on wildlife refuges.

135. Question: What work is being done to assess the effect of grazing on tortoise populations? Has grazing been reduced in any areas considered critical to the tortoise? Population on the Beaver Dam Slope in Utah has decreased substantially recently. What are the causes? Does grazing play a part?

Answer: Initial work is being done on the nutritional requirements for tortoises. This will be used to compare data with the availability of forage in grazed and ungrazed areas. In addition, studies are planned to be initiated specifically to evaluate competition between tortoises and livestock.

There are no specific cases where livestock grazing reductions have been proposed due to a lack of forage availability for desert tortoises.

There are several activities, such as vandalism, collecting, predation, vehicle use and grazing that have affected the Beaver Dam Slope tortoise population. All of these activities acting cumulatively seem to be the most likely cause of the population decline.

The specific effect of grazing on tortoise populations and habitats are difficult to determine. Many dead and sick tortoises have the classic symptoms of animals that are starving to death. Tortoises and livestock appear to selectively use the same key forage first (native forbs) before using vegetation of lesser nutritional value. Tortoises are unable to digest some of the introduced grass species that remain after the livestock have grazed. Perennial grass seems to be key vegetation for tortoises after the native annual plants have dried up. However, this vegetation is now very rare in the Beaver Dam Slope.

136. Question: What effort are you undertaking with regard to raven predation? How serious a problem is this?

Answer: Current efforts directed toward raven reduction are very limited. An analysis has been completed and a plan is being developed to carry out a controlled reduction in raven numbers to determine if there is a corresponding increase in young tortoises.

The problem in some areas of the western mojave desert is serious. In these areas young tortoises have been entirely removed from the tortoise population. Several hundred shells of young tortoises have been collected under raven perch sites. The raven population has increased about 1400% since raven population monitoring was initiated. It would appear that the population increases have been a result of human activities which have expanded their habitat range. Garbage dumps, road killed animals, agriculture, etc., all have provided habitat suitable for raven reproduction.

136a Question What restrictions are you operating under with regard to raven disposal? Do you have effective ways to reduce the raven population?

Answer We are restricted to using rifles as the primary means of raven control as the result of an agreement with the Humane Society of The United States to settle a restraining order. In addition we can only destroy ravens that have been proven to be feeding on tortoises.

There are effective ways to reduce raven populations. In the spring of 1989 we were using poisoned eggs as bait for ravens and then shooting them. In areas of high population this was effective in quickly removing large numbers of ravens.

137. Question: What is 1991 funding for desert tortoise management? Is this sufficient given its recent listing? If not, what additional funds are required, and for what purposes?

Answer: Funding for tortoise management in FY 1991 is estimated to be $1,250,000.

It appears that as a result of listing the tortoise as an endangered species, the needs associated with implementing the BLM Rangewide Plan exceed the available funding in the 1991 President's budget. A recent request to our State Offices for the cost of fully implementing our rangewide tortoise habitat management plan identified an increased need in 1991 of $3.5 million. This would be used to further the research for URDS ($1,500,000), recovery plan preparations ($500,000), and plan implementation ($1,000,000).

Recreation Management

Cultural Resources Management

138. Question: Please explain what the World Heritage List is, who controls properties being placed on the list, and what BLM properties are on it. (p. 130)

Answer: The International Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage ("World Heritage Convention") was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972. The Convention, ratified by the United States and more than 100 other countries, established a system of international cooperation through which cultural and natural properties of outstanding universal value to humankind may be recognized and protected.

The Convention provides, among other things, for: (a) the establishment of a 21-member nation World Heritage Committee to approve properties for inclusion on the World Heritage List; and (b) the development and maintenance of a World Heritage List to be comprised of natural and cultural properties of outstanding universal value. Participating nations identify and nominate their sites for inclusion on the World Heritage List. The Federal Interagency Panel for World Heritage makes recommendations on proposed World Heritage nominations for sites in the United States. The World Heritage Committee judges all nominations against established criteria. The BLM properties on the World Heritage List are five Chacoan outliers located in northwestern New Mexico, specifically Casamero, Twin Angels, Halfway House, Pierre's Site, and Kin Nizhoni.

139. Question: What is the level of visitation at the Anasazi Heritage Center? What is the amount of BLM support projected in 1990 and 1991? What level of support is received from other sources?

Answer: In FY 1989, visitation at the Anasazi Heritage Center (AHC) was approximately 40,000. In FY 1990, approximately 50,000 visitors are expected at the Center. The BLM funding for the AHC in 1990 and 1991 will continue to be about $375,000. Cash donations in 1989 amounted to $8,000, and the same level of donations is anticipated in 1990 and 1991. In 1989, non-cash contributions totalled $2,500, which is expected to remain steady through 1990. Hosted volunteers (i.e., volunteers paid by non-BLM sources) contributed 1,335 hours at a value of $11,000, while unpaid volunteers contributed the cash equivalent of $45,000 of time.

140. Question: What is the level of the challenge cost-share program in 1990 and the projected level in 1991? (p. 133) Provide an overview of the types of organizations involved and the kinds of projects undertaken.

Answer: We expect that at least $165,000 will be allocated to challenge cost share projects in 1990. The 1991 request continues this level. Cooperators included many private and state universities, private foundations, private museums, amateur groups, private, state/county historical and archaeological societies, state boards of education, the National Guard, civil air patrol, etc. These cooperators were involved in a wide range of projects, including excavation at threatened or looted sites, inventory, archival research, detailed site recordation, artifact curation, access to shared computer databases, stabilization of historic and prehistoric structures, cooperative site management, site monitoring under the "adopt-a-site" and site steward programs, scientific studies, etc.

141. Question: In what areas are you providing increased inventory and monitoring activities in 1991? (p. 133)

Answer: In 1991, the BLM will begin to inventory priority areas where significant cultural resources are thought to exist and where looting is known to be a problem. Although a comprehensive list of these threatened areas has not yet been compiled, we are aware of several areas that satisfy the conditions established by Congress, including the Warner Wetlands Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) of Oregon, newly acquired lands on Perry Mesa in Arizona, the system of historic forts and trails that constitute "Boots and Saddles" system in New Mexico, the Anasazi Culture ACEC in southwestern Colorado, Landmark Gap Trail area in Alaska, and the Yakima River Canyon in Washington. At proposed funding levels, we anticipate conducting approximately 25,000 acres of inventory. Monitoring, including BLM Ranger patrols and surveillance, will be increased in such areas as the California Desert Conservation Area, Chacoan Outliers, Navajo Refugee sites, and El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico; San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona; and Grand Gulch in Utah.

142. Question: What activities have you undertaken to increase public awareness of cultural resources? Have your efforts resulted in less public vandalism and looting of sites?

Answer: The BLM has initiated a wide range of public awareness and education activities, including: participation in State Archaeology Weeks in Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, and Utah; development of interpretive and educational materials (exhibits, brochures, signs, posters, on-site interpretive displays); increased media coverage of archaeological projects on the Public Land; presentations at local schools and a wide range of private and civic organizations; and development of public service announcements using celebrities (e.g., Jean Auel, Tony Hillerman); We also will hold a series of events, such as site tours, museum exhibits, and lectures, to be held in the Four Corners region of the Southwest between June 19-21, 1990. These events will showcase archaeological and historic resources that have recreational and tourism appeal.

We are beginning to see some improvement in several areas such as: (a) evidence that less casual collecting and mindless vandalism of cultural resources is occuring; (b) more individuals are wanting to observe archaeological excavations on the Public Land and become involved as volunteers, such as site stewards; and (c) a greater overall interest on the part of the public in how BLM is managing its cultural resources. Educational and outreach efforts, however, have little measurable effect on the hard-core commercial collectors and hobbyists, who continue to destory our Nation's cultural legacy at a steady, if not escalating, rate. This type of activity will only be curbed by law enforcement measures.

143. Question: For cultural resources, the budget to OMB was $11.2 million. In priority sequence, in what amounts, in what areas, and for what activities would you recommend funding if Congress made that level of funding available?

Answer: The $11.2 million figure would represent an increase of approximately $4.5 million over the adjusted 1990 appropriation for the cultural resource management program. In priority order, the requested increase to OMB included the following: (1) Public Education ($1 million): This amount would allow for expanded partnerships with public and private groups; additional interpretive showcase areas and regional events; and additional ARPA law enforcement training; (2) Inventory ($1.6 million): An additional 60,000 acres of inventory would be conducted in priority areas;

(3) Enhancement of Volunteer Assistance ($200,000): These funds would be used to seek out additional volunteers, develop new cooperative agreements with volunteer organizations, develop and implement training of volunteers, and expand projects on the Public Lands where volunteers could productively be used; (4) Management of Special Areas ($1.2 million): This increase would be focused on specially designated areas such as El Malpais National Conservation Area (New Mexico), the Steens Mountain Recreation Area (Oregon), the California Desert Conservation Area, and the Empire-Cienega Ranch and Barry M. Goldwater Range (Arizona) as well as others; (5) Archaeological Violation Documentation and Tracking System ($200,000): This money would be used to develop and implement a system of documenting, monitoring, and tracking violations of ARPA, as required by the 1988 ARPA amendments; and (6) Global Climate Change Research ($200,000): Research projects would be conducted at prehistoric archaeological and paleontological sites to provide data on past climatic changes.

144. Question: What emphasis is being placed on law enforcement efforts to reduce organized looting and selling of artifacts? (p. 185) Do you think you are making progress in this area? Have you had any recent significant successes in pursuing looters?

Answer: The BLM is emphasizing additional archaeological resource law enforcement efforts in the Four Corners region of the Southwest through the establishment of an special archaeological resources investigative unit located in Albuquerque, New Mexico. In addition, we have elevated the priority of cultural resource protection in our patrol criminal and investigation efforts. Our focus is on bringing to justice those persons involved in the transport, sale and receipt of stolen archaeological resources from federal lands. Recent overt and covert law enforcement operations have resulted in the recovery of artifacts and other evidence which will be used to enhance future Archaeological Resources Protection Act investigations.

Wilderness Management

145. Question: What is the status of the recommendation process for wilderness study areas? (p. 136) What is the timetable for the President's submittal of recommendations to Congress? Are there only ten Statewide packages to be submitted?

Answer: All BLM wilderness study area environmental impact statements will be completed in 1990. Statewide wilderness reports with recommendations for each wilderness study area (WSA) in the State are being completed to allow the Secretary to make recommendations for all BLM WSAs no later than October, 1991. Section 603 of FLPMA provides that the President shall make recommendations to Congress for all BLM WSAs within 2 years of receipt of each report from the Secretary or not later than October, 1993. A Statewide wilderness study reporting package will be submitted for each BLM State Office in the West except Alaska, for a total of 10 packages. Alaska was exempted from the wilderness review provision of FLPMA.

146. Question: What is your estimate of the additional wilderness areas likely to be designated in 1990 and 1991? Where would they be? On what do you base this estimate? What funding would be necessary to initiate the planning for and management of

these areas in 1991? For what purposes would such funds be used? Was this the basis for your $12.7 million request to OMB for wilderness management?

Answer: Although the BLM's wilderness recommendations have not been completed for any State, it is possible that legislation designating BLM areas as wilderness may be enacted before the Secretary makes his recommendation. Based on preliminary recommendations in BLM's final wilderness environmental impact statements, we estimate that up to 124 new BLM wilderness areas could be designated in 1990 and 1991 in the States of Arizona, California and New Mexico. It is expected that legislation will be introduced concerning statewide designation of BLM wilderness areas in these states during the next year or so. However, the number of wilderness areas in these bills would exceed the number in the BLM recommendations.

To initiate management and planning of the potential 124 new wilderness areas in 1991 BLM would require an increase of $4,000,000. This funding would be used to inititate wilderness management plans for 41 of the potential new wilderness areas, more intensified patrol and surveillance, marking of wilderness area boundaries with approximately 15,000 signs, and the design, drafting, and publication of official and public use maps of wilderness areas. An additional $4,000,000 would be needed to complete 1,000 miles of cadastral survey and monumenting of wilderness area boundaries to ensure proper management and application of use restrictions. An increase of $500,000 in mining law would also be needed to accomplish 100 additional mining claim validity examinations in compliance with BLM regulatons. Until new wilderness designations are made, it is difficult to project actual needs beyond that included in the 1991 President's budget.

The $12.7 million request to OMB for wilderness management was an increase of $4,950,000. This increase included $4,000,000 for wilderness area management and planning based on the amount of new wilderness preliminary recommendations as described above. This amount also included $800,000 for global climate change research involving monitoring stations in wilderness areas. The remaining $150,000 was requested for management of the 2 designated wilderness areas within the El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico.

Recreation Resources Management

147. Question: Have you developed detailed implementation plans for your "Recreation 2000" plan? If so, what are its projected costs? To what extent does the 1991 budget reflect these plans?

Answer: To assist in implementing the goals, policies and challenges identified in Recreation 2000 strategy, the BLM has prepared a Bureauwide implementation plan which contains 100 action items and a schedule to meet the eight challenges that are identified in Recreation 2000. The BLM implementation plan focuses on improving the BLM's capability to protect essential recreation and other natural resources, on maintaining existing recreation facilities, and on improving service to visitors.

State-level implementation plans have also been prepared which identify the on-the-ground issues and priorities in resource management, maintenance, access, acquisition and construction for all recreation management areas. The estimated cost of total implementation of all proposed projects and actions through the year 2000, as identified in State Recreation 2000 Plans, on Public Lands (including O&C lands in western Oregon) is $975 million.

Within the 1991 Base, priority is placed on improving our capability to protect essential recreation and other natural resources, maintaining existing recreation facilities, and improving service to our visitors. The requested increase of $3,988,000 in 1991 would be used to accelerate implementation of the Recreation 2000 goals and objectives according to priorities, and needs set forth in the BLM and State implementation plans.

148. Question: Specifically for recreation resources management your request to OMB was $24.1 million. In priority sequence, in what areas, in what amounts, and for what activities would you add funds assuming Congress provided the overall funding level?

Answer: The request to OMB of $24.1 million would represent an increase of approximately $10.1 million over the adjusted 1990 appropriation for the recreation resources management program. In priority order the requested increase to OMB included the following items. 1) **Visitor Managment** ($4,250,000) - This amount would be used for additonal on-the-ground visitor contact, fee collection and facilities operations, and reduction of unauthorized use in heavily used areas; 2) **Permit Management ($1,700,000)** - This funding would be used to issue and monitor the expected higher number of recreation use permits associated especially with wild and scenic rivers and cave resources; 3) **Resource Protection** ($1,200,000) - This amount would be used for projects such as rehabilitation and closing of unauthorized vehicle routes, repair of eroded trail segments, fencing and signing in ORV use areas, improved sanitation facilities in riparian areas, and interim protection for cave resources and wild and scenic rivers. Emphasis will be according to severity of need identified in State Recreation 2000 implementation plans; 4) **Recreation Management Planning and Inventory** ($1,400,000) - This amount would fund preparation of additional activity and project plans in high priority special recreation management areas, with emphasis on wild and scenic rivers and cave resources; **Management of Special Areas** ($900,000) - This funding would be used to provide adequate management of recreation use in specially designated areas where BLM has made a long-term committment and public interest is high; **Enhancement of Volunteer Assistance** ($400,000) - This amount would be devoted to recruiting additional volunteers and supporting additional volunteer projects.

149. Question: What has been your recent experience in terms of amounts of recreation visitors, and what activity do you project for the future?

Answer: In 1989, there were about 60 million recreational visits to Public Lands. Visits have been increasing at about 5 percent per year for the last 3 years. Our prediction is that visits will continue to increase at least at the same rate. As the population of the United States continues to shift to the western and south, a corresponding demand for recreation on Public Land in the Southwest will probably occur. This could result in an increase of more than 5 percent annually in some areas.

150. Question: What increased responsibilities or special areas have you taken on that also require additional resources?

Answer: BLM's workload in several programs has increased due to newly legislated responsibilities and recent land acquisitions. In Arizona, additional workloads have resulted from recently passed legislation giving BLM multiple-use management responsibility for the 1.8-million acre Barry M. Goldwater Range. Also recent legislation added 76,000 acres of State land to the Public Land in the Lake Pleasant and Black Canyon area near Phoenix, and the 42,000-acre Empire and Cienega Ranches were acquired through exchange. To meet associated public demand and resource protection needs, BLM has diverted existing capability within the base for the mining law, lands and realty, rangeland management, cultural resources, recreation management, soil, water and air management, and wildlife management, facilities maintenance, and law enforcement programs, to these areas

151. Question: What kinds of projects are involved in the challenge cost-share program? Will the requested $600,000 in 1991 be sufficient to satisfy the demand for funds? (p. 152) Are additional resources included in other recreation areas for challenge cost-share grants? If so, where and for how much?

Answer: The 1991 President's Budget, which includes a proposed increase of $100,000, will bring the total challenge cost share funding for recreation to $600,000. This amount will allow the BLM to continue the recreation challenge cost share program to accomplish additional on-the-ground projects. Matching funds, labor and materials are expected to be received from civic groups, user groups, businesses and local public agencies to improve management of recreation resources and facilities. Potential projects could include: design and installation of interpretive exhibits, signs and brochures, maintenance of campgrounds and trails, completion of cultural resource inventories and visitor surveys, stabilization and interpretation of historic sites and installation of boat ramps on whitewater rivers. Based on last year's experience, the amount of matching fund requests should be about $1.2 million.

152. Question: In permit management, explain how you determine what areas require permits. (p. 151) What proportion of these permits involve the collection of fees? What are the penalties for unauthorized use? How do land exchanges necessary for recreational purposes get included in the exchange program?

Answer: Special recreation permits are issued to commercial operations in various outdoor recreation businesses, to sponsors of competitive recreational events, and in some cases, to groups and individuals as a means of authorizing certain types of recreational activities on the Public Land. In exchange for a permit, a fee is paid to the Government by the commercial operator or competitive sponsor for the privilege of having an opportunity to make a profit from the use of Public Land.

Most permits involve collection of fees. A permit is not required for uses that are sponsored or co-sponsored by the BLM, such as volunteer work trips. The permit and fee requirements may be waived when competitive events are not commercial, comply with off-road vehicle designations, do not award cash prizes, involve fewer than 50 vehicles, have no advertising, have no likelihood of significant damage to Public Land values and no need for monitoring.

Unauthorized use can result in administrative penalties, such as permit privilege denial, probation, suspension or revocation. These penalties may be in addition to civil and criminal charges which may be brought against a permittee by the BLM.

Land exchanges necessary for recreational purposes are identified through the land use planning process. Potential exchanges are prioritized to determine those that can be included in the exchange program.

Recreation Maintenance

153. Question: What is the state of maintenance of BLM recreation facilities? What is the overall funding for transportation routes, trails, and facilities in 1991 compared to 1990? (p. 196-199) How does that compare to levels necessary to provide adequate maintenance on a recurring basis according to "Recreation 2000"?

Answer: Our new automated Maintenance Management System is being developed and all BLM State offices have begun collecting facilities condition data for input into the automated data base. We expect the results of this survey to be available by the end of 1990 or early 1991. This system will yield the information necessary for us to refine our long-range facilities maintenance needs, including recreation, and enable us to maintain an accurate record of facility condition, determine appropriate maintenance levels, and effectively allocate maintenance dollars with the BLM field organization. The 1991 request for facilities maintenance in MLR is $26,827,000 an increase of $7,948,000 the 1990 adjusted level of $18,879,000. This is an increase of 42 percent over 1990. Included within this overall increase is an additional $3,700,000 specially to address additional recreation facility maintenance needs in response to Recreation 2000. This will enable BLM to begin to reduce the recreation maintenance backlog, complete priority maintenance work, and insure public safety and protection of resource values in areas of heavy use.

In addition, we have requested an increase of nearly $1.5 million in facilities maintenance in the O&C account. A part of this increase will also be used to address facilities maintenance needs from recreation sites located in western Oregon.

Recreation Construction

154. Question: How much of the 1991 budget request is for recreation construction? How much more was included in the request to OMB? What were the projects, in priority sequence? How does the OMB requested level compare to the levels projected to "Recreation 2000"?

Answer: The 1991 President's Budget request for construction totals $7,520,000. Of this amount, $5,280,000 is for recreation construction. An additional $10,676,000 for recreation was included in the request to OMB. The remaining recreation projects as submitted to OMB in priority sequence with costs shown in 000's of dollars are as follows.

East Mohave Hole-in-the-Wall Visitor Use Area Site ($160)
White Sands Campground and Access Road ($915)
Sourdough Creek Campground ($1,020)
Moonstone Recreation Site ($185)
Hawkins Reservoir Recreation Site ($200)
Steck Campground ($225)
Huckleberry Campground ($475)
Lava Point Recreation Site ($213)
Jump Creek Campground ($226)
White Mountain NRA Gateway Recreation Site - Phase I ($840)
Sweetwater Recreation Area ($80)
Merced Wild and Scenic River Recreation Area ($445)
Cress Creek Nature Trail ($45)
Lower Bear Trap Canyon Recreation Area ($50)
Sand Mountain Recreation Area ($92)
Fort Meade Recreation Area ($20)
Burro Creek Recreation Site Expansion ($100)
Beauty Bay Recreation Site ($35)
King Range NCA Beach Development ($800)
Jerry Creek Recreation Site ($50)
Jump Creek Bridge and Interpretive Trail ($100)
San Pedro NCA Administrative Site ($4,400)

The OMB requested level is considerably less than BLM's known recreation construction demand. Of the total construction need of $62.4 million identified by our field offices during development of the BLM's FY 1991 budget request to the Department, $34.4 million was for recreation construction. BLM State Offices have recently completed their Statewide Recreation 2000 Implementation Plans. Based upon these plans BLM has identified a potential recreation construction need for the decade of the 90's of approximately $200 million.

Recreation Land Acquisition

155. Question: Of the funds requested for land acquisition, how many projects are for recreation purposes? (p. 348) How does this compare to levels projected for "Recreation 2000"?

Answer: The BLM 1991 budget request of $24,278,000 for Land Acquisition includes funding for 31 projects. Of this total, 30 projects totalling $22,778,000 are for recreation purposes. This figure includes the acquisition management funding necessary for title searches, negotiations, appraisals and other acquisition costs. Many of these projects also contain wildlife and other resource values. This funding level meets projected 1991 needs to support Recreation 2000.

Resource Management Planning

156. Question Please explain the data in the workload table on page 158, which shows plans being completed in 1989 and 1990, and yet no increase in the number of plans monitored. (p. 158) How many plans remain to be completed? What is your schedule for doing this? Is the 1991 request adequate to achieve this?

Answer: Completed RMP's generally replace one or more existing MFP's. MFPs still in use must be monitored as well as RMPs. Consequently, the completion of a RMP does not increase the number of plans that must be monitored and could in some instances reduce the number of plans requiring monitoring. The 91 plans scheduled to be monitored (indicated across all the years, p. 158) represents the net of adding the new RMPs to and subtracting the old MFPs from the total plan number.

BLM currently is working on some stage of preparing 34 RMPs including some to be completed in FY 1990. A total of 36 new RMPs are scheduled for completion through 1997. This figure does not include a final plan total for Alaska, where the remaining State Land Selection process is still ongoing. It also does not include any planning efforts needed in the 31 states administered by BLM's Eastern States Office, where BLM has small amounts of surface acres to manage and is responsible more for management of subsurface mineral estate.

All remaining RMPs needed outside of the above two exceptions are scheduled for completion by the end of FY 1997. Five RMP will be started (preplanning) in FY 1991, and 7-8 each year thereafter through FY 1995.

The 1991 President's Budget request for resource management planning if sustained through the out-years is adequate to meet the 1997 goal of replacing MFPs with RMP's.

157. Question: Explain the process when new areas are designated, by the Administration or Congress, when lands are exchanged, or when other significant changes are made in land use patterns. How is it decided when to amend a plan formally? How is it decided whether to do an environmental impact statement or supplemental statement? Under what circumstances do you do an environmental assessment?

Answer: When new areas are designated or new lands acquired through exchange or other action, either an existing plan must be amended or a new plan developed which establishes the management prescriptions that will guide activities on that area. This must occur before any new management actions may be implemented.

RMPs are required [43 CFR 1601.0-6] to undergo analysis at the Environmental Impact Statement level. An amendment to either a MFP or a RMP may be require an EIS depending upon the significance of the action as explained further below. Since RMPs are accompanied by an Environmental Impact Statement, the environmental analysis of an amendment to a RMP is almost always a Supplement to the original EIS, unless the proposed action has such minor signifance that documentation of an Environmental Analysis (EA) level is appropriate.

Management Framework Plans are often amended in order to meet current and immediate future management needs. MFPs generally were not subjected to environmental impact statements and an amendment to the MFP must be accompanied by an appropriate level of environmental analysis. The level of environmental analysis is governed by CEQ's NEPA regulations, and is generally based on the significance of the action. However, many MFP amendments do not address significant actions and are analyzed adequately by the EA documentation.

Information and Data Management

158. Question: Please explain your concept of a "Target system" that will incorporate your ADP modernization project with ALMRS. What is the additional cost of this system design compared to that included in the original ALMRS estimates?

Answer: The Target System concept involves the idea of having a common suite of hardware and software available to all BLM offices to perform the full range of automated data processing functions required by BLM including ALMRS administrative processing functions and support to resource management and technical services programs. Experience with BLM's current inventory of fragmented stand alone systems indicates that independently developed systems are expensive to operate and maintain, confusing to users, difficult to upgrade and manage to meet new technological developments, and are difficult or impossible to network or interchange related functions.

By developing a Target System in stages, BLM could replace its existing, outdated Honeywell computers used for administrative purposes (the original focus of the modernization project) and build ALMRS processing capability on the same "platform" of hardware and software.

An additional $6 million is the estimated cost to obtain a the high level design needed to guide development of the integrated Target System.

159. Question: Do you intend to include Geographic Information System (GIS) implementation and hardware in the same package? Can GIS be integrated into the system at a later date? Is the current GIS hardware and software sufficient to continue adequate operation of GIS systems? Is it adequate to integrate GIS into ALMRS?

Answer: BLM woulde like to obtain the GIS technology capability as a part of the Target System acquisition requirements, particularly to meet the need of the resources management and technical services components.

The high level design would provide a blueprint for integrating all components into the Target System in option stages; so BLM can build the Target System an increments, like ALMRS, administrative components, GIS functions, etc using compatible standards and hardware/software technologies.

The existing GIS software operating on PRIME computers is marginally sufficient to continue operations of GIS systems. The existing software, while functional, has limited data management capabilities and lacks a "user friendly" interface. There are not enough computers in BLM to meet the demand for GIS technology, so hardware capacity is only available for the very highest priority projects in most states. Even some of those projects, such as the Western Oregon Digital Data Base (WODDB), are exceeding the available capability of the existing software and computers.

The existing software and hardware available to BLM would not meet the technical standards of integrating GIS with ALMRS components. The data could be exported from the GIS to

ALMRS, through a connection between computers, but the inefficiency of such an arrangement is costly, slow and involves considerable programming of interfaces.

160. Question: Are there current problems with data standards for your GIS systems? (p. 164-165) If so, what are your plans to overcome standards problems? How does this activity tie-in to plans for ADP modernization and the ALMRS system?

Answer: Yes. When BLM offices began to share data rather than developing independent and unconnected systems, inconsistencies in the data became evident and caused difficulties. For example, there are several ways to define wildlife habitat, range conditions, timber categories, etc. Different specialists or offices can use similar terms to describe different things, or different terms to describe similar things. More complete data standards will be useful in improving the analysis and understanding of resource conditions and potential impacts of different decisions on public lands - even for data that is not automated.

BLM is using a comprehensive "information engineering" approach to analyze and document the data BLM uses to make land management decisions. BLM has completed an "Enterprise Data Model" to describe in detail the data relationships and work processes within the BLM. Data standards will be based on this analysis, along with comments from external users, such as counties, state governments, other Federal agencies, and the public who use data from BLM.

The ALMRS data analysis has been completed, but the data definitions and classes are continually being refined and improved. BLM will build on the ALMRS analyses when completing the detailed models for its resources data, which is now managed separately using Geographic Information System technology (GIS). Improved data administration will result in greater consistency of data stored in separate systems now, plus permit better system design during modernization so the "building blocks" of new automated capabilities are defined more by how BLM uses information rather than by hardware/software technology concerns.

161. Question: The current estimate for ALMRS implementation is $197 million. (p. 175) How does this compare to previous estimates? What changes have been made to both scheduling and scope of the project since its inception? Does the inclusion of Alaska in the system increase its cost? If so, by how much?

Answer: The current total ALMRS cost estimate of $197 million reflects a projected increase of approximately $50 million over the life cycle cost estimates made in the 1985 feasibility study. This increase reflects the following factors:

- The addition of the BLM Alaska records to the project. The inclusion of Alaska in the ALMRS project will add approximately $18 million to the project's cost.

-Additional support contracts for a general system design (to coordinate the integration of ALMRS and other BLM modernization efforts) and planned support for independent validation and verification after a vendor is selected.

-Increased costs for data administration and collection, particularly for the geographic coordinate data base derived from the complex Cadastral Survey records.

-Increased project management costs to meet the requirements of the Information Resources Management approval processes and to provide basic information resource management guidance from a programmatic as well as technology perspective.

The schedule for implementing ALMRS has been revised at different milestones in the life cycle management process. The major management revisions were the change in the procurement strategy in FY 88, to "bundle" the separate hardware and software contracts, and the decision in 1989 to develop a Target System rather than a separate ALMRS system and other BLM ADP modernization efforts.

BLM has implemented interim records management capabilities to use the ALMRS data as demonstrated in New Mexico, on existing technology and improve the quality of the ALMRS data before the new system is fully implemented in the mid-1990's.

Other States Cadastral Surveys

162. Question: Is the increase of $192,000 in 1991 sufficient to cover 43 miles of Wild and Scenic River boundaries as projected? (p. 182)

Answer: The estimate of $192,000 for the survey of 43 miles of Wild and Scenic River boundary miles and related control will be sufficient to accomplish these surveys.

163. Question: Is workload for special purpose areas such as Wilderness, Recreation, and Conservation Areas increasing? If so, what are you doing to meet demand? How do you determine priorities? What is the backlog for such surveys?

Answer: The Cadastral Survey workload for special purpose areas is increasing. We are currently analyzing the workload and have established a Cadastral Survey Task Force to develop program missions and objectives statements, workload information, benefitting prgram identification and impacts on existing workload. Currently our survey priorities are established based on the Departmental and Bureau priorities and goals. At this time increasing demand for special purpose surveys are being met by re-ordering priorities of existing workloads.

Resource Protection and Law Enforcement

164. Question: How many rangers are funded, and where, in both 1990 and 1991?

Answer: A total of 112 ranger positions are authorized and funded through a number of subactivities in 1990 and distributed as follows:

Headquarters	1
Alaska	5
Arizona	13
California	56
Colorado	2
Eastern States	0
Idaho	6
Montana	1

Nevada	5
New Mexico	12
Oregon	4
Utah	5
Wyoming	2
TOTAL	112

In 1991, we anticipate that 6 ranger positions will be added to the Bureauwide total in the southwest.

165. Question: Are additional rangers being added for drug enforcement activities specifically? If so, where? Will this result in less rangers being available for overall law enforcement and resource protection?

Answer: In 1991, we do not plan to add ranger positions solely for drug enforcement purposes, however, rangers stationed in the border areas will have drug enforcement patrol duties and will be partly funded from drug control funds. As needed, rangers who are normally assigned to other resource protection duties may be diverted to marijuana eradication and Mexican border drug interdiction operations.

166. Question: Does the 1991 budget request satisfy the overall need for rangers on BLM lands? What areas need more ranger assistance? How much?

Answer: Because of their multiple use resource protection role, BLM law enforcement rangers are viewed by BLM managers as extremely valuable positions, however, the addition of ranger positions often requires tradeoffs in other types of expertise. The number of rangers hired in a particular State is determined by the available funding, program accomplishment commitments, and other personnel needs in the State. Currently, there are 23 BLM Districts out of 55 which do not have Ranger positions assigned to their staffs. Not all districts, such as those in the Eastern States Office and Alaska, need Rangers because of the nature of their land ownership or type of use.

167. Question: What kind of activity is being pursued in drug enforcement? For example, how much activity is related to drug trafficking across the border? In addition to this activity how much illegal activity is being uncovered in drug cultivation and drug labs?

Answer: Drug enforcement activities include suppression of illegal drugs activity on the Public Land, interdiction of drugs entering those lands, and violations associated with possession, use and manufacture of drugs. Because of the increased emphasis placed on the Southwest Border as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area by the President's Strategy II, the BLM is currently evaluating its resources and refocusing some of them toward this area. In 1989, BLM eradicated over 40,000 marijuana plants, over 1,000 other cultivated marijuana plants, discovered 10 methamphetamine labs and another 8 sites where the residue of drug labs had been disposed.

168. Question: In addition to rangers, describe the staffing levels and functions of other law enforcement personnel in 1990 and 1991.

Answer: In 1990, BLM has 56 special agents who are Federal Law enforcement officers, and generally perform investigations of criminal activity or suspected criminal activity on the Public Lands or involving BLM managed resources. Some of these Special Agents are also responsible for being program managers of the BLM law enforcement programs, and coordinate BLM's activities with other Federal agencies and State and local law enforcement agencies. Special agents conduct criminal investigations with emphasis on the following areas: illegal drugs, archaeological resource violations, oil and gas theft, wild horse and burro violations, illegal hazardous materials dumping. In 1991, BLM intends to add 5 special agents as drug enforcement coordinators and 6 support positions to implement the BLM's automated law enforcement incident reporting system. Special Agents and Rangers are the only two types of law enforcement officers utilized by BLM.

169. Question: Are there any government-wide activities planned for which funding has not been requested?

Answer: The BLM is now fully participating in Operation Alliance along the Southwest Border. A full-time BLM special agent is stationed there to supply the Operation Alliance staff with a professional law enforcement officer who is familiar with the Public Land. This officer will assist the Operation Alliance staff by coordinating drug enforcement operations along the border, fulfilling NEPA requirements, and providing supportive data and analyses. BLM did not anticipate this level of increased responsibility at the time the 1991 budget was prepared, therefore it has become necessary to refocus source of our law enforcement priorities in the border States to meet the President's directives.

170. Question: What is the extent of your cooperation with other Federal agencies on drug-related activity?

Answer: BLM is a participant in Operation Alliance and Joint Task Force 6, and cooperates with all Federal agencies in drug-related activities, especially the Drug Enforcement Administration and U.S. Customs Service. The BLM is also a charter member of the Public Lands Drug Control Committee which was established to coordinate the responsibilities of the Supply Reduction Working Group of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Facilities Maintenance

171. Question: What support, if any, is provided by the Denver Service Center with regard to facilities maintenance?

Answer: The Denver Service Center engineering staff supports the facilities maintenance program by performing technical inspections and evaluations of basic systems such as electrical, water/sewer, HVAC., etc. They also perform facility structural and bridge inspections. An important component of their duties is the engineering survey and design of new construction and major maintenance projects as well as preparation and administration of A&E contracts to support these efforts. Service Center engineering personnel provide design assistance, training, and guidelines and standards as needed to support the work of our State and field office engineering personnel.

172. Question: What is the extent of the maintenance backlog? At what level must funding be to provide for recurring maintenance needs? Above that level, how much additional funding reasonably could be used to reduce the maintenance backlog?

Answer: Several years ago we estimated that our facilities maintenance backlog was approximately $80 million. Although we have refined the maintenance backlog estimate to some extent as a result of preliminary work on the Maintenance Management System, we still do not have an accurate appraisal of facility maintenance needs. Our present estimate, pending completion of inventory and condition work in support of the MMS, coupled with recent funding increases in the maintenance program, is that our backlog has remained constant. The increase contained in the President's Budget will enable us to meet much of our scheduled maintenance needs. It will not enable us to cover our corrective maintenance workload which is substantial. Until Bureauwide results are available from the Maintenance Management System, an accurate inventory and cost statement of our scheduled and corrective facility maintenance need can't be provided.

173. Question: When do you expect to have your maintenance management system in place so that these figures can be more accurately known?

Answer: The Maintenance Management System has been developed and is now in use by our field offices. Revised handbooks and computer software have been supplied to the states and a training session for state engineering personnel in use of the system was held in April 1990. All states have begun field collection of inventory/condition data for input into the automated data base. Field condition survey, condition evaluation, and initial data input will occur during the 1990 field season. Survey results are scheduled to be available by the end of 1990 or early 1991.

174. Question: For the public land sign program, what is the base level of funding? (p. 201)

Answer: The estimated base funding level for the public land sign program is $1.2 million. This level includes operation of the BLM's Rawlins sign shop and on-the-ground placement of signs to identify the Public Land and to inform public land users and recreationists of opportunities and restrictions on access and use of these lands and resources.

Hazardous Materials Management

175. Question: The budget states that costs for preliminary assessments will double and that costs for site investigations will triple in 1990 compared to the 1989 level. (p. 205) Please explain why.

Answer: The 1989 EPA interim guidance on preliminary assessments and site investigations was the basic source of the cost estimates. BLM also considered the new National Contingency Plan (published in March 1990) requirements, the yet to be published EPA guidance on the Hazard Ranking System, the need for improved contractor control and precision, and the effects of inflation.

176. Question: On a flow chart basis, please describe the progress of sites by year through the process of land status assessment, preliminary site assessment, site investigation, and expanded site investigations. For those sites known to be contaminated, please identify them beginning with the site investigation stage.

Answer: The following flow chart shows the progression of work through the stages of inventory - land status assessments (LSA), preliminary site assessment (PA), site investigation (SI), expanded site investigation (ESI) and final environmental inpact statement (EIS):

BLM
CERCLA CLEANUP PROCESS
(LSA TO RI/FS/EIS)

TIME FRAME	PROCESS STEPS	ADDITIONAL PROCESS STEPS
3-12 MONTHS----	INVENTORY LAND STATUS ASSESSMENT	
3-4 MONTHS-----	PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT	NO CONTAMINATION- REPORT FILED WITH EPA AND STATE
1-10 MONTHS----	CONTAMINATION PRESENT	
4-8 MONTHS-----	SITE INVESTIGATION	
12-15 MONTHS---	PLANNING AND PROCUREMENT (CONTRACTING)	
10-18 MONTHS---	EXPANDED SITE INVESTIGATION (IF NEEDED)	
12-15 MONTHS---	PLANNING AND PROCUREMENT (CONTRACTING)	
18-36 MONTHS---	REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/ FEASIBILITY STUDY/AND EIS	

From the Bureau's experience, about 125 sites are found in inventory procedures and examined by land status assessments (LSAs) in an average year. This number will be slightly higher in FYs 1990 - 1994 due to intensive inventories.

Of the 125 sites found and examined, approximately 45 will fit the profile (ownership, indication or suspicion of contamination, etc.) for requiring a preliminary assessment (PA). In most cases, there will be a delay of 3 - 12 months between the end of an LSA and the beginning of a PA due to the procurement cycle, field season availability, and contractor schedules. PAs take 3 - 4 months to prepare and review. Most of the sites are eliminated in this phase as not requiring further action.

If the PA recommends preparation of a site investigation (SI), work on that is begun as soon as the draft PA has been reviewed. In a few cases each year, sites are so patently contaminated, the Bureau goes directly to an SI -- effectively merging the PA and SI. Roughly 10 SIs are done for 45 PAs. SIs take 4 - 8 months to prepare and review. The preliminary hazard ranking score (HRS) is of the Site Investigation product. If the SI recommends further action, a statement of work is prepared and procurement is initiated for an expanded site investigation (ESI), or listing site investigation (LSI) as EPA sometimes calls them. About 36 percent of the SIs require ESIs. Work is usually begun within 12 - 15 months (design, funding, procurement, field season availability), and completed with review within 10 - 18 months. This will provide the basis for confirming or modifying the HRS, designing a cost-effective remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS), taking a removal action or eliminating the site from further consideration.

The contaminated sites where a site investigation has been completed or is being done are listed below:.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTAMINATED SITES

STATE	SITE NAME	STATUS
ALASKA	Red Devil Mine Waste Ponds	SI done
	Sagwon Airstrip	SI done
California	Afton Canyon/Union Pacific Railroad	Remediated
	Atlas Asbestos	RI/FS in prog.
	Cuyama Drug Lab	Remediated
	El Capitan Quarry	Remediated
	Lassen College Site	Remediated
	Stateline Dump	ESI in prog.
Idaho	Bruneau Open Dump	Remediated
	Central Cove Landfill	ESI in prog.
	Champagne Creek	Remediated
	Elk City Cyanide Leach Operation	Remediated
	German Lake	SI done
	Guinn Cave	Controlled
	Maurtaugh (east) LDFL (AKA Twin Falls)	ESI in prog.
Montana	Thorium City Waste Dump	Remediated
	Londonderry Adit	SI in prog.
New Mexico	Anthony Landfill	SI done
	Artesia Landfill	SI done
	Bloomfield Landfill	ESI in prog.
	Carlsbad Landfill	SI done
	Flora Vista Landfill	ESI in prog.
	I & W Oil Service Roswell	SI in prog.
	Kirtland Landfill	SI done
	La Union Landfill	ESI in prog.
	Las Cruces Landfill	SI done
	Lee Acres Landfill	RI/FS in prog.
	Loco Hills Landfill	SI done
	Mesilla Landfill	ESI in prog.
	Potash Company of America (PCA)	Remediated
	Farmington South Landfill	SI done

Nevada	Antelope Valley Pesticide Site	SI done
	Quinn River Valley Pesticide Disp.	SI done
	Union Pacific Row (UP)	Remediated
	Silverado Millsite	SI in prog.
	Pine Grove Flat	SI in prog.
	Douglas County Sanitary Landfill	SI in prog.
	Osage Industries Millsite	SI in prog.
	Sandy Valley	SI in prog.
Oregon	Lytle Boulevard Dump	Remediated
	Merlin Landfill	SI done
	Minexco Mill Site	SI done
	Slides Dump	SI done
	City of Vail Dumpsite	Remediated
Washington	Kabba-Texas Mine	SI done
	Oroville Landfill	ESI in prog.
Utah	Chevron Red Wash Unit	Remediated
	Cottonwood Canyon	Remediated
	Desert Mound Mine	Remediated
	East Summit Mining Claims	Remediated
	Frye Canyon Tailing	Remediated
	Ireco Chemical	Remediated
	Mercur Canyon Outwash	SI done
	Ore Buyin Station - Moab	Remediated
	Silver Maple Claims	Remediated

177. Question: When will you have a reasonable methodology for assessing closed landfill sites? (p. 205) What will such methodology cost per site?

Answer: The BLM is currently working with the Bureau of Mines to develop such a methodology. It is anticipated that the Bureau of Mines will have this methodology available in the first quarter of FY 1991. While actual cost is not available at this time, the Bureau estimates that a closed landfill assessment using the methodology will cost $30,000 per site.

178. Question: What has the cost by year been for investigation of the Lee Acres Site in New Mexico?

Answer: The Bureau has obligated approximately $4.6 million for contracts associated with the Lee Acres Site. A specific list, by fiscal year, is provided below. The amounts below do not include salaries and expenses for Bureau personnel associated with work at/for this site.

FY 1985 - $49,800 for a site investigation and a soil-gas survey.

FY 1986 - $53,840 for fencing the landfill site.

FY 1987 - $580,101 for a hydrogeologic characterization study, providing bottled water to residents of the Lee Acres Subdivision, installation of monitoring wells, and sampling.

FY 1988 - $306,527 for additional sampling at the site and municipal water hook-ups for the residents of the Lee Acres Subdivision.

FY 1988 - Lee Acres FS/EIS contract awarded - Multi-year. Obligations to date are $3,595,900.

FY 1989 - $4,000 for the USGS review of the preliminary investigation report.

179. Question: The budget indicates 5 sites where cleanup has taken place which will undergo long-term monitoring. (p. 206) Identify these sites.

Answer: The sites are as follows: (1) the Lee Acres Landfill Site in San Juan County, New Mexico, (2) the Oroville Landfill near Oroville, Washington, (3) the Atlas Asbestos Mine Site near Coalinga, California, (4) the Murtaugh Landfill near Twin Falls, Idaho; and (5) the Sandy Valley Landfill near Sandy, Nevada.

180. Question: Has the National Academy of Engineers completed its evaluation of your hazardous materials program? If so, did they have any major recommendations for changes?

Answer: The National Academy has not yet completed its evaluation. The interagency agreement with the Academy has been extended from March 31, 1990, to July 31, 1990 -- at the request of the Academy. As of April 30, 1990, the draft report was being reviewed by the members of the committee conducting the evaluation as well as the Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology (a part of the National Academy of Engineers). Following this review, a panel of outside experts will review a revised draft report before the report is prepared in final for shipment to the Bureau. The Academy has indicated that the report will be made available to the Bureau in July, 1990.

181. Question: For the Atlas Asbestos Mine site: (p. 207) Has EPA completed an environmental impact statement? What specific alternatives is EPA considering at the site?

Answer: The EPA completed the draft remedial investigation feasibility study (RI/FS) and the proposed record of decision (ROD) in March 1990. The EPA is exempt from having to prepare environmental impact statements. The ROD considers 8 alternatives and recommends that the miners recontour the tailings, reroute some drainage, stabilize the piles, and pave the road through the site.

182. Question: How many landfills are involved in this program? How many are operating and how many are closed? Of the closed landfills, how many will still require assessments after 1991?

Answer: The BLM had authorized over 550 sanitary landfills under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act before the 1988 amendments to that Act. Roughly 330 are operating and 220 are closed. BLM estimates that 153 closed landfills will require assessments in FY 1992.

Emergency Operations

183. Question: What costs were incurred by BLM for oil spill cleanup in Alaska? (p. 213) For what purposes was the money spent? Has BLM been reimbursed fully for these costs?

Answer: The total cost to BLM for its Alaska oil spill response activities is $717,419. Approximately $210,000 of this amount covers regular salary costs and is not recoverable. The BLM received a $500,000 transfer from the Department to cover its costs in support of the National Park Service, the Department's Office of Environmental Affairs, and Alaska's Kenai Peninsula Borough. We are requesting reimbursement from EXXON, through the Coast Guard 311K process, for $70,000 to recover remaining capitalized equipment and labor expenses.

184. Question: What is the extent of mormon cricket infestation in Nevada? What is being done to alleviate the problem? What do you expect the cost to be? Has the infestation spread to other States?

Answer: Mormon crickets with densities up to 100 per square yard infest approximately 700,000 acres of rangeland in central and north-central Nevada. This is an area between Winnemucca and Battle Mountain on the north to Eureka in the south. The USDA Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has been treating the area with bran bait and will also initiate application of the insecticide malathion in the immediate future. The BLM has conducted field review of the problem and written environmental analyses upon which the authorization to allow APHIS to spray on Public Land is based. The BLM has incurred $19,000 in costs to support APHIS, including field verification, preparation of environmental analyses, and preparation of required periodic compliance reports. The cost of chemical application is the responsibility of and will be paid by APHIS. The Nevada infestation is expected to remain within the confines of the State.

185. Question: What is the base level of funding for the Resource Apprenticeship Program?

Explain what has been done in the program in Alaska. How many students will the program affect?

Answer: The base level of funding for the Resource Apprenticeship Program for Students (RAPS) program is $40,000 which is provided from funds available to the BLM Alaska State Office. Bureau participation on RAPS in 1990 is being supported by grants from Migrant Education, the Job Training Act, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with some transportation being donated from local air carriers directly to program participants.

The Resource Apprenticeship Program for Students (RAPS) was started in 1987 to address these concerns fostering an awareness of the importance of implementing sound natural resource management practices in rural Alaska, RAPS provides an opportunity for rural Alaska native youth to obtain knowledge of, and experience in, natural resource management through employment and educational opportunities.

Education and employment data on Native Americans continues to be very discouraging, particularly in scientific and resource-related fields. In Alaska, a high percentage of Native youths will not complete high school; those few students who do graduate and go on to college will experience a 70 percent dropout rate in the freshman year. Native college students major predominantly in human service field such as health care, teaching, and in business administration.

Federal agencies charged with managing many of Alaska's lands and resources have not achieved equitable representation of Alaska Natives in their workforces, especially in scientific and resource management occupations. The shareholders of native corporations own more than 44 million acres of land in Alaska, yet almost every resource specialist hired by the native corporations is non-native. Colleges and universities produce about 120 American Indian/Alaska Native graduates a year in resource-related fields. Only seven of those have advanced degrees.

In Alaska, the number of students participating in RAPS has grown from 2 in 1987 to 31 in 1989. A total of 40 participants are participating in the program in Alaska during 1990, 11 being supported by the Bureau and the balance by other sponsors. With expansion of the program to the Lower 48, a reasonable estimate for first-year participation among the Bureau's other major field organizations is 60-65 disadvantaged youth from targeted minority/at risk populations. A combined, nationwide total for 1991 could conceivably be around 100.

The Bureau has been successful in reaching cooperative understandings with other Federal and state entities which participate in the program. These sponsors include the following: the Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior; the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture; the State of Alaska Park Sevice; the University of Alaska, and the NANA Regional Corporation. In addition, the Alaska Department of Education; the Alaska Association of Elementary School Principals, Secondary School Principals, and School Administrators, and the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company are cooperators. In the overview, the Bureau has experience no difficulty in attracting participation of a wide variety of organizations.

186. Question: What is the base level of funding for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) Program? What will the additional requested funding do? How many students are involved in the program?

Answer: On February 8, 1990, the Secretary of the Interior established a HBCU programmatic goal of $850,000 for the Bureau of Land Management for 1990. This amount would provide $150,000 for contracts and $700,000 for education and training. This funding, level to being covered from a variety of program subactivities which support the HBCU effort.

The additional funding requested in the 1991 President's Budget would provide opportunities to increase the ongoing level of outreach and to investigate the feasibility of new initiatives. For example, we currently sponsor an adjunct professor program with Wayne County Community College an urban school with a large black student enrollment, in which Bureau scientists have collaborated with the school on the development a natural science curriculum and then "team teach" credit courses in natural resources management during the normal school year. Other schools, having heard of the program, have made preliminary inquires concerning similar programs for their own institutions. In addition, we provide technical specialists to Howard University and the Florida A&M University to assist in curriculum development and to mentor students in areas of interest to the BLM. Additional funding would allow for the expansion of these activities to other schools and foster the development of other means of participation with HBCUs which would serve to attract minorities to the Federal Service or encourage study in the various fields encompassed by the natural sciences.

The HBCU program involves interface with institutions of higher learning rather than individuals. In terms of the activities listed above, it is probable that the efforts of Bureau employees in support of HBCU activities reach literally hundreds of minority students.

187. Question: For both Denver Service Center, and the Boise Interagency Fire Center: What is the total funding, and the source of funds for 1990 and 1991?

Answer: Funding for 1990 is allocated from the Bureau to the Service Center and the Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC) from the following appropriation accounts at the indicated levels:

($ in 000's)

BLM Appropriation	Service Center	BIFC
Management of Lands and Resources	$ 42,329	$ 1,269
Construction and Access	61	---
Oregon and California Grant Lands	734	39
Firefighting	377	9,393
Total	43,501	10,701

The funding allocations for the Service Center and BIFC for 1991 have not yet been established. This will be done through the Annual Work Planning process for 1991 based on amounts appropriated to BLM in the 1991 Interm Appropriations Act.

Question: What specific services are provided at what level of funding for 1990 and 1991?

Answer: The BLM Service Center located in Lakewood, Colorado at the Denver Federal Center, provides certain technical and administrative support functions to the Headquarters Office, to the State and District Offices, and to the Department of the Interior for specific centralized functions. Technical activities include, but are not limited to: technical development and technology transfer in the areas of soil, water, fish, wildlife, range management, forestry, and minerals. The Service Center provides user representatives for renewable and nonrenewable resource automated systems and develops statistical design for sampling and modeling for all resources represented in the Bureau. In addition, special problems are resolved in engineering design and construction of major structures and facilities. Basic and advanced cartographic mapping is provided as is micrographic support, and the development and implementation of new survey and mapping technologies and equipment.

Specialized support to the Headquarters includes: assigned research, scientific systems development, technical development and program studies, and assists in drafting of guidelines, standards and instruction, and review and monitoring of certain renewable and nonrenewable resources field activities. These activities are administered to be responsive to the technical direction of the concerned

Headquarters Offices and to provide those offices with support in the staffing, work planning and priorities associated with their functions. Field support includes technical assistance in applying techniques and procedures and in developing and implementing contracts and cooperative agreements. The Service Center personnel division provides personnel services and operational support to the BLM Colorado State and District offices.

On a Bureauwide basis, the Service Center provides certain automated systems operations and technical support, financial operations and accounts services, specialized personnel management functions, organizational development, contracting procurement, property management services, and leasing and administration of single tenant office space. The Center also provides storage and distribution of printed materials on a Departmentwide basis.

The Service Center is responsible for the development of technical procedures and standards, field assistance, and technical evaluation of an interactive automated lands and minerals records system. Related to this project is the design and management of projects to test the feasibility of applied technologies in the area of geographic information systems, both related to the ALMRS project and in support of other renewable and nonrenewable resources field projects.

The BLM-BIFC located in Boise, Idaho, is the Bureau's national wildfire logistics coordination and support center. This center is responsible for coordinating and providing fire suppression and support services to Bureau offices, which includes fire training, administrative support, telecommunications and data systems, specialized personnel and equipment. With BLM as the host agency, the Center includes cooperating fire related units from Forest Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and a fire weather support unit from the National Weather Service. In conjunction with these cooperating agencies, it forms a National Interagency Wildfire Coordination Center which provides or arranges for fire suppression support to Bureau offices and other agencies. Similar support may be provided to State wildfire suppression agencies through reimbursable agreements with BLM or other participating agencies. BIFC has the lead role for many Bureauwide primary fire and aviation management programs areas such as fire equipment development, fire suppression, fire ecology and effects, fuels management, prescribed fire, aviation training, and aviation safety and accident investigation. BIFC also has the Bureauwide lead for national disaster coordination and recently provided support in the form of personnel and equipment in response to the Alaska oil spill, California earthquake, and Hurrican Hugo.

188. Question: What is the status of implementing the Federal Financial System (FFS)? (p. 223) Will reprogramming be necessary to complete 1990 development of the system? If so, what are the estimated costs, and what is currently budgetted? Are 1991 requested funds still considered adequate to operate the system.

Answer: A working model of the FFS system modified to meet the bulk of our financial management requirements is substantially complete and is currently being tested through production simulation. Our model has recently been moved forward to the most advanced release of the FFS software. In addition, we are currently completing the Program Management Reporting System (PMRS) to meet budget planning and execution requirements which cannot be met efficiently within FFS, since FFS was not intended to meet BLM's specific unique budget and program management needs. After incorporation of the lessons learned through production simulation, our plans are to conduct parallel operations with our existing financial management system.

To complete our conversion to FFS in 1990, additional funds such as via a reprogramming would be required. The estimated additional need for FFS in fiscal 1990 is $950,000. BLM has $785,000 available from our 1990 appropriation. Without approval of a reprogramming request or additional funds, our version of FFS will not be production ready in October, 1990. The additional funds are needed to reimburse the Bureau of Reclamation's Administrative Service Center for ADP support costs, and the Geological Survey for American Management Systems consultant services acquired through the Departmental FFS contract. It will also provide for Bureau costs to hire and train additional staff. The additional staff is required in fiscal 1990 so that we may conduct parallel operations and have sufficient number of trained staff available for an October 1, 1990 implementation.

Based upon what we know now, the $2,000,000 requested for fiscal 1991 should be sufficient to operate FFS if operation is started as planned in October, 1990. The requested amount assumes we will complete impoving the model, and hiring sufficient accounting staff in fiscal 1990.

189. Question: Explain why only a portion of the permanent change of station (PCS) costs is included in Bureauwide fixed costs (p225). How much is charged to other activities by activity in 1990 and 1991?

Answer: The Bureauwide fixed cost account pays for the costs for interstate permanent change of duty station transfers of employees at the GS/GM-13 level and above. The primary reasons for these moves are managerial and general program effectiveness. The costs of PCS moves for other employees are generally charged to the benefitting program(s) since those transfers are primarily related to program accomplishment purposes.

Estimated amounts to be charged to various program activities for FY 1990 and 1991 are as follows:

Appropriation/Subactivities	Amount
MLR/Energy & Minerals Mgmt.	$ 1,600,000
MLR/Lands & Realty Mgmt.	550,000
MLR/Renewable Resources Mgmt.	2,700,000
MLR/Planning	200,000
MLR/Data Administration	550,000
MLR/Resource Protection and Maintenance	1,200,000
MLR/General Administration	3,700,000
Fire Fighting/Fire Mgmt.	750,000
Oregon & California Grant Lands	750,000
Total	12,000,000

We do not have a definite amount for FY 1991, but assume that the amounts will be within the same range as for 1990.

190. Question: Outside of PCS costs, are any other portions of general administration costs covered by assessments on program activities?

Answer: The Bureau does not "assess" program activities for general administration costs. However, due to increasing costs for overhead type functions in all offices, each program activity funds its own share of operational costs including printing, copying, supplies, etc.

General Administration

191. Question: What is the base costs of your "Take Pride in America" efforts?

Answer: An estimated $190,000 will be spent by BLM in FY 1990 for support to the Take Pride in America campaign.

192. Question: Reimbursements in the Management of Lands and Resources account increase by almost $15 million in 1991. (p. 231) Why?

Answer: In place of the traditional direct appropriation to BLM for the Mining Law Administration program, the 1991 President's Budget proposes to establish a new fee for holding each mining claim on Federal lands in lieu of the annual assessment work required under the Mining Law. This proposal also results in a decrease from the 1991 appropriated funding to operate the Mining Law Administration Program but rather provides that the necessary amounts to operate this programs would be derived from returning a portion of the revenue collected from these holding fees to the BLM. The portion of the Mining Law "Holding Fee" funds to be used by the BLM for program operations are displayed and accounted for under the Reimbursements to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation in the 1991 President's Budget. This accounts for practically the entire increase in MLR Reimbursements in 1991.

Personnel

193. Question: What are your overall personnel requirements, including those needed for "America the Beautiful"? Are those levels of personnel sufficient to carry-out the level of programs for which you are requesting funds? If Congress adds funds in the appropriations process do you expect to be able to get sufficient manpower ceilings from the Department and OMB to carry out the intent of the appropriations? What has your experience in 1990 been in that regard?

Answer: The total FTE level estimated for BLM for 1991 is 11,500, including the America the Beautiful initiative and all FTE associated with the Department-wide "Firefighting" account. That is sufficient FTE to carry out the program levels recommended in the 1991 President's Budget for BLM.

If Congress adds funds to BLM's 1991 request, it is assumed that OMB and the Department would consider this is factor in the process of establishing the BLM's 1991 FTE ceiling. Our experience for 1990 was that the additional funding provided to the BLM was considered by the Department, and BLM was given an adequate FTE ceiling to administer its programs.

Volunteers

194. Question: Please provide a summary of the 1991 base for volunteers, by activity, including BLM funding as well as a measure of volunteer effort. In addition, show all the volunteer increases by activity and what increase in volunteer effort it will provide. In each activity, describe the kinds of work in which the volunteers are involved.

Answer: The 1991 base is the same as the 1990 funding level of $1,000,000 to aid BLM volunteer use in a variety of programs. These funds are distributed among a variety of programs as follows: $900,000 in renewable resources; $6,000 in resource protection and maintenance; and the remainder in energy/minerals management, administration, planning and public affairs.

The 1991 request would support an initiative to enhance volunteer assistance on the Public Land through forming new partnerships with private citizen organizations, expanding the number of volunteers and volunteer projects, and facilitating and promoting the use of volunteers within the BLM.

The 1991 President's Budget includes increases totalling $2,000,000 in several subactivities which have traditionally benefited from voluntary assistance including the following increases: $560,000 in recreation resources management; $260,000 in cultural resources management; $260,000 in mining law administration; $260,000 in rangeland management; $260,000 in wildlife habitat management; and $400,000 in facilities maintenance.

In recreation management, volunteers are primarily used for on-the-ground projects such as installing ORV barriers and signs, serving as trail or river guides; developing and distribuiting brochures and interpretive materials, collecting recreation fees, and inventorying cave resources. In cultural resources management, volunteers are involved in site monitoring, inventory, research, and stabilization activities. Maintenance work performed by volunteers includes repairs and painting of picnic tables, trash collection and grounds cleanup, road and trail maintenance and replacement of signs. Volunteers are used to support the mining law administration program by performing field inventory, preparing maps, and entering and analyzing data. In the rangeland management and wildlife management programs, volunteer projects include such activities as: construction and maintenance of fences, water developments, and retention structures; data collection and analysis; and vegetation improvement.

Firefighting Appropriation

195. Question: Please provide the actual firefighting expenditures, by agency, in 1987, 1988, and 1989.

Answer: Actual firefighting expenditures by agency for the period 1987-1989 are as follows:

AGENCY	DOLLARS IN 000's BY YEAR 1987	1988	1989	1990 1/
BLM	93,742	151,219 2/	123,441 3/	98,921
NPS	12,819	51,319	35,362	21,710
USFWS	7,327	8,684	9,519	13,881
BIA	26,811	52,156	43,646	31,038

1/ the 1990 enacted level as adjusted pursuant to P.L. 99-177.
2/ includes $37.3 million of FY 1988 firefighting costs that were charged against FY 1989 because they were received too late to be recorded in FY 1988.
3/ includes $29 million of FY 1989 firefighting costs that were charged against FY 1990 because they were received too late to be recorded in FY 1989.

196. Question: With the proposed supplemental appropriation for FY 1990, how much is available, by agency, for 1990 firefighting expenses?

Answer: With the proposed supplemental the following funds would be available by Bureau for 1990 firefighting costs.

Bureau	FY 1990 Appropriation for FY 1990 Fire Costs	Potential 1/ Share of FY 1990 Supplemental	Total
Bureau of Land Management	$ 98,921	$ 6[illegible],098	$ 167,019
Fish and Wildlife Service	13,881	1,455	15,336
National Park Service	21,710	6,674	28,384
Bureau of Indian Affairs	31,018	23,572	54,590
TOTAL	165,530	99,799	265,329

1/ This distribution is statistically derived based on FY 1989 fire occurences. The actual distribution is difficult to predict and will undoubtedly change depending upon fire season activity.

197. Question: For Bureau of Land Management firefighting: What is your assessment of the effectiveness of the Initial Attack Management System (IAMS)? (p. 259) What is the rationale for delaying the upgrading of the IAMS computers by a year? (p. 261)

Answer: The IAMS system has been very effective in providing intelligence to the local BLM fire managers to assist them in making decisions on prepositioning of suppression forces and dispatching initial attack resources. The system provides weather information from remote sites, which was not available in the past. It also provides graphic depiction of lightning occurence to direct detection efforts. The system also automates much of the daily reporting and fire danger rating inputs.

The current IAMS field computer equipment is nearing the end of its life cycle and modernization to faster graphic application hardware would present enhancement of the decision support software. The Alaska and Lower 48 States systems will be standardized so they could be maintained as a single system. The systems will have to be converted in a single year, however, because the telecommunications software will change and must be simultaneously changed for the entire system. Delaying this system upgrade, is acceptable because the current IAMS can remain operational.

198. Question: What is the cost by year in 1990 and 1991 of the Urban Interface initiative? (p. 260) What is the emphasis of the program? Have there been any results yet in the program?

Answer: The BLM plans to provide $70,000 - $80,000 in 1990 and 1991 to the Initiative.

The emphasis of the Initiatives has been to reduce the loss of life, property and natural resources within the zone where wildlands and urban development intermingle, bringing two different fuel types together in a potentially explosive environment. The primary thrust has been to make local governments aware of the issues and actions that can be taken to mitigate the fire potential and hazards. This is a problem that must be resolved at the local level.

The results have been mixed thus far, and range from increasing levels of awareness within local communities and jurisdictions to passage of county ordinances or state laws that have definite impact on development, building codes, and mitigation of problems in the Interface areas.

199. Question: What is the cost of "greenstripping" in 1990 and 1991? (p. 260) Is the program effective? What is the overall magnitude of the area to which this technique could be applied?

Answer: For 1990 the BLM budget includes $300,000 ($226,000 from Fire Program Management and $74,000 from Range Management) for on-the-ground greenstrip work. These funds are planned to be used to establish 90 miles or 3,200 additional acres of greenstrips in areas of crucial resource values in fire prone areas. The 1991 President's Budget provides the same level of funding to continue on-the-ground implementation. In addition BLM has initiated a companion research project aimed at developing and testing fire resistant grasses and shrubs to improve the effectiveness of both fire rehab and greenstripping.

Early indications are that greenstripping is effective. In August of 1988 a greenstrip project allowed minimal fire suppression forces to stop a 10,000 acre wildfire on 6 of 7 miles of the wildfire/greenstrip contact zone. Drought conditions have slowed establishment of greenstrip plantings and reduced fire occurrence in Idaho in 1988-1989. The program is being closely evaluated. Federal, State, and local officials in Utah and other areas have expressed considerable interest in the project which has broad, potential applicability throughout the Great Basin.

200. Question: For O&C grant lands the fire protection cost rises from $2,455,000 in 1990 to $3,150,000 in 1991. (p. 262) Why?

Answer: The 1991 contract cost is projected to be $3,150,000 which includes the suppression of operational fires, training, equipment, contract administration, and other costs, which have been progressively rising. The BLM currently is studying the costs associated with this contract, and the options that are available.

201. Question: On what basis do you reduce the amount of equipment, or equipment operation and maintenance, or supplies in 1991? For presuppression? (p. 263) For suppression? (p. 264) For emergency rehabilitation? (p. 265)

Answer: Presuppression: Reduced levels of equipment maintenance are achievable through procurement of better quality equipment and improved preventative maintenance programs. An extremely modest reduction in equipment is achievable by reducing the numbers of very old and outdated engines and other support equipment where there is high maintenance cost and inefficiency in operations.

Suppression: Reduced levels of equipment and supplies can be achieved by lowering stocking levels at individual caches and relying on the ability to collect and move supplies and equipment to areas of need.

Emergency rehabilitation: Reduced purchases of seed is achievable by lowering per acre seed application rates and reducing the number of species in multiple-use seed mixtures in less critical rehab areas.

202. Question: Please explain the rationale for other supply and equipment reductions: For Fish and Wildlife Service. (p. 267) (p. 268) For BIA. (p. 274) For National Park Service (including fuel reduction project elimination at Mt. Rushmore). (p. 271)

Answer: In an effort to support the reduction of the Federal deficit in accordance with the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings targets and as a result of absorbing a portion of the proposed 1991 pay increases, the Service reduced its FY 1991 funding request for Fire Management and Presuppression by $38,000. Based on the proposed reduction, the Service would maintain an effective fire program while reducing some supply and equipment purchases.

The reduction of $7,000 in FY 1990 as shown on p. BLM-268 is a result of the sequestration. The Service began hiring necessary personnel such as fire ecologists and a fire management officer to meet the objectives of the new program. The rationale is based on delaying replacement or repair of equipment rather than reducing costs associated with newly hired personnel.

For the BIA the FY 1990 appropriation represented the first time in many years that there have been appropriations specifically for purchase of fire equipment. The Bureau feels it is possible to take this small reduction of $90,000 for supplies and equipment without jeopardizing the readiness of our fire crews.

The National Park Service uses its FIREPRO analyses to set priorities for fire management and presuppression needs in parks. Using these analyses, the small proposed reductions will only result in a delay in the purchase of one medium fire engine, the postponement of a hazardous fuel reduction project at Mt. Rushmore, and small reductions in the restocking of fire caches. These do not jeopardize the readiness of the Park Service Firefighting Program.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

209. Question: Is the $105 million requested the maximum amount allowed by existing formulas for Payments in Lieu of Taxes?

Answer: 31 U.S.C. 6903 contains the formula for computing Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) amounts. Based on the practical application of the two Alternative payment methods to the number of acres of currently eligible entitlement and those present amounts of other receipt sharing payments to local governments which are involved in the calculation, the $105 million appropriated has been adequate to pay from 98 to 100 percent of the formula calculated amount.

210. Question: For Section 6905 payments (p. 329), the limitation is a total of 5 percent of fair market value. For each area involved what is the current to date payment and percent of market value?

Answer: The total for fair market value of acquisitions in the Lake Tahoe Basin area under section 6905 as of September 30, 1989, was $55,478,639. The total PILT payments under section 6905 to the counties in which these aquisitions are located is $1,244,372. The percent of fair market value paid as of September 30, 1989, was 2.2 percent.

The total fair market value of acquisitions made for additions to the Redwood National Park under section 6905 as of September 30, 1989, was $700,698,675. The total to date PILT payments under section 6905 to the counties in which these acquistions are located was $1,534,142. The percent of fair market value paid as of September 30, 1989, was 2.4 percent.

Land Acquisition

211. Question: How do you determine the priorities for BLM land acquisition? After that process, how are priorities determined at the Department level?

Answer: The BLM land acquisition priorities are determined on the basis of the need for the project and its contribution in meeting the BLM's management objectives. The primary goal is to acquire those lands and interests needed to fulfill management plan objectives in Congressionally designated areas, such as Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Conservation Areas, and Wilderness Areas. In addition, projects are identified which meet the BLM's Recreation 2000, Fish and Wildlife 2000, and Riparian/Wetlands objectives.

These projects are prioritized using uniform ranking criteria developed by Department of the Interior in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture. Each project is ranked by BLM against the 12 criteria. A BLM project list is developed which lists each project in descending order of importance.

This list is submitted to the Department where it is combined with similar lists prepared by the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Forest Service using the same uniform criteria. A total list of projects from the four agencies is prepared which lists all projects in descending order of importance. The BLM budget request is the total funding requirement for all projects ranking high enough to be included in the combined Land and Water Conservation Fund target determined by OMB.

212. Question: Have you prioritized projects above the level of the 1991 request? If so, provide such a listing. Have all these acquisitions been identified in your planning process?

Answer: The BLM prioritized 71 potential projects for consideration by the Department and OMB for inclusion in the FY 1991 budget request (See attached list). All acquisitions are for projects within Congressionally designated areas or for areas designated for special recreation or resource protection in BLM land use plans.

BLM FY 1991 POTENTIAL LWCF PROJECT LIST

#	Bureau	Project	Acres	Amount
	BLM	Acquisition management	0	1,100,000
	BLM	Emerg./Hardship/Inholding	0	1,500,000
1	BLM	N.Fork American River, CA	120	100,000
2	BLM	Upper Sacramento River, CA	1,700	800,000
3	BLM	San Pedro NCA AZ	1,020	770,000
4	BLM	New River ACEC, OR	1,000	1,500,000
5	BLM	S. Fork Snake Rv. ID	1,300	1,300,000
6	BLM	Snake R. Birds of Prey, ID	359	153,000
7	BLM	S. Fork Merced River, CA	160	250,000
8	BLM	Lower Salmon Rv. ID	1,200	1,000,000
9	BLM	Eagle Lake, CA	138	400,000
10	BLM	Bonita Creek ACEC, AZ	2,180	330,000
11	BLM	Steens Mtns, OR	10,890	1,350,000
12	BLM	Big Wood River, ID	500	200,000
13	BLM	Owyhee River, OR/ID	1,500	1,320,000

14	BLM	Bizz Johnson Tr. CA	150	300,000
15	BLM	Santa Rosa Mtns, CA	1,500	1,500,000
16	BLM	King Range, CA	240	500,000
17	BLM	Blackwell Island, ID	28	250,000
18	BLM	Carrizo Plains, CA	30,000	4,500,000
19	BLM	Des.Tortoise Nat'l Area,CA	1,500	200,000
20	BLM	White Mtn. NRA ACQ., AK	184	410,000
21	BLM	Cache Cr. CA	1,200	1,500,000
22	BLM	Canon Tapia, NM	400	160,000
23	BLM	Big Hole Rv. MT	439	180,000
24	BLM	Blue Water Canyon, NM	196	175,000
25	BLM	E. Mojave N. Scenic A, CA	800	300,000
26	BLM	Upper Missouri River, MT	14,210	300,000
27	BLM	Delores River Access, CO	400	100,000
28	BLM	Phoenix Wilderness ACQ,AZ	3,280	580,000
29	BLM	Ruby Canyon, CO	1,137	350,000
30	BLM	Chuckwalla Bench, CA	1,000	700,000
31	BLM	Indian CR N. Tr., NV	500	200,000
32	BLM	CO Rv./Black Rdg. Cany.CO	1,200	300,000
33	BLM	Gunnison River Access, CO	812	125,000
34	BLM	Fig Springs, AZ	640	210,000
35	BLM	Riverwood Ranch, ID	1,920	120,000
36	BLM	McCain Valley, CA	320	250,000
37	BLM	Boise Front Rec Area, ID	520	150,000
38	BLM	Rio Chama, NM	1,020	350,000
39	BLM	Trout Mtns, OR	3,120	430,000
40	BLM	Yakima Canyon, OR	5,000	500,000
41	BLM	Great X Cave, WY	80	40,000
42	BLM	Heaton/Mt. Logan, AZ	5,840	770,000
43	BLM	Ryan Ranch SRMA, CO	869	1,100,000
44	BLM	Schmidt Tract, MT	34	162,000
45	BLM	Rush Lake, UT	1,005	230,000
46	BLM	El Malpais, NM	22,000	1,250,000
47	BLM	Ferris Mtns, WY	1,800	350,000
48	BLM	CD'A Wildlife Esmts, ID	132	1,500,000

BLM FY 1991 POTENTIAL LWCF PROJECT LIST

#	Bureau	Project	Acres	Amount
49	BLM	Donovan Ranch, MT	2,123	478,000
50	BLM	Parkdale Ark RiverAccess CO	30	100,000
51	BLM	Fremont R. Narrows, UT	160	60,000
52	BLM	Mahoney Lake, WY	2,400	135,000
53	BLM	Encampment River, WY	645	41,000
54	BLM	Chimney CR. Nat'l Trail WY	320	75,000
55	BLM	Santa Clara R., UT	40	140,000
56	BLM	Emigrant Spring, WY	40	10,000
57	BLM	Organ Mtns, NM	2,100	2,220,000
58	BLM	Red Cloud/Handies Peak, CO	217	140,000
59	BLM	Ruby Res Rec Area, MT	8	10,000
60	BLM	Oregon Nat'l Tr. ID	1,600	405,000
61	BLM	Upper Colo St Bridge, CO	34	250,000
62	BLM	Little Bookcliff Wild Horse	560	115,000
63	BLM	Powderhorn Access, CO	40	100,000
64	BLM	Garnet Ghost Town, MT	37	50,000
65	BLM	Chacoan Outliers, NM	5,731	644,000
66	BLM	Bessimer Bend, WY	10	50,000

67	BLM	Fort Laclede, WY	8	20,000
68	BLM	Spring Gulch, ID	4	15,000
69	BLM	Yuba Res Rec Area, UT	1,362	275,000
70	BLM	Desert Tortoise Crit Hab, Ut	320	120,000
71	BLM	Amundsen Cabin, AK	10	50,000

Range Improvements

213. Question: Why is it necessary to carry a minimum amount in the appropriations language for range improvements? (p. 456) Will the other language yield the same figure if estimates are correct?

Answer: The minimum amount that is identified in the appropriations language is a carryover from implementing a provision of the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA). PRIA specified that "not less than $10,000,000 to remain available until expended" was to be the minimum amount associated with the range improvement appropriation. This minimum has since be modified to refect the BLM's estimate of 50% of the receipts. The other language without the "not less than" $10,188,000 will yield the same figure as long as our estimates are correct.

214. Question: What is the distribution of funds by State for the last year for which you have complete data?

Answer: The following table shows the distribution of Range Improvement funds for 1990 by State:

State	Amount
Arizona	$ 430,050
California	250,614
Colorado	426,813
Idaho	823,872
Montana	1,550,505
Nevada	1,345,270
New Mexico	1,286,625
Oregon	765,164
Utah	728,023
Wyoming	1,196,686
Administrative Expenses	600,000
Total	$9,403,647

215. Question: What is the nature of the vegetation treatments done under the program? (p. 464) How successful are such treatments?

Answer: Vegetation treatments include brush control, prescribed burning, disking, pitting, chaining, and seeding. Weed control is also considered a type of vegetation treatment. When post treatment precipitation is adequate the treatments are usually very successful.

216. Question: What is the level of funding support provided from the rangeland program in the Management of Lands and Resources account?

Answer: The following table shows the rangeland program funding used to support the Range Improvement program for FYs 1988, 1989 and 1990 estimate.

	FY 1988 (000's)	FY 1989 (000's)	FY 1990 Est. (000's)
Project Planning	$2,751	$2,484	$2,634
Project Maintenance	797	658	656
Total	$3,558	$3,142	$3,290

Miscellaneous Trust Funds

217. Question: 1989 actual funding was $5,759,000 for the Land and Resource Management Trust Fund compared to estimates of $699,000 for 1990 and 1991. (p.502).

Please explain the sources of the funds used in 1989 and the purposes for which the funds were used. Was 1989 an unusual year or are levels higher than the current estimate normally achieved? What are the historical levels for California "greensticker" funds? What level of funding is expected in 1990 and 1991?

Answer: The source of these funds is the contributions of money made by private individuals, companies, user organizations, and non-federal government agencies for the purpose of conducting certain conservation practices, administrative actions and cadastral surveys by BLM. Most of the currently available funds are those contributed by the State of California from the California Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Fund for BLM to conduct resource protection, development and management of OHV recreation areas in California. A breakdown of the Trust Fund's actual contributions for FY 1989 is as follows:

Miscellaneous Trust Funds
1989 Contrabutions
(Dollars in Thousands)

Type of Contribution	Amount Contributed
Range Improvement Projects contributed by Ranchers and Grazing Boards	920
Multiple Use Projects contributed by Private and State Sources	2,137 *
California OHV "Green Sticker" Fees	1,717
Cadastral Survey Projects contributed by Private Entities	964
Rights-of-Way Projects contributed by Private Entities	9
Trustee Funds, Alaska Town Sites	12
Total, Trust Funds	5,759

The actual amount of contributions received by BLM varies each year and it is not unusual for such contributions to exceed the estimate in the President's Budget as occurred in 1989.

The amount actually obligated by BLM from the California Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Fund was $1,029,000 in 1987,

$3,852,000 in 1988, and $2,122,000 in 1989. The funding levels for 1990 and 1991 will depend on the State of California's selection of projects submitted by BLM. We estimate that about $4,200,000 will be contributed to BLM in FY 1990. We do not yet have an estimate for 1991 levels.

* These contributions come from a large number of state and private sources to do multiple use projects largely associated with wildlife and recreation programs. The largest dollar contributions come from state programs such as the California Waterways and Boating funds and the Idaho Recreational Vehicle Program. However, the largest number of contributions come from private individuals and groups such as the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Fraternity of Desert Bighorn Sheep, and state fish and game departments for wildlife projects many of which are part of our challenge grant program.

Special Acquisition of Lands and Minerals

218. Question: Obligations in the Special Acquisition account were $5,482,000 in 1989. (p. 514) What actions took place in 1989 on each bidding rights account, and what are the remaining rights for each?

Answer: The $5,482,000 obligated during fiscal 1989 consists of $504,045 for interest on Rattlesnake National Recreation Area and Wilderness Area bidding rights and $4,977,955 for Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation bidding rights issued to Garfield County Exploration Company and Shale Oil Syndicate, Inc. in May, 1989.

As of November 30, 1989, the monetary value of the outstanding unused bidding rights was $11,492, 116. Of that amount, $5,621,674 is interest bearing Rattlesnake bidding rights. The remaining $5,870,442 is Northern Cheyenne bidding rights.

Operation and Maintenance of Quarters

219. Question: Are funds from the quarters account sufficient to maintain the quarters in reasonable condition?

Answer: The Operation and Maintenance of Quarters account is sufficient to perform routine maintenance on our newer quarters units. Some older units require major corrective maintenance or reconstruction. Quarters units which require major repairs or reconstruction are included with other Bureau Facility Maintenance or Construction needs and are evaluated with other competing priorities. Condition surveys are currently being completed for all facilities in the BLM including quarters through our new automated Maintenance Management System. This information will be used to detemine utilization of quarters maintenance funds, set maintenance priorities, and identify replacement needs as necessary.

Cook Inlet Region Inc. Property

220. Question: Explain the provision of funds for the Cook Inlet Region Native Corporation in the 1990 Defense Appropriations Act. (p. 556-557) For what purposes will the money be expended? For example, for what will the $55.5 million planned to be obligated in 1990 be used? (p. 559) What is BLM's role in management of the appropriation?

Answer: An account was established to partially satisfy the Cook Inlet Region Inc. (CIRI) entitlement pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended. Funds for the account were appropriated, as permanent budget authority by P.L. 101-165, the Department of the Defense Appropriations Act of 1990. CIRI is authorized to bid on any Federal properties, receive Pool Properites within the Cook Inlet region which are made available by the Bureau of Land Management for selection, and relinquish or trade its selection rights in the form of exchanges. The monies will be debited against the account upon:

- conveyance of Federal properties to CIRI through the bidding process.
- conveyance of Pool property within the Cook Inlet region.
- relinquishment or trade of selection rights in the form of an exchange of lands or interest in lands with the Department of the Interior.

The $55.5 million in obligations for FY 1990 consists of the following bids which have already been made:

- $43,168,000.00 was bid for Federal property offered by General Service Adminstration.
- $ 9,600,000.00 has been bid on property offered by the Department of the Interior.
- $ 2,600,000.00 for Pool Properties conveyed by the BLM.

Additionally, CIRI has several other outstanding bids on Federal properties. Within FY 1990, we should know if CIRI was the successful bidder on the properties.

BLM monitors the account and submits the appropriate accounting forms to initiate transfer of funds from the Department of the Treasury to other Federal agencies.

Economic Effects of the Interagency Scientific Committee Conservation Strategy for the Northern Spotted Owl

221. Question: What effect will the reduced Federal sales, including Forest Service reductions, have on prices?

Answer: It is very difficult to predict what is going to occur to timber stumpage prices as a result of the reduced level of sales if the Scientific Committee Report were to be implemented. The current prices are at a record high and it is very questionable whether the market could sustain further increases for any extended period of time. The market will be very volatile until such time there are definite decisions made with regard to future plans for both the protection of the spotted owl and the sale of Federal timber.

222. Question: Job loss numbers in tables 4 and 5 (pages 48 and 50) appear to indicate 2000 more jobs lost based on table 4 compared to table 5. Which is correct?

Answer: In the FS/BLM report "Economic Effects of Implementing a Conservation Strategy for the Northern Spotted Owl", there is an error in Table 4. In the row entitled "Oregon BLM Districts, Eugene", the 4,473 listed for the number of employees in the first three columns, should read 2,473. The totals in all columns for both Table 4 and Table 5 are accurate. The error apparently occurred only in the specific number for the Eugene District. The total change in employment as it relates to BLM lands in Oregon remains at -7,669.

223. Question: How were the current areas set aside for owl preservation in agreement with the State of Oregon handled in the economic analysis?

Answer: The 122 sites that are being provided interim protection through the agreement with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife are not directly considered in the economic analysis. The economic analysis compared the Jack Ward Thomas scientific committee report strategy to the implementation of the "current plans" which were completed in the early 1980's. Protection of the 122 sites represented only "interim" protection which had no effect in the short term on the allowable sale quantity.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS BY CONGRESSMAN LES AuCoin
Bureau of Land Management

Management of Lands and Resources

Air Force Bombing Range Expansion

1. Question: Mr. Jamison, what has been the extent of your participation in the development of the Air Force's plans to expand bombing ranges on BLM lands?

Answer: BLM is currently analyzing an Air Force proposal to expand its 102,000 acre Saylor Creek Bombing Range near Mountain Home, Idaho, to 1.4 million acres to accomodate reassignment of aircraft from other bases and to provide for future training needs. BLM has been working with the Air Force to insure adequate public involvement or "scoping" of issues to insure that all public concerns, areas of possible conflict, and impacts are properly identified up-front in the EIS process. In the case of the Saylor Creek proposal, BLM has provided the Air Force with specific, detailed comments on their Draft Tier One Saylor Creek Range EIS. The BLM has advised the Air Force that this document is incomplete in certain critical areas such as the identification of environmental impacts, assumptions regarding mitigation of impacts, the relationship of their proposal to existing BLM land use planning decisions, and an incomplete description of alternatives and the purpose and need for the proposed action. The BLM has advised the Air Force of the need to address our concerns through the EIS process so that the public and our decision makers may determine whether to proceed with further consideration of this bombing range expansion proposal.

2. Question: Do you think there is much to be gained by the Air Force if it drops live bombs instead of dummy bombs during practice runs?

Answer: The issue of the value of utilizing live ordnance rather than dummy bombs needs to be documented by the Air Force through the EIS process. The purpose and need for the use of live bombs in training exercises should be fully recorded by the Air Force in the Description of the Proposed Action, and any impacts resulting from this change should be adequately documented. The BLM is not in the position to make this determination.

3. Question: How do BLM's constituents -- ranchers and recreationists come to mind -- feel about the Air Force's proposal to expand the practice area for the F-111 fleet at Mountain Home Air Base?

Answer: BLM constituents have varied opinions about expanding the practice area at Mountain Home Air Base.

Riparian Enhancement

4. Question: Mr. Jamison, as you know Oregon has been leading the way to improved grazing practices through its Riparian Enhancement Initiative. I have two concerns about this project, however. One concern is that this initiative is dropped year after year from the budget request. Isn't this an important initiative for the Bureau?

Answer: Riparian area management has been one of the Bureau's highest priorities for the past several years. In 1989 BLM spent approximately $6.5 million and in 1990 it is estimated we will spend approximately $8.1 million. In the 1991 President's budget the Bureau has requested increases in 2 subactivities (Rangeland and Soil, Water, and Air Management) totalling $550,000 specifically for riparian management.

5. Question: Why are the funds to implement the Riparian Enhancement Initiative ever included in the budget request?

Answer The Bureau has included riparian funding in its budget justification since 1987. Normally it is described in conjunction with other ongoing programs and the only time that an amount is specifically identified for riparian management is when increased funding is requested, such as was proposed in the 1991 President's budget.

6. Question: My second concern is that budget pressures have caused BLM to take money away from regular wildlife, soil and grazing projects to keep this project going. As much as I support this initiative. I don't like to see it proceeding at the expense of other resource protection activities around the state. Can you assure the Committee that future allocations of funds for this project will not be taken out of Oregon BLM's ongoing activities?

Mining Law Administration

7. Question: Gold Mining - I understand there has been an increase in gold mining activity in eastern Oregon over the last year or two, with the potential for a great deal more work in this area. Is BLM equipped to keep up with the anticipated incrase in inspections requirements?

Answer: In 1989 the BLM began its efforts to strengthen the surface management program for hardrock mining activities. The Bureau established a mandatory inspection schedule for all operations, set forth new documentation and case file management standards, and created a mechanism for information transfer within the Bureau through establishment of Surface Management Assistance Teams. The Bureau is in the process of creating a nationwide surface management handbook. A policy for the management of cyanide operations on public lands in nearing completion, as is a policy on bonding. A new training course for inspectors was developed early this year, with the course scheduled to be taught in May and July. All of these efforts are designed to make the Bureau more efficient and better prepared to keep up with the increase in inspection requirements.

8. Question: Is funding of your enforcement budget contingent on the Administration's proposal to increase a claimant's annual holding fee? What happens if that proposal is not enacted by the authorizing committees or signed into law by the President?

Answer: Funding of the Bureau's mining law inspection and enforcement budget is contingent on the Administration's proposal to institute a $100 annual holding fee for each mining claim on Public Lands. However, if the proposal is not supported by the authorizing committees, the Bureau anticipates these committees will fund inspection and enforcement as they have in the past -- through direct appropriation.

Answer: The Bureau's riparian area management initiative has been extremely successful due principally to the recognition that it requires the input and support of BLM's principal renewable resource programs (Rangeland; Soil, Water, and Air; Wildlife; Range Improvement; Forestry and Recreation). Consequently, BLM does not perceive that riparian management is ongoing at the expense of higher priority projects, but rather that riparian management is one of the highest priority tasks facing the Bureau and that it will be funded accordingly. The Bureau with the support of Congress has developed base funding specifically for riparian management (within the subactivities) and with the concurance of the Committee BLM will continue to pursue this method of funding.

Aircraft Services

9. Question: Do any other states have either the extent of land to cover or the lack of commercial air service that Oregon BLM has?

Answer: All BLM State Offices administer lands located in large, rural western states. Many district and resource area offices are located in small rural communities without scheduled air service. The situation in Oregon is similar to that found in other rural areas of the West where BLM has a management responsibility.

10. Question: I am under the impression that in similarly big, rural states BLM is able either to contract for significant aircraft services (in Alaska BLM has several aircraft under contract) or BLM has access to other aircraft resources (i.e., Idaho BLM can use the Boise Interagency Fire office), is that correct? How easy or how difficult is it to have reliable twin-engine, pressurized aircraft under contract? What are annual costs for such a contract estimated at for the Oregon State Office? How would this compare with acquisition?

Answer BLM office's are able to contract for aircraft services through the Department's Office of Aircraft Services. In Idaho, BLM has some access to the aircraft resources that are available through the Boise Interagency Fire Center for fire purposes. Recent attempts to contract a pressurized, twin-engine aircraft through the Office of Aircraft Services were unsuccessful. An estimated average full-service contract for a twin-engine, pressurized aircraft, with a 200 hour guarantee, would cost about $200,000. Acquisition costs of a similar aircraft would be approximately $2,000,000 with annual operating costs of $100,000 plus pilot.

Reedsport Elk Viewing Facility

11. Question: Please provide an update on the status of the elk viewing turnoff outside Reedsport.

Answer: The Highway access, parking lot, curbs, walkways, and fencing for the East parking area and most of the embankment for the frontage road and west parking lost are completed. Piling has been driven for the interpretive and visitor center.

During Fiscal Year 1990, the Reedsport Steering Committee is providing $85,000 of donated public funds to construct the Hinsdale Interpretive and Visitor Center at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Site. The Reedsport Steering Committee will also construct the entrance and commemorative signs this year.

Upon completion, the interpretive and visitor center will be donated to the BLM. As facilities are constructed, the BLM will assume the maintenance responsibilities. The site is managed under cooperative agreement with the Oregon State Department of Fish and Wildlife.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS BY CONGRESSMAN RALPH REGULA
Bureau of Land Management

1. Question: What is the operating condition of Bureau of Land Management radio equipment in Arizona?

Answer: The operating condition of the BLM radio equipment in Arizona is considered to be good. There have been some areas identified that need increased coverage and a plan to add additional repeaters is underway.

2. Question: Of specific concern is the present communications capabilities in the BLM Arizona Strip District. The remoteness and vastness of the Strip District require heavy use of the communications equipment, particularly for critical needs such as fire communications. The radio communications equipment may be outdated and in need of replacement. Are there funds available to replace the equipment?

Answer: On the Arizona Strip District, there is one base station at Black Rock that is obsolete and needs to be replaced. Funding for this is will be available within the 1991 base program.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS BY CONGRESSMAN BILL LOWERY

Recreation Management

1. Question: I understand that the BLM's wilderness package for California is now clearing final Administration approval. This is the end of 13 years of effort for BLM. Now that the package is completed, what are your plans and schedule for submission of your recommendations to Congress?

Answer: The Recommendations for California's wilderness study areas have not yet received all the required reviews. After the review stage is completed the wilderness study report must be revised by the BLM California State Office to accommodate review comments. In addition, printing the documents is expected to take 2 to 3 months. When the documents are revised and printed, the Secretary will make his recommendations for the California wilderness study areas to the President. These recommendations must be submitted by October 21, 1991. The President has 2 years after receipt of the Secretary's recommendations to make a recommendation to Congress.

2. Question: Now that BLM has designated the Santa Rosa Mountains a National Scenic Area, are you prepared to follow-up and fund a plan to ensure the continued protection and management of this special area?

Answer: Within the President's FY 1991 budget request, $1.5 million has been identified in the Land Acquisition account for the acquisition inholdings in the Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area. Priority will be directed toward acquiring those lands with sensitive natural and scenic values and preserving the integrity of those areas most vulnerable to urban intrusions. We will initiate a coordinated Resource Management Plan working with other landowners, counties and local communities. To enhance our on-the-ground presence, we may also need a visitor contact, additional rangers, and a ranger station in the scenic area.

3. Question: You're aware that recreational use of public lands in Southern California is booming, particularly with 16 million urban dwellers seeking to use the desert. You have some new initiatives such as Recreation 2000 underway. What resources will be needed to carry out your initiatives in the California Desert?

Answer: To further improve our recreation management in the CDCA, for Recreation 2000, the Bureau has requested increased funding in the 1991 President's Budget for campground maintenance, visitor information and resource protection, as well as to launch a public education and outreach program. A portion of these funds would be allocated to California State Office and the CDCA to conduct Recreation Management activities and challenge cost-share projects in the recreation and cultural resource programs in the CDCA.

4. Question: The BLM Rangers who patrol the 12 million acres of the California Desert perform not only law enforcement duties, but, even more important, provide valuable visitor assistance and information along with their multi-resource responsibilities. Since you have stated that public outreach is to be emphasized in BLM nationwide, what plans do you have to expand the number of BLM rangers in the California Desert?

Answer: Recognizing the rangers' capability to provide multi-resource protection, as well as visitor contact and assistance, we anticipate hiring additional BLM Rangers to keep pace with the increased use in the CDCA. An increase of Ranger positions is part of the Recreation 2000 initiative 1991 funding request.

Mining Law Administration

5. Question: You have told Congress that you plan to improve BLM's administration of mining claims under the 1872 mining law to prevent undue and unnecessary degradation. Mining claims in California are increasing throughout the State, with more than 80,000 in the Desert alone. With this large number of claims, will you be able to complete the onsite compliance inspections necessary to meet your increased commitment to resource protection?

Answer: We are doing a good job of monitoring and assuring environmental compliance of mining operations in California and the California Desert Conservation Area. BLM's recent policy restricting the use of PVC pipe for mining claim location markers to protect wildlife in California is one example where the agency has worked with environmental groups and industry to quickly resolve an issue. The increases in the 1991 President's budget will be a step forward in being able to do a better job managing the large and complex program.

Wildlife Habatat Management

6. Question: Your ambitious plans, such as Fish and Wildlife 2000, to expand BLM's capabilities to manage and protect wildlife are commendable. I'm sure you're aware that the public lands in California, and particularly the Desert, provide critical habitats for hundreds of species of wildlife and plants, including many threatened and endangered. What are your plans in 1991 to carry out these initiatives in California, and ensure adequate resources are available to improve and maintain wildlife habitats?

Answer: BLM California has recently completed it Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plan, which provides a comprehensive strategy for the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitat benefiting threatened and endangered plants and animal species, as well as other game and non-game wildlife species in the State. The President's 1991 budget request has specifically identified Land and Water Conservation funds for the acquisition of lands such as in Cache Creek, Carrizo Plains Natural Area, Chuckwalla Bench, the upper Sacramento River, and the Desert Tortoise Natural Area that all represent important wildlife habitat management areas in California. In 1991 we will proceed with our acquisition plans and with the initiation of key elements in California's Fish and Wildlife 2000 plan, such as those related to the protection and recovery of the desert tortoise. California's Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plan identifies an unmet need above the 1991 Budget request of $1,500,000. Included in this increase is $600,000 for the desert tortoise, $400,000 for challenge cost share projects, and $500,000 for the preparation and implementation of habitat management plans.

7. Question: One species of particular concern is the desert tortoise. In California, BLM public lands provide the majority of the habitat for survival of this threatened species. What are

your plans and needs in 1991 for the protection and recovery of this species? Are you initiating any major habitat management/conservation plans? What are your total needs in 1991?

Answer: BLM's plans include several key actions that will be taking place throughout the range of the tortoise, including Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and California. There are several actions that BLM has initiated in 1990 and will continue into 1991, these include: Research on the respiratory disease that is reducing populations; surveying public lands to determine the extent of the respiratory disease; working in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service to identify key habitat areas, developing management objectives for tortoise populations, and initiating action on the development of a recovery plan. There are also ongoing activities to ensure that other Public Land uses, such as Off Highway Vehicles races, grazing, other recreation uses, minerals activities, etc. are carried out consistent with protecting tortoise habitat. California BLM will initiate habitat management plans in conjunction with habitat conservation plans which will include Riverside, San Bernardino, Kern, Los Angeles counties along with impacted municipalities.

The BLM State Offices identified an unmet need of $3.5 million above the 1991 President's budget. This includes $600,000 identified by the California State Office to inhance their desert tortoise management in 1991.

Resource Management Planning

8. Question: Last year you initiated the development of a plan for the management of the public lands in the South Coast area of Southern California. This year $200,000 was provided for this effort. What are your specific needs in 1991 to finish this plan and what is the current schedule for completion?

Answer: Development of the South Coast RMP is now progressing and publication of the Draft RMP and Draft EIS is planned for the fourth quarter of FY 1990. Funding requirements FY 1991 have been identified as $150,000, and are included within the 1991 base program. The Proposed RMP and Final EIS is planned for publication during the third quarter of FY 1991. The approved RMP and Record of Decision is scheduled to be issued by the end of FY 1991.

FTE Ceilings

9. Question: I am concerned that the allocation of FTE ceilings is becoming a constraint to the proper management and staffing in the California Desert and elsewhere in the Bureau. What are your feelings on this issue?

Answer: Full-time Equivalent (FTE) ceilings have not presented a constraint in the proper management and staffing in the California Desert. The growth in staffing over the last several years in the California Desert District Office has resulted in increase FTE ceilings by reallocation from lower Bureau-priorities and from Bureauwide FTE ceiling increases provided to BLM by the Department. The BLM is not at this time experiencing any problems with its present assigned FTE ceilings.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS BY CONGRESSMAN CHESTER G. ATKINS
Bureau of Land Management

Fish and Wildlife Program

1. Question: BLM's Fish and Wildlife 2000 initiative is a stated priority for the BLM this year? What is the status of the implementation of the Fish and Wildlife 2000 plan recommendations.

Answer:

Fish and Wildlife 2000 is designed to do three basic things: (1) bring a sharper focus to the Bureau's fish and wildlife program; (2) achieve a broader consensus for where the program should be headed; and (3) provide a businesslike approach to the program and management of the wildlife resources.

Implementation efforts have focused on six basic aspects of the program as follows:

1. Revision of the Policy Manuals - The basic policy manual for the fish and wildlife program was revised to incorporate F&W 2000 goals, objectives and policies.

2. Develop State Office Fish and Wildlife Plans - The BLM State Office plans are "step down" plans from the national strategy for achieving FW 2000 objectives as related to the specific opportunities, workloads, and needs within each respective state. The state plans also identify the funding to accomplish all of the projects and other work necessary to totally implement the plan. All BLM state offices with the exception of two have completed their plans.

3. Develop National Strategy Plans - The national strategy plans lay out a series of strategies for achieving certain goals and objectives in F&W 2000. The following plans have been completed and are in the process of being implemented: Two fisheries strategies; The Desert Tortoise Rangewide Plan; Waterfowl Habitat Management Strategy Plan; Desert Bighorn Sheep Rangewide Plan; Raptor Habitat Strategy Plan; Watchable Wildlife; and the Animal Inn initiative. Additionally, there are three plans that will be completed this fiscal year which are: Special Status Plants; Threatened and Endangered Fish; and Upland Game Bird Plan.

4. Integration of F&W 2000 into the Budget Process - A result of this has been the significant increase proposed for Wildlife Habitat Management in the 1991 President's Budget.

5. Expanded Partnerships - During the past year we have strengthen and expanded our partnerships with 8 diverse organizations. National level memoranda of understanding have been signed with the following organizations:

Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
Quail Unlimited
National Wild Turkey Federation
Foundation for North American Wild Sheep

Trout Unlimited
Mule Deer Foundation
Center for Plant Conservation
Ducks Unlimited

Additional agreements are being developed with at least three more organizations.

6. Emphasize on-the-ground projects - Greater emphasis is being placed on projects to enhance the habitat conditions on Public Land. There are numerous examples, show cases in each state, and cooperative projects with various private and State organizations which demonstrate this on-the-ground work.

2. Question: What is the relationship between the President's budget and the Fish and Wildlife 2000 initiative? What will be the funding needed between FY 1991 and FY 2000 for implementation of the Fish and Wildlife 2000 programs?

Answer: The 1991 President's Budget identifies through the "America the Beautiful" initiative that BLM's continued implementation of Fish and Wildlife 2000 is one of its highest priorities. The President's Budget requested an increase of $2.9 million which amounts to a 13 percent increase over the 1990 adjusted appropriation.

BLM State Offices have prepared Draft state level Fish and Wildlife plans which include funding profiles. The State level plans represent a step-down plan which identifies implementation steps necessary to meet the goals and objectives of the national Fish and Wildlife 2000 plan and associated national strategy plans such as fisheries, waterfowl etc. Preliminary funding profiles indicates that to totally fund all goals, and objectives and projects in Fish and Wildlife 2000, approximately $60 million per year would be required. However, the time frame to reach these levels would depend upon a number of factors including our ability to handle additional increments of funding, other budgetary priorities, the general Federal fiscal situation, and the annual level of appropriations received.

3. Question: Management of the desert tortoise is identified as a priority for BLM's Fish and Wildlife 2000 initiative? What funding will be needed in FY 1991 to implement the desert tortoise management activities? What funding is currently included in the budget submission for this activity?

Answer: In conjunction with the recent listing as an endangered species, the BLM made a preliminary assessment of the funding needed to initiate full implementation of the rangewide plan in 1991. The BLM State Offices identified an additional $3.5 million above the 1991 Budget which could be used to further the Bureau's research efforts and undertake additional recovery activities associated with the plan. Funding in the 1991 President's Budget for tortoise management in FY 1991 is estimated to be approximately $1.2 million.

4. Question: What actions are BLM taking to assist the recovery or management of the 870 species on public lands that are candidates for threatened and endangered species status? What funding is included in the FY 1991 budget submission for species that are candidates for threatened and endangered species status?

Answer: The 1991 President's Budget request for BLM Wildlife Habitat Management of $25.5 includes $6.2 million for threatened and endangered species management.

BLM efforts to recover threatened and endangered and candidate species is quite varied from state to state and dependent upon the species of concern in each state. Examples of work being carried out in 1990 include inventory of 2.5 million acres, preparation of 41 habitat management plans, monitoring 284 plans, and implementing recovery actions on 73 plans. Specific examples include several research and monitoring studies being completed in conjunction with desert tortoise recovery in California, Arizona, Utah and Nevada, habitat improvement projects for rare fishes such as the loach minnow, spikedace, mojave chub, Lahontan cutthroat trout, and big spring spine dace. Efforts are continuing on recovery of peregrine falcons in several states including surveys, reintroductions and monitoring of existing populations. BLM participates in several regional recovery teams for peregrine falcons, northern and southern bald eagles, black-footed ferrets, grizzily bears and gray wolves. Plants comprise the largest single group of threatened and endangered and candidate species. BLM's efforts with plants are generally confined to completing inventories to determine occurrence and abundance and monitoring of known populations.

BLM actively coordinates all recovery activities with the Fish and Wildlife Service and other affected agencies or landowners. In addition, field biologists spend considerable time working with other BLM specialists and managers in coordinating NEPA and Endangered Species Act compliance on planned actions being carried out by the agency or as a result of non-BLM initiatives such as grants for rights-of-way and oil and gas exploration.

5. Question: BLM testified before the Subcommittee that numerous threatened and endangered species can be found in old growth forests on BLM lands, as well as many species which are candidates for threatened and endangered species status. Please provide a list of those species that are candidates and that have been listed as T/E that live in mature/old growth forests.

Answer: The Federally listed species dependent upon old/mature forests in western Oregon are as follows:

Bald Eagle	Endangered
Northern Spotted Owl	Proposed
Marbled Murrelet	Candidate
White-footed Vole	Candidate
Pacific Western Big-eared Bat	Candidate
Siskiyou Mountain Salamander	Candidate
Larch Mountain Salamander	Candidate

Non-listed species which appear to depend (wholly or partially) upon the old/mature forest habitat community types include the following:

- Fisher (State Listed under Oregon Endangered Species Act)
- Olympic Salamander
- Oregon Slender Salamander
- Pacific Giant Salamander
- Tailed Frog
- Northern Goshawk
- Red Crossbill

Brown Creeper
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Townsends Warbler
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Chestnut-backed Chickadee
Western Flycatcher
Pileated Woodpecker
Hairy Woodpecker
Varied Thrush
Northern Flying squirrel
Roosevelt Elk

There are several Federally listed plant species that also are found in the old growth/mature forest types in the northwest. Unfortunately, there have not been sufficient inventories completed to date to determine the distribution of these species and the extent that they may be dependent on old/mature forests types.

6. Question: What would be the impacts of protecting mature/old growth habitats on mature/old growth dependent species? Conversely, what would be the impact on old growth dependent species if these habitats were unavailable?

Answer: Mature/old growth forest habitats serve a variety of functions for a large number of species. Some species are more dependent than others, requiring these habitats for nearly all their life requirements, while others require old growth only for certain seasonal requirements such as breeding, feeding or cover during inclement weather. As a general rule, those species that depend upon old growth for nearly all their life requirements would benefit from protecting these habitats. Those species that depend upon old growth for seasonal needs would also benefit as long as sufficient habitat needed for other requirements was also available. In Oregon for example there are several birds, small mammals, and amphibians that are found in greater densities in old/mature forests than in younger, intensively managed forests because these habitats typically contain a higher density of snags which contain suitable cavities for nesting or denning or dead and down material which creates suitable micro habitats. These species would be reduced in number if mature and old growth was absent. The Roosevelt elk is a species that requires a variety of habitat types including both young and mature forest stands alike. The elk uses old growth for feeding on certain lichens and mosses that are more abundant and available in older stands but more importantly prefers these areas for winter cover during periods of deep snow. Insufficient winter cover has been identified as a limiting factor in some areas in the northwest forest types.

It is recognized that a great deal is yet to be learned about the management of old growth forest ecosystems. Research on the ecological relationships in these forest types is needed to gain a better understanding of species that are dependent on mature or old growth forest types. Specific impacts to individual species or to the aggregate population of different species, is not yet well known.

7. Question: Does BLM have adequate personnel to carry out its management responsibilities for fisheries? For threatened and endangered species.

Answer: If the 1991 President's Budget levels are provided, BLM has adequate personnel to carry out the goals and objectives of Fish and Wildlife 2000 identified in the 1991 President's budget. BLM has requested specific increases of $172,000 and 3 FTE for fisheries work, and $750,000 and 8 FTE for threatened and endangered species work in the 1991 Budget to meet our objectives in these areas.

8. Question: To implement Fish and Wildlife 2000, how many new fisheries biologists, endangered species biologists, botanists, and other wildlife biologists will be needed? Please provide a breakdown of these new personnel needs by state.

Answer: The number of biologists which are needed to implement Fish and Wildlife 2000 is dependent directly upon two factors as follows: (1) the pace at which BLM implements the strategy and (2) how much funding is available within any one year for implementation. The 1991 President's budget identified the need for an additional 27 Full Time Equivlent (FTE) positions. Although this does not equate directly to full-time permanent positions, it is indicative of the need for some additional biologists. It is very likely that over half of the FTE would be utilized by adding more full-time biologists, fisheries biologists and botanists. The remaining FTE would be utilized by providing additional support personnel (engineers, administrative personnel, technicans, etc.) and some temporary field season personnel needed by the program. At this time, the BLM State Offices have not developed specific personnel needs associated with various funding scenarios.

Riparian Area Management

9. Question: What is the funding requested for riparian restoration in FY 1991.

Answer: The total funding requested in the 1991 President's budget for BLM's riparian area management is approximately $8,650,000.

10. Question: BLM states in its budget justification that its goal is to restore 75 percent of its riparian lands to good or excellent condition by 1997. What will it cost to meet this objective between 1991 and 1997?

Answer: A 5-year needs assessment for riparian funding was recently updated for FY 1991 - 1995. For this 5-year period, a total of $60.7 million was identified by BLM State Offices as needed in order to fully implement all state riparian area management plans Bureau-wide. The state plans incorporate the BLM goal to improve the riparian zone to a better condition. There have been no estimates made for funding needs for this initiative beyond 1995.

11. Question: How far is BLM from its stated objective? For example, what is the current condition of riparian habitats? What is you basis for this information?

Answer: The following information was prepared by the BLM State Offices and summarized by the Washington Office as part of the

5-year riparian needs assessment. Present inventory data shows that 6% of the riparian areas managed by the BLM (excluding Alaska) are meeting their management objectives, 9% are not meeting management objectives, and for the remaining areas (85%) we have not done a full inventory and do not know whether management objectives are being met. The majority of the areas remaining in the unknown status are a result of a lack of inventory data rather than to either a lack of management objectives or inappropriate management.

12. Question: BLM identified riparian restoration as one of its highest priorities for FY 1991. In addition to the increased funding requested in the Grazing and Soil Water and Air programs, what actions will BLM be taking to restore riparian habitats.

Answer: The minimum funding available in the President's 1991 budget for riparian area management is $8,650,000. The Rangeland Management, and the Soil, Water, and Air programs include $4.6 million and the Wildlife Habitat Management and Range Improvement programs include the remaining $4.0 million. Presently we cannot predict what the accomplishments associated with this level of funding would be. However, in 1990 the BLM State Offices estimated that with $8.1 million they will complete 2,000 acres of inventory, monitor 824 plans, prepare 86 new plans, develop 607 new projects, and maintain 436 existing projects. If the 1991 President's Budget request level is provided, the 1991 accomplishments would be slightly higher than 1990 estimates.

Range Management Program

13. Question: BLM's State of the Public Rangelands report states that 60 percent of the public rangelands will still be in unacceptable condition by the year 2016. What resources will be adversely affected by the continued deteriorated condition of the rangelands? Specifically, what endangered species are and will be adversely affected by the unacceptable condition of the rangelands?

Answer: The statement in BLM's State of the Public Rangelands is as follows: "At current funding levels it will take until 2016 to implement management plans on just the high priority allotments." Further, the report points out that 33 percent of the rangeland (about 56 million acres) are in either the excellent (potential natural community (PNC)) ecological status or late seral (good condition) ecological status categories. The BLM goal is to manage the rangelands to achieve about 40 percent (about 68 million acres) with a condition rating in either the excellent (PNC) or good (late seral) stages by 2009.

This does not mean that public rangelands in fair (mid-seral stage) are in unacceptable condition, nor that deterioration of the rangeland is continuing. The national trends have indicated otherwise. Since 1936, conditions have improved from a low of 15.8 percent in the excellent and good classes to 33 percent currently. Also, poor condition ranges have been improved. In 1936, poor condition (early seral stages) existed on about 36.3 percent of the public ranges. Today, about 16 percent is still in that condition. The BLM expects these positive trends to continue.

Dr. Thad Box, a recognized range authority and ecologist, says that, "the trend for rangelands, on the average has been upwards over a number of decades and that the range is in the best condition of this century."

The Bureau estimates that Public Land will provide part or all of the habitat requirements for some 170 listed and 870 candidate species of animals and plants. Presently, due to a lack of data the specific habitat requirements of most of of these species cannot be described. However, it would be logical to assume that many of the species are presently occupying niches that encompass range conditions classified as other than excellent condition. If all areas were managed for excellent (PNC) condition the vegetation in the earlier seral stages would very likely be replaced by late seral stage species resulting in the disappearance of some species from this segment of the ecosystem. Many wildlife species (mule deer, bob white quail, wild turkey, sage grouse, etc.) demonstrate higher populations when their rangeland habitat is in so called "fair" to "good" condition (mid-seral stage) than when it is rated as "excellent" (PNC).

Range condition and the ultimate management of the rangelands is site specific. The value of the land for society will depend upon the management objectives set and the ability of each area of land to produce what society wants. On several occassions, rangelands in low seral stages may very well be more valuable to society than if they were in "excellent" (PNC) condition.

14. Question: What evidence do the BLM have that range condition is improving on BLM lands? Please provide copies of any of this evidence for the Subcommittee.

Answer: Evidence of improving range condition consists of records from a combination of historical information, range studies, and other observations. Acceptance by other professionals of the information and conclusions reached by BLM is the best example of confidence in BLM studies and observations. One such example is contained in a presentation made by Thadis W. Box, a respected authority on rangelands, at a conference on "Natural Resources for the 21st Century" held in Washington, D.C., on November 14-17, 1988. In it, Dr. Box summarizes the history of range use and range condition, past and present. Dr. Box discusses alternative methods of evaluating range condition; and, based upon various sources of data (including BLM), concludes that: "The range is in the best condition in a hundred years, but there are crucial areas that deserve special management to make them better."

BLM assessments indicate that the area in good to excellent condition has increased from 15.8% to 33% of the public rangeland, and the area in poor condition has been reduced from 36.3% to 16% of the public rangeland since the first assessment in 1936.

Further evidence of the improving condition of the public range is the dramatic increase in big game populations since 1960, in the presence of livestock and in spite of human encroachment and significant habitat loss (Public Land Statistics 1960 and 1988). Deer numbers increased 30%, Elk numbers increased 782%, Antelope increased 112%, Bighorn sheep increased 435%, and Moose increased 476%.

15. Question: BLM states that in order to meet its goal to reduce poor quality rangelands, 3600 allotment management plans must be prepared and implemented for high-priority allotments by 2001. How many plans will BLM complete next year with the funding requested? What funding would be needed each year to have 3,600 plans completed by 2001?

Answer: The BLM plans to complete 282 allotment management plans (AMP's) with the funds requested in the 1991 President's Budget.

To complete 3,600 AMP's by 2001, BLM would require an additional $13.2 million per year above the 1991 President's budget level. We could not use that big of an increase immediately due to the need to provide additional personnel and preliminary work. Any increase would have to be phased-in over several years in order to be able to utilize it effectively.

16. Question: BLM states that it would like to have all resource management plans outside Alaska complete by 1997. Does the budget contain sufficient funds to meet the target date for completion of the plans? What funding would be needed each year to complete the resource management plans on schedule.

Answer: The 1991 President's Budget request for Resource Management Planning if sustained through the out-years is adequate to meet the 1997 goal of replacing MFPs with RMP's.

Public Access

17. Question: According to the FY 1991 budget justification, BLM will have funds for 131 high priority access problems on public lands: 67 aquisitions are for timber, and 64 are for public recreation and other multiple-uses. What is the backlog of easements for public recreation needed on public lands? What would be the total cost for acquiring these easements?

Answer: Based on a summarization of BLM land use plan recommendations, approximately 32.2 million acres of Public Land in 11 western States may lack legal access, and some 13,200 additional easements potentially are needed to better manage Public Lands. While the figures cannot be precise, we estimate that about 75 percent of the easements provide a direct benefit to making areas of the Public Land available to the recreating public. Easement acquisition costs average about $10,000 per easement.

18. Question: The FY 1989 budget justification indicates that 30 million acres do not have public access, based on resource management plans that had been complete as of 1988. More than 8000 easements for public access to these lands may be needed. How many of these easements have been acquired for public access? Based on the resource management plans that have been completed between 1988 and 1990, how many new easements have been identified as needed for access to public lands?

Answer: The BLM acquires approximately 130 easements per year and about half of these are primarily for multiple-use activities such as Recreation.

Based on the Resource Management Plans completed since 1988, about 5,200 easements have been identified as potentially being needed. These are included within the total 13,200 easements identified above.

Oil and Gas

19. Question: BLM testified before the Subcommittee that it has currently 117 inspectors to inspect and enforce at oil and gas wells. How many total wells are inspected by the BLM? How many enforcement actions were taken in FY 1989?

Answer: There were 13,219 inspections in 1989 resulting in issuance of 4,375 Incident of Noncompliance (INC).

20. Question: BLM testified that it has 64,000 producing wells and that the "vast majority" are stripper wells (producing less than 10 barrels per day). How many inspections are made each year at strip wells? How many inspections currently occur each year at each producing well?

Answer" We do not tabulate inspections by "stripper" classification. However, stripper well inspections are probably less than once per year. Producing well inspections are less than once per year. High volume production inspections are planned for once a year. Low volume production inspections are planned for at least once every three years.

21. Question: How many wells are in non-producing status but are still subject to inspection and enforcement of environmental and other violations by the BLM? What actions are BLM taking to plug or eliminate environmental violations that may be occurring at these wells?

Answer: There are 7,767 nonproducing wells subject to inspection.

Environmental violations are handled under the inspection and enforcement procedures as detailed in our Inspection and Enforcement Strategy. Briefly, immediate fines are levied for serious violations. For minor violations we give written notice to an operator (called an Incident of Noncompliance) and a time period to abate the violation. If the violation is not abated timely, fines are then levied. Further enforcement actions for both types of violations include shutting down of operations, forfeiture of bond and lease cancellation.

22. Question: With the proposed increase in the BLM budget for 10 new inspectors, will every well under BLM jurisdiction be inspected each year? If not, how many inspectors will be needed to inspect every well (producing and non-producing) each year? How many inspectors will be needed to inspect every producing well twice each year? What is the average budget need per inspector?

Answer: With 10 new inspections all wells will not be inspected yearly. A strategy option based on a BLM task force evaluation recommended building the I&E program to allow for a four-fold increase of the on-the-ground inspection force (to 322 on-the-ground inspectors and 286 support personnel). Approximately a four-fold increase in inspections would result in examination of 81% of both inspection items and onshore oil and gas production compared to current percentages of 45% and 56%, respectively. The revised strategy emphasizes more through inspection and audit procedures rather than individual operational events.

The needed procedural changes and increases in program staffing, training of new employees and overall effort cannot occur overnight and in fact, would have to be implemented in pleased fashion over the next few years.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1990.

FOREST SERVICE

WITNESSES

PATRICIA M. KEARNEY, ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

F. DALE ROBERTSON, CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE

GEORGE M. LEONARD, ASSOCIATE CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE

JEFF M. SIRMON, DEPUTY CHIEF, PROGRAMS AND LEGISLATION, FOREST SERVICE

JAMES C. OVERBAY, DEPUTY CHIEF, NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM, FOREST SERVICE

JERRY A. SESCO, DEPUTY CHIEF, RESEARCH, FOREST SERVICE

ALLAN J. WEST, DEPUTY CHIEF, STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY, FOREST SERVICE

WILLIAM L. RICE, DEPUTY CHIEF, ADMINISTRATION, FOREST SERVICE

DENNIS KAPLAN, OFFICE OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BRIAN CROWLEY, DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND REPORTING, ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT DIVISION, GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

JAYETTA Z. HECKER, DIRECTOR, RESOURCES, COMMUNITY, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION, GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

DAVID G. GILL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, RESOURCES, COMMUNITY, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION, GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

ROBERT C. REINING, EVALUATOR-IN-CHARGE, RESOURCES, COMMUNITY, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION, GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

STEVEN SATTERFIELD, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND BUDGET, FOREST SERVICE

BUDGET REQUEST

Mr. YATES. Mr. Reporter, this is the hearing for fiscal year 1991 of the U.S. Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, and appearing in support of that appropriation is Ms. Patricia M. Kearney, Acting Assistant Secretary.

Where did you go to drama school?

Ms. KEARNEY. I don't know. I haven't thought about that career yet.

Mr. YATES. Well, they have you down here as acting. Acting Assistant Secretary. I thought you had had rehearsals somewhere. At any rate, the Natural Resources and Environment. Oh, you're in the Department of Agriculture, aren't you?

And Mr. Robertson, distinguished Mr. Robertson, the Chief of the Forest Service.

You look pretty good. Your head is bloody but unbowed, I think, Dale, right?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. That's true.

Mr. YATES. Okay. Then we have Mr. Leonard, who is Associate Chief of the Forest Service.

Mr. LEONARD. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Leonard, we've known each other for many, many years.

Mr. Sirmon, who is the Deputy Chief for Programs and Legislation, and then Mr. Overbay, the Deputy Chief, National Forest System, and then Dr. Sesco, the Deputy Chief of Research, and then Mr. West, who is the Deputy Chief for State and Private Forestry.

Mr. WEST. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Good morning.

Mr. Rice, Deputy Chief for Administration.

Mr. RICE. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Kaplan, Office of Budget and Program.

Mr. Kaplan, we've got you way back there?

Also present, Mr. Leasure, Director, Program Development and Budget.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. I'm here for him. He's sick today, sir.

Mr. YATES. Oh, okay. Then I don't have to worry about him.

Mr. Robertson's statement may go into the record at this point. Excuse me, Ms. Kearney's statement may go into the record at this point, to be followed by her biography, and then the statement of Mr. Robertson may go into the record.

PREPARED STATEMENT

[The prepared statement and biographical sketch of Ms. Kearney and the prepared statement of Mr. Robertson follow:]

STATEMENT OF
PATRICIA M. KEARNEY
ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Before the House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies

May 2, 1990

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I welcome the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the Fiscal Year 1991 budget for the Forest Service. I have with me today Mr. F. Dale Robertson, Chief of the Forest Service; Mr. George M. Leonard, Associate Chief and the five Deputy Chiefs of the Forest Service.

The budget request for 1991 is $3.1 billion, which is a moderate increase above the FY 1990 budget after adjustment for sequestration and fire suppression costs. Receipts from timber sales, recreation, grazing, and mineral lease activities are expected to be $1.5 billion. Before I discuss the proposed budget in more detail, I would like to briefly highlight two important initiatives contained in the proposal.

America the Beautiful

I am particularly pleased that the Forest Service budget proposes $175.0 million for a new tree planting initiative. This program will emphasize expanded environmental concerns and wise management of our nation's natural resources. The goal of the tree planting initiative is to plant a billion trees annually for the next 5 years on about 1.5 million acres of rural private land and to perform forest improvement on additional acres.

The rural cost-share program, $110 million, targets environmentally sensitive and economically marginal crop and pastureland. The community tree-planting program, $65 million, plants and cares for trees and forests in the nation's cities, towns, and communities. The overall initiative will help improve the quality of life in both rural and urban areas, reduce energy requirements to heat and cool buildings, address concerns with the buildup of atmospheric carbon dioxide, and demonstrate American commitment to worldwide forest management.

Beginning in 1991, the budget proposes to fund that part of the land acquisition program financed by the Land and Water Conservation Fund ($88.9 million) as part of America the Beautiful. This is a significant increase over historical levels. Lands and interests will be acquired within areas of the National Forest System for public outdoor recreation purposes, wildlife habitat improvements, and other related purposes.

Below-Cost Timber Sale Test

This is a test to evaluate the implications of phasing out certain below-cost commercial timber sales on national forests and to determine whether the loss in local economic activity and payments to counties can be offset through expansion of recreation. The test will evaluate the effects on 12 national forests (9 administrative units) beginning in FY 1991. The Budget eliminates additional investment in certain below-cost commercial timber sales on the test forests. During the first year of the test, timber offered would decrease from approximately 198 MMBF to 123 MMBF.

The Budget includes an additional $10 million to expand recreation activities for these 12 test forests to generate offsetting economic activities in terms of jobs, income generated, and revenue shared with the counties. Recreation opportunities will be expanded through additional investments, and special fee legislation will be requested to expand the authority to collect recreation fees. The Forest Service will cooperate with State and local governments, local communities, the private sector, and other interested groups in expanding recreation activities.

To the extent practical, partnerships and challenge cost-sharing will be used to stretch Federal funding and to generate economic activities in the private sector. All fees, after the 25 percent payment to States, would be retained by the Forest Service for enhancement of the recreation program. In addition to the recreational fees, receipts from recreation special uses would be deposited in this same special fund. The results of the test will be used to help determine national policy on below-cost timber sales.

The Budget Proposal

The proposed research budget is $3.5 million higher than the FY 1990 appropriation and has been significantly reoriented toward the most critical natural resource issues facing the Nation and world today. Emphasis is placed on six priority research programs, which include Global Climate Change, Water Quality, Threatened and Endangered Species, Expanding Forest Based Economies in Rural America, Southern Forest Productivity, and Catastrophic Forest Fires. Other research programs are slightly reduced. The proposal calls for elimination of 18 research work units; 11 through merger with other units and 7 terminated outright. As a result of the mergers and terminations, 5 project locations will be closed: Orono, Maine; Amherst, Massachusetts; University Park, Pennsylvania; Berea, Kentucky; and Bozeman, Montana.

The 1991 budget for State and private forestry is below the FY 1990 appropriation, but cooperative funding overall will increase significantly as a result of the President's Tree Planting Initiative included in the new America the Beautiful account. Federal pest suppression is funded above the FY 1990 level, while cooperative pest suppression is limited to surveys and technical assistance. Cooperative fire protection is continued, but at a reduced level emphasizing specialized technical assistance to the States. There is also a reduction in the forest management and utilization program, but direct technical and financial assistance to NIPF land will receive $110 million through the Presidential Tree Planting Initiative.

The FY 1991 National Forest System request is approximately $75 million above FY 1990 and represents a substantial change from previous budget proposals in terms of program composition. There are significant increases in amenity programs.

We believe that the proposal is more balanced and better reflects Forest Land Management Plans as compared to past requests.

This proposal recognizes the increasing importance of the recreation program and expands the National Recreation Initiative begun in FY 1988. The request for recreation is $33.2 million over the FY 1990 appropriation.

The wildlife and fish habitat management program is increased by $3.6 million over FY 1990.

An increase of $10.9 million over the FY 1990 appropriation is proposed for soil, water, and air management.

The timber sales program for FY 1991 maintains the highest level consistent with the below-cost timber sales test and the forest plans. The program level decreases from 11.129 billion board feet called for in the FY 1990 appropriation to 10.564 BBF in FY 1991. However, only an 8.5 BBF sale level is sustainable in FY 1992 and beyond.

The request for the Construction appropriation is about the same as the FY 1990 appropriation.

Construction of facilities will focus on health and safety projects in Research, emphasize facility planning, replacement, and rehabilitation for Fire, Administrative, and Other Purpose buildings, and support the Below-cost Timber Sales Test in Recreation facilities construction and reconstruction.

The road construction funding level will provide $128.7 million for timber roads and support a 10.564 BBF timber offer program, $27.1 million for construction and reconstruction of recreation roads, and $25.9 million for construction and reconstruction of general purpose roads.

I am happy to announce that we are continuing to enlarge our Challenge Cost-Share Program. As you know, this has been a very successful innovation which benefits the recreation, wildlife and fish, research and road construction programs. Our budget includes $18.8 million for challenge cost-share activities, as compared to approximately $15 million in FY 1990. We expect to receive over $31 million in matching contributions.

Closing

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my remarks. I will now be glad to answer any questions the Committee may have.

Thank you.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Name: Patricia M. Kearney

Place of Birth: New Bedford, Massachusetts

Education: B.S. from Simmons College and her master's degree from Tufts University.

Career: Patricia M. Kearney, acting Assistant Secretary of USDA for Natural Resources and Environment, oversees day to day policymakng activities of the Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service as well as serving as the Administrative point person charged with implementing and coordinating President Bush's tree planting initiative, America The Beautiful.

Ms. Kearney, named to her current post Feb. 2 1990, previously served as chief of staff to USDA Secretary Yeutter and was a member of Governor John Sununu's transition team for President Bush. During an earlier tenure at USDA, she was director of private sector initiatives, as well as nutrition advisor to the Assistant Secretary for Food and Consumer Services.

The America The Beautiful program is the largest public sector partnership in the history of America, with a goal of planting one billion trees annually. President Bush proposed the initiative in his 1990 State of the Union address and sent the enabling legislation request to Congress on March 22, 1990.

Ms. Kearney, 35, was president of PMK Associates, a marketing and consulting firm, and served in the Reagan White House as director of communications for private sector initiatives. She served as senior nutritionist at the Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston before coming to Washington. She resides in Alexandria, Virginia.

STATEMENT OF F. DALE ROBERTSON
CHIEF
UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

Before the House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies

May 2, 1990

Acting Assistant Secretary Kearney has covered the significant parts of our budget request. I would like to use my time today to add my emphasis to a couple of points she made and then talk about where I see the Forest Service going as we enter the decade of the nineties.

The Forest Service is pleased with the 1991 Budget. It is much better balanced than some previous budgets and it includes important initiatives. The President's tree planting program has a great potential to contribute to the quality of life across our great Nation. We are excited about this program and look forward to its implementation. The President has also supported a substantial expansion in land acquisition as part of his America the Beautiful Program. This will add important areas to the National Forest System for public use. The Budget calls for a test of phasing out below cost timber sales and offsetting the impacts on local economies by expanding recreation. This addresses an important issue and could help determine appropriate policy.

As Acting Assistant Secretary Kearney pointed out, the Budget reorients our research program to emphasize several critical natural resource issues which have major importance in this country and throughout the world. Past research programs emphasized commodity resources and were successful in increasing productivity. For example, we have been able to show significant gains in managing forests to increase wood quantity produced and improving quality and utilization rates. In recent years, increased attention has been given a broad array of forest management problems affecting wildlife, fish, water, and air quality. This has improved the balance in our research program. Consequently, research is now directly relevant to the decisions on many current issues. World-wide problems, such as global change, and regional problems, such as management needs for the northern spotted owl and red-cockaded woodpecker, are current examples.

The Forest Service has put a tremendous amount of effort into the National Forest Land Management planning over the last 10 years with the most comprehensive involvement of the American people ever attempted. These plans have resulted in a balance of programs different from that of past plans and different from that represented by our historical budget. With the tremendous involvement of the American people, their expectations run high that these plans will be implemented in a balanced way. Our priority job now is to round out Forest Service programs so that they better reflect the decisions made in our plans. I am proud of the President's FY 1991 budget for the Forest Service because it makes significant progress in this direction.

In fact, I believe the FY 1991 budget for the National Forest System is a more balanced budget than previous budgets transmitted to the Congress. As examples of this rounding out, I can point to the fact that our request for recreation use funding is over 50 percent greater than it was just 2 years ago when we came to you with our FY 1989 budget request. During the same time; our request for wildlife and fish habitat management has increased by over 85 percent; and our request for soil, water and air management by over 75 percent. The increase in the request for wilderness management is almost 60 percent greater than two years ago, and the request for threatened and endangered species habitat management has increased more than five-fold. In addition, our successful challenge cost-share program has doubled thereby stretching federal dollars even further.

I am pleased with these trends. The rounding out of our budget better reflects the vast amount of public comments on our forest plans from people and groups all across the nation. That is the positive aspect of the program funded by this budget.

On the negative side, the multiple-use concept is under attack. The Forest Service is finding it increasingly difficult to achieve output targets for timber sales and minerals because of environmental challenges to our decisions through lawsuits and appeals. Even though we have had tremendous public involvement in developing these plans, we are having increasing difficulty in implementing forest plans. Costs are getting out of hand because of the elaborate documentation and procedural requirements to meet the test of the courts in making what used to be rather normal decisions in managing the National Forests. In addition to the costly procedures to meet environmental laws and associated court interpretation of those laws, these programs are also bumping up against the requirements of the Endangered Species Act in key timber producing regions. For examples, the spotted owl (potential listing) and red-cockaded woodpecker (already listed) are having major impacts on our ability to achieve the timber sale program.

We simply cannot run our timber sale and oil and gas leasing programs through the courts and expect the output targets to be achieved in a timely fashion within reasonable costs. We need to work with the Congress to agree upon an acceptable strategy to deal with our present situation. It is unreasonable to expect Forest Service employees to achieve the timber sale and mineral programs without taking into account the existing situation. Expectations have to be adjusted to what can be reasonably achieved even with extra effort on the part of Forest Service employees.

Specifically, we are going to have to adjust timber sale targets in Oregon, Washington, and California because of the spotted owl situation. Until final decisions are made on the spotted owl, we cannot determine the precise impact of these decisions on our timber sale program. In the case of Idaho and Montana, about 25-30 percent of our timber sale program is in roadless areas which are controversial, require an EIS, and are likely to get bogged down in appeals and lawsuits. These challenges have incrementally reduced the volume of timber sales in the pipeline over time to the point that there is little flexibility left to accommodate delays for any reason. Most of our timber sale effort is going into current year sales rather than advance timber sale preparation for future years. Funding is important but does not solve the basic problem. We need to work with the committee over the next few months to get capability, budget, and expectation of timber sales and mineral leasing programs in balance with what can actually be accomplished in FY 91 and future years.

This concludes my prepared remarks, and I will be glad to answer questions.

GAO REPORTS

Mr. YATES. We also have the GAO who are here today, and before I hear from Ms. Kearney or Mr. Robertson, I want to hear from GAO. As far as I know, you may want to address some of the things that GAO says.

Are the GAO witnesses here? Would you come up to the table? This is GAO I'm now describing. We have Mr. Crowley. Who's Mr. Crowley?

Mr. CROWLEY. Right here.

Mr. YATES. Hi, Mr. Crowley. Your statement may go into the record, along with the statement of Ms. Hecker.

[The prepared statements of Mr. Crowley and Ms. Hecker follow:]

United States General Accounting Office

GAO Testimony

For Release
on Delivery
Expected at
10:00 a.m.
Wednesday
May 2, 1990

Forest Service's Efforts to Improve Its Financial Management Systems

Statement of
Brian P. Crowley
Director of Planning and Reporting
Accounting and Financial Management
Division

Before the
Subcommittee on Interior and
Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am pleased to update the Subcommittee on the Forest Service's efforts to improve its financial management systems. At your request, the Forest Service and GAO have continued efforts to outline an all-resource cost reporting system over the past year. As part of our ongoing work on the Forest Service's financial management, we also reviewed other areas of continuing interest to you:

- -- proposed changes in the Service's Timber Sale Program Information Reporting System (TSPIRS) and

- -- an initiative undertaken by the Service to assure that costs are properly reflected in their records ("charged-as-worked").

Also at your request, we examined the Service's appraisal process to determine if it (1) set advertised prices that were adequate to recover even the minimum costs of preparing the sale and (2) ensured that the government received fair market value for the timber sold.

Let me now take a few minutes to advise you on the status of these efforts.

THE ALL-RESOURCE COST REPORTING SYSTEM

Subsequent to our work associated with the design for TSPIRS, you asked that we cooperate in designing a similar system to report the costs of certain Forest Service natural resource programs. Our 1989 report to you described the Forest Service's progress in outlining this system.[1]

Since that time, the Forest Service has refined, developed, and documented the system design. Our most recent report[2] describes the Forest Service's preliminary design at nine national forests and the areas where we believe the design could be improved.

System Design

The all-resource cost reporting system will account for all National Forest System appropriations and cooperative agreements involving the management of the national forests. Costs related to the Research or State and Private Forestry appropriations would not be included unless they are incurred to support national forest activities.

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[1] Forest Service: Status of the All-Resource Cost Reporting System (GAO/AFMD-89-65, April 14, 1989).

[2] Forest Service: The All-Resource System's Cost Features and Areas for Future Improvements (GAO/AFMD-90-62, May 1, 1990).

The system would report costs incurred in connection with operating the following natural resource programs: (1) timber, (2) range, (3) minerals, (4) recreation, (5) wildlife and fish, and (6) watershed. Costs which do not appear to provide direct benefits to the natural resource programs, but rather are undertaken to fulfill the Service's overall land ownership responsibilities, will be separately reported within the "protection" program.

For those programs which receive income, revenues will also be reported. Costs and revenues are expected to be matched on an accrual basis, allowing the user to view the revenue or costs of a particular program area.

The national forests are the organizational units held accountable for planning, implementing, and managing resource programs. As such, they are to be the cost accounting centers for reporting costs and revenue. Cost and revenue information will also be summarized for each Forest Service region as well as the Forest Service in total.

In order to disclose the cost of the national forest operations, the system will produce the following reports for each forest:

-- A Program Activity Statement of Revenues and Expenses is expected to display expenses and revenue for each program's activities on an accrual basis. For example, the statement for the recreation program would report expenses and revenues connected with wilderness, cultural resources, developed recreation, and other activities which comprise a forest's recreation program. The excess of either expenses or revenue would be shown for the program.

-- A Program Summary Statement of Revenues and Expenses is expected to provide a summary of revenues and expenses on an accrual basis for each of the natural resource programs administered by the forest.

Weaknesses Identified in Proposed System Design

In working with the Forest Service on this project, we identified several areas where we believe the Service can improve the basic design proposed for the system. These areas include the following.

In considering how to organize and report costs relating to its natural resource programs, the Forest Service concluded that costs such as insect and disease suppression, law enforcement, and fire protection are incurred to fulfill legal, regulatory, and congressional mandates separate from the goals of the Service's natural resource programs. The Service proposes to report these costs in the all-resources protection category. However, we believe that some of these costs may be more appropriately related to one or more of the Service's resource programs.

For example, the Forest Service proposes to report law enforcement activities as a protection cost. Our study suggests that the Service incurred some of these costs directly to support timber or recreation program operations. In such cases, we believe law enforcement activities should be reported directly as a timber or recreation program cost.

In contrast, law enforcement activities that do not directly help to achieve resource program objectives, such as those undertaken to train forest law enforcement personnel, should be allocated as an indirect cost of other programs if possible.

We also believe that the system design could be improved by better distinguishing between revenue and nonrevenue producing activities in its reports. The system design currently being tested does not clearly disclose activities which receive revenues separately from those which do not. For example, forests incur costs in operating campgrounds and recover a portion of these costs from users who purchase camping permits. The net revenue or cost of the campground permit program would be better disclosed if the costs incurred in this activity were separated from recreation program activities which do not earn revenue, such as the management of wilderness areas.

I would now like to update you on the Forest Service's efforts to implement the Timber Sale Program Information Reporting System (TSPIRS).

TIMBER SALES PROGRAM INFORMATION REPORTING SYSTEM

We have continued to monitor the implementation of TSPIRS during the past year. Also, we are currently conducting an audit of the Forest Service's financial statements for fiscal year 1988 and will report as to whether the financial statements are in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. For fiscal year 1989, the Forest Service released the first official TSPIRS reports after testing the system during the prior 2 years.

During the testing period, the Forest Service received a wide range of comments concerning TSPIRS from congressional sources, public interest groups, and GAO. In order to obtain further suggestions for improving the system, the Service hired a public accounting firm to conduct an independent review of TSPIRS. The objective of the public accounting firm study was to determine whether the system's accounting methodologies were in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles and whether alternative methodologies would provide a fairer presentation of the timber sales program's financial results.

The public accounting firm completed its study in 1989, concluding that the design of TSPIRS appeared to be based on appropriate principles of cost accounting. However, the firm recommended specific improvements in certain TSPIRS accounting methodologies.

In response to this study, the Forest Service is changing some TSPIRS accounting methodologies in the sale and growth pool activity costs to better comply with generally accepted accounting principles. These changes will be implemented in fiscal year 1991.

The Forest Service recently analyzed the impact of these changes on TSPIRS financial results for 74 forests and concluded that 45 forests will report either a greater excess of revenues over expenses or a lesser excess of expenses over revenues. Based on our knowledge of TSPIRS, we agree that many of the changes will decrease the annual expenses shown in TSPIRS reports. However, it is expected that for the life cycle of the forest the effects of the changes in accounting methodologies will not alter the total amount of expense, with the exception of road costs.

Changes in Accounting for Sale Pool Costs

The first significant change involves the transfer of brush disposal and reforestation costs from the sale activity cost pool to the growth activity cost pool. The sale activity cost pool was intended to accumulate costs directly related to specific timber harvests. Brush disposal and reforestation costs were accumulated in the sale activity cost pool because they relate to activities funded by purchasers who contract with the Forest Service to harvest timber.

However, on review the Service believes the objectives behind these activities were more closely related to growing rather than selling timber. Therefore, the Forest Service will begin accounting for brush disposal and reforestation costs in the growth activity cost pool.

Changes in Accounting for Growth Pool Costs

The second significant change relates to the accounting for costs accumulated in the growth activity pool. The Forest Service plans to change the method forests use to estimate the total volume of timber expected to be harvested during the timber life cycle. This volume is a component of the formula used to compute annual growth activity cost pool expense. The Forest Service also intends to remove road costs from the growth activity cost pool.

Based on an analysis, we noted that the Service could also explore other alternatives for estimating total volume expected to be harvested. In this regard, the Forest Service believes that the most correct method of estimating total expected volume would be to count harvestable timber on representative tracts of forest land. Each year the projected volume on the forest would be reduced for volume actually harvested and increased for volume grown. The Service may adopt this method in future years as its estimation techniques improve.

In the interim, to compute the total volume of timber expected to be harvested over the timber life cycle, each forest will average several years' actual harvest volumes and multiply the average by the number of years in the timber life cycle. The Forest Service believes the revised method will provide a more realistic estimate of timber expected to be harvested than the current method, which involves certain assumptions that tend to overestimate the total volume expected to be harvested during the timber life cycle. Although these efforts will work to eliminate obvious errors, the Forest Service should continue efforts to ensure that the costs of growing timber are properly reflected and matched with the costs of timber actually harvested.

Timber road costs will also be removed from the growth activity cost pool. Since the Forest Service believes that roadbeds have an indefinite useful life, the costs of constructing them will be capitalized as an addition to land value in the Forest Service's balance sheet instead of being recognized as multiyear expenses in the growth activity cost pool. Since road surfacing, culverts, and bridges depreciate over time, the Forest Service will remove them from the growth activity pool and depreciate them over their useful lives in a separate TSPIRS line item.

CHARGING COSTS MORE ACCURATELY

Next, I will discuss the Forest Service's efforts to more accurately charge the costs of resource operations to the applicable programs.

For a number of years, your Subcommittee has been concerned that the Service has charged labor, equipment, and overhead in ways which conformed more to budgeted amounts than to the ways resources were actually used. To address your concerns, the Forest Service issued a directive in 1988 which mandated that costs be charged to reflect the actual use of resources. The directive described managers' authority and responsibility for implementing the guidance and discussed control standards for charging costs to the appropriate activities.

Implementation Problems

The directive, along with subsequent measures, increased employee awareness of the need to accurately record cost information. However, during our review we identified some problems in the Forest Service's implementation of the charged-as-worked policy.

For example, some Forest Service units detail employees to work on projects occurring on another unit. The fiscal year 1988 directive mandated that field units generally should charge the costs for detailed employees to the unit where the project was occurring rather than the employee's home unit. However, implementation of this guidance varied in the nine Forest Service regions we visited. Some charged costs to the benefiting unit if the detail was longer than 2 weeks, while others did so only if the detail was longer than 1 week. Still others charged all costs to the benefiting unit regardless of the length of detail.

In addition, not all units were charging identical costs to the same accounting codes. For example, one region charged costs for computer services to general administration, timber, and recreation activities, while another charged computer costs entirely to general administration activities.

If units charge identical costs differently, the total cost of certain activities and programs will be overstated and others will be understated.

Some Procedures Inhibit Compliance With Charged-As-Worked

During our review, we also found that some Forest Service budget and accounting procedures may inhibit compliance with the charged-as-worked policy. These include procedures used to reprogram funds.

For example, units may need to reallocate funds from completed projects to projects needing additional funds. Field staff indicated that they do not always receive timely responses to their reprogramming requests due to the number of approvals required at higher management levels. If the requests are not approved when needed, the costs of completing required work would have to be charged to other work activities. As a result, cost information does not accurately reflect the actual use of resources.

MINIMUM BID ANALYSIS

At your request, we examined two issues regarding the Forest Service appraisal process. First, we determined whether the current Forest Service appraisal methods set minimum advertised timber prices that are adequate to cover the costs of preparing these sales.

Of the 3,030 fiscal year 1988 sales we reviewed, we found that

40 percent were advertised for prices that, if accepted, would not have covered the preparation and administration costs. The potential unrecovered costs would have totaled $62 million. Because competition resulted in higher actual selling prices, the unrecovered costs in our sample totalled $22 million. This figure, however, did not consider the additional costs associated with growing the timber or with timber program overhead, which would have made the unrecovered cost even higher.

The Forest Service believes that there are cases which justify below-cost sales. Currently it has undertaken three initiatives utilizing TSPIRS data which deal with sales that do not recover all costs.

We believe the Forest Service needs to consider all related costs before awarding sales contracts. If the Service's costs exceed the estimate of the timber's values, a formal decision needs to be made to either (1) raise the advertised price to cover the costs, (2) not proceed with the sale, or (3) sell the timber but document the reasons for doing so.

The second issue we examined was the effectiveness of the Service's appraisal methods in ensuring that the government receives fair market value for the timber it sells. To make this evaluation, we developed an economic model which explained the relationships between fair market value, government advertised prices, appraisal methods, and other factors. Using the Service's fiscal year 1988 sales data, we estimated the parameters of the model with regression analysis. These estimates then served as our basis for comparing the two appraisal methods the Service uses to arrive at advertised prices that approach fair market value.

These two methods are called the "transaction evidence" and "residual value" methods. The first establishes an appraisal price based on an average for comparable timber sales, while the second establishes an appraisal price that would enable a purchaser of average efficiency to harvest and process the timber at a "reasonable profit." Three Forest Service regions use the residual value method, while the remaining six regions use the transaction evidence method.

Our analyses of fiscal year 1988 Forest Service timber sales data suggest that if the transaction evidence method is used consistently, it results in advertised prices that range from 14 to 37 percent higher than those determined by the residual value method. This means that the government may be able to sell its timber for more money in cases where there is only one bidder and the Service uses the transaction evidence method of appraisal.

Six of the nine Service regions have switched to transaction evidence appraisal, citing not only data problems with the other method, but also their perception that the new method better estimates fair market value and costs less. Nonetheless, the Service's two main timber-producing regions continue to use the residual value method. Officials in these regions cite limited staff resources and historic use as the primary reasons for not changing their appraisal method.

Since Service regions have received limited guidance or oversight from headquarters in developing the transaction evidence appraisal method, they have developed differing approaches to implementation. One appreciable difference we identified was in the "rollback" or reduction the regions made to appraisal estimates in arriving at advertised prices that will stimulate competition and compensate for any inaccuracies in those estimates. One region reduced the appraised price by an average of 47 percent in 1988 and sold 18 offerings at advertised prices in single-bidder auctions. If a smaller percentage rollback had been applied in this region, the government might have received more money on these sales. The other regions reduced their prices only 5 to 25 percent.

Finally, we found that the Service does not exercise adequate internal control over the timber appraisal process. For example, headquarters does not routinely monitor how well regional appraisal systems are establishing bid prices that approximate fair market value. We believe that the Service needs to provide better guidance and oversight to improve the timber appraisal process. This should include discontinuing the use of the residual value appraisal method when sufficient comparable sales data exist and developing and using the transaction evidence method in all regions.

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In conclusion, the Forest Service has spent a good deal of time focusing on financial management issues during the past year. The Service (1) finished and began testing the preliminary design of a system to report the cost and revenues of its natural resource programs, (2) continued its efforts to refine TSPIRS, and (3) began to take the steps necessary to ensure that its cost information reflects the actual use of financial resources. More work needs to be done in the area of minimum bid analysis to assure the government receives the highest value for timber sold. We believe the Service is committed to a stronger financial management environment, and we will continue to monitor its progress in designing and implementing the all-resource reporting system.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my statement. I will be happy to answer any additional questions you may have.

United States General Accounting Office

GAO

Testimony

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Forest Service Not Ready to Acquire a Nationwide Geographic Information System

Statement of
JayEtta Z. Hecker, Director, Resources, Community, and
Economic Development Information Systems
Information Management and Technology Division

Before the
Subcommittee on Interior and
Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I appreciate this opportunity to testify on our review of the Forest Service's plans to acquire a nationwide geographic information system (GIS). Our review, done at your request, was aimed at identifying any unresolved issues that could adversely affect the planned acquisition.

As you know, the Forest Service plans to acquire a computer-based GIS to store, retrieve, analyze, and present spatially referenced information about the nearly 200 million acres of national forests and grasslands that it manages. This information associates land ownership data; vegetation types, such as tree species; soil types; water location; land elevation; and other characteristics with a specific location.

The nationwide system will be composed of commercially available GIS software at 880 offices[1] operating on new computers that will be linked together through an existing telecommunications network. The new GIS will automate diverse manual tasks and replace about 130 GISs procured in recent years on an ad-hoc basis by various Forest Service offices. The Service estimates the GIS will cost $1.2 billion over a 12-year period, of which about $900 million is for management and overhead costs.

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[1] This includes 653 ranger districts; 123 supervisors' offices; 9 regional offices; 8 Washington, D.C., office sites; 9 research stations; 74 research labs; and 4 state or private forestry offices.

While a GIS holds the promise of significantly enhancing the ability of the Forest Service to manage and preserve natural resources, the agency is not yet ready to procure a $1.2-billion nationwide system. The Service did not analyze a full range of alternatives, made assumptions that unnecessarily limited the alternatives it considered, and did not analyze how these alternatives would affect its organization.

Further, it did not estimate the dollar value of specific benefits it expected to achieve from the planned GIS, but instead used what we believe to be an invalid representation of future benefits. Finally, the Forest Service did not adequately define its information and system performance needs, thereby failing to comply with regulations governing functional requirements analyses.

As a result, there is increased and unnecessary risk that the proposed GIS will not result in an effective and cost-beneficial system.

FEASIBILITY AND COST/BENEFIT ANALYSES INADEQUATE

Department of Agriculture regulations require the preparation of a feasibility study prior to proceeding with systems development or acquisition. A feasibility study should identify and evaluate various alternatives for achieving an agency's objectives and include an analysis of organizational impact, such as reorganization and changes in staffing levels and staff skills that might result. The feasibility study together with a cost/benefit analysis should provide managers with enough information to determine the best alternative.

We found that the Forest Service made two critical assumptions that limited the alternatives it considered in its September 1989 feasibility study. First, it assumed that all 880 offices would need GIS hardware and software and therefore did not consider selective placement of GIS technology. Second, it assumed that staffing levels would not change and therefore did not consider alternatives that might have involved such changes.

The Service's feasibility study identified seven alternatives within the limits of these assumptions. These alternatives included an option, for analytical and comparison purposes, of allowing offices to continue acquiring individual GISs on an ad-hoc basis through 1991. A second alternative was to allow offices to continue acquiring individual GISs on an ad-hoc basis for 10 years. The remaining five alternatives provide GISs to all 880 offices, just varying the organizational level with primary responsibility for storing, maintaining, and managing the data. None of the alternatives addressed the organizational impact that Service officials expect to result from GIS implementation.

We believe that by not considering alternatives that might alter the organization or reduce, shift, or change the type or distribution of personnel, the Service essentially failed to address how to best harness the full capabilities of GIS technology.

The Forest Service also did not make valid estimates of the economic benefits of the alternatives and therefore does not have the economic information needed to select the best alternative. Department of Agriculture regulations require the Service to identify and quantify the benefits of alternatives considered. This includes estimating the dollar value of cost savings such as staff and budgetary reductions, or economic benefits from improved program delivery, such as improved utilization of resources, improved operational effectiveness, or increased accuracy of information. The Service's calculation of benefits from the proposed GIS contains two basic components, an estimate of staff productivity increases resulting from the implementation of the GIS and the costs of the way it currently processes spatially referenced information.

On the basis of a work load analysis, the Service estimated that staff productivity related to processing and analyzing spatially referenced information will increase by 400 percent with full GIS implementation. We believe a 400-percent productivity increase, which is the equivalent of freeing about 4,900 employees if information production is held constant, strongly implies that the organization could change as a result of GIS. However, neither the alternatives contained in the feasibility study nor the cost/benefit analysis clearly states how the Service will use the increased productivity or how much it is worth.

The Service then estimated total life cycle benefits of $4.6 billion for its preferred GIS alternative by multiplying the estimated 400-percent productivity increase by its estimate of current relevant personnel costs. We believe this benefit estimate is not valid because the Service failed to identify (1) how staffing or other reductions would save $4.6 billion or (2) economic benefits of $4.6 billion from the increased quantity or quality of information products or improved program delivery. In fact, while staffing levels are assumed to remain the same, the GIS is expected to increase costs by $1.2 billion over the life of the system, and the worth of improved products or program delivery is not estimated.

INFORMATION AND SYSTEM PERFORMANCE NEEDS NOT ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS

The functional requirements analysis for the GIS does not adequately address the full range of its information and system performance needs. A functional requirements analysis should provide support for a full description of the information processing requirements needed to accomplish the agency's mission. Agriculture regulations, which incorporate the use of Federal Information Processing Standards guidance, and the Federal Information Resources Management Regulation require the articulation of data and performance specifications to meet user needs.

The functional requirements analysis performed by the Service, however, provides only some of the data and none of the performance specifications required. In particular, the functional requirements analysis does not provide specific information on the volume and frequency of inputs and outputs; sources, volume, and timeliness of data; data-accuracy requirements; data-validation requirements; performance requirements, such as response times, update processing times, consequences of system failures, and data transfer and transmission times; and data characteristics, including projected growth in storage requirements. For example, the agency has not established requirements for the maximum time to complete user-initiated operations or transmit data between offices, or the maximum time lost due to malfunctions.

Since Agriculture regulations require that requests for proposals be consistent with the agency's needs as established in the requirements analysis, we believe that by failing to adequately describe the required data and performance specifications, the Service is unnecessarily increasing its risks that vendors' offers will not meet its functionality, processing, or performance needs. There is also an increased risk that the specifications will be insufficient to make appropriate tradeoffs and decisions among systems' price and performance and that costs may increase because the performance needed at the sites may be different from the configurations offered by vendors.

Satellite and Remotely Sensed Data Requirements Not Specified

In addition to inadequate specification of requirements for existing sources of data, the Service has not determined a strategy as to how it will collect, store, and process satellite or remotely sensed image data. For example, the Service's functional requirements analysis describes GIS use in which satellite and aerial photographic products provide fundamental data to Service staff. However, the analysis does not specify how the GIS will obtain image products, the accuracy needed, how frequently image data will be collected, the storage capacities needed, or the processing requirements for image products.

Service officials acknowledged that image data from satellites and aerial remote sensing systems have great potential for data-collection cost savings, verification of existing maps, and detection of changes in natural resources, and anticipate that supplemental procurements and funds will be needed in the future to add the capability to acquire, input, process, and analyze image data. The Service has been working on, but has not yet completed, a plan to provide a framework for integrating image data with the new GIS.

We believe that selection of the GIS prior to the development of these specifications unnecessarily increases the risk of procuring a system that does not provide all of the functionality needed, including image processing, at the lowest cost.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To reduce the risk that the currently proposed GIS procurement strategy may not be cost-beneficial or satisfy mission needs, we are recommending in a report to be issued shortly that, before proceeding with the procurement, the Forest Service

-- evaluate the feasibility, costs, benefits, and organizational impact of alternatives, including selective placement of GIS capabilities and associated analytical resources, to achieve mission based objectives. The Service should demonstrate, in accordance with OMB guidance, that the benefits of the selected alternative exceed projected costs; and

-- develop a comprehensive functional requirements analysis that includes sources, flow, timing, accuracy levels, validation, and performance requirements for processing a complete range of data that include planned as well as existing data sources.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, the Forest Service differs strongly with both our conclusions and recommendations. I would now like to discuss the Forest Service reaction to our position.

FOREST SERVICE COMMENTS AND OUR EVALUATION

In commenting on our draft report, the Forest Service stated that it is well prepared to proceed with the acquisition and implementation of GIS capability. It said that its documentation meets all requirements and has been approved by the Department of Agriculture and the General Services Administration, and that additional studies would make the technology appear more advantageous and would not yield information useful to potential offerors.

Forest Service Comments on Need for Additional Consideration of Alternatives

The Service disagreed with our recommendation to evaluate the feasibility, costs, benefits, and organizational impact of alternative systems before proceeding with the procurement. It stated that a new study would cost between $1 and $2 million and result in the same recommendation to management--that GIS is a cost-effective technology.

The Forest Service said it developed alternatives that focused on the need to manage information and get work done on site at forest locations, and analyzed several alternatives. It said it will conduct two additional studies as it implements the planned GIS to determine whether it is reasonable to place GIS technology at all sites. The Service will study employee productivity and the costs to implement full GIS capability, minimal GIS capability, or no GIS capability at various sites. It said it will also study combinations of conditions, such as office size, work load, and level of public pressure, in order to determine a break-even point below which GIS technology may not be economically justified. The Service expects the results of these two studies to be especially useful in deciding whether the GIS is economically justified for those offices having 25 or fewer employees. (More than half of Forest Service offices have 25 or fewer employees.) The Service added that these studies will become supplements to the cost/benefit analysis, as well as policy documents to guide the implementation decisions of all offices.

The Service's intention to conduct further studies during the implementation phase to determine the reasonableness of placing GIS capability at small offices indicates that the assumption that all 880 offices need GIS hardware and software needs to be reassessed.

Although this addresses one of our concerns about the feasibility study, these studies would amount to a reevaluation of the Service's preferred alternative after the agency issues a request for proposals and perhaps after awarding a contract on the basis of its preferred alternative. We believe that selectively placing GIS at the agency's 880 offices is a new alternative and should be analyzed as such before moving the project into the procurement stage.

We also remain concerned that the Service did not adequately address the organizational impact of GIS in its feasibility study and cost/benefit analysis. Service officials acknowledged that GIS technology will lead to significant changes in the organization resulting from transformations in how and where data are collected and analyzed, staffing level changes among offices, changes in personnel skill mix, and restructuring of jobs. They agreed that the feasibility study did not address the organizational changes they expect to result from the introduction of a GIS and new computers.

Forest Service Comments on Need to Reestimate Benefits

The Service disagreed that its benefits estimate is invalid and stated that it followed traditional methods of analyzing benefits associated with computer technology. It said it will review cost data, especially management and overhead costs, to determine whether they have been correctly presented. The Service also said it will use a contractor to develop a methodology and periodically assess the benefits realized from the GIS implementation. This information will be used to adjust the Service's implementation strategy.

After further review of the Service's methodology and consideration of its comments, we continue to believe that the Service did not use valid economic methods to estimate the quantifiable benefits of the GIS and that its estimate is invalid. The Service did not estimate the value of increased productivity or how it would use the increased productivity, the value of increased quality or quantity of information products, or the value of improved program delivery. Instead, it assumed that the current value of handling spatial data and producing information is equal to the personnel costs it now incurs for such work. The Service estimated the total quantifiable benefits of the GIS by increasing the estimated current personnel costs fourfold because it expects the GIS to increase productivity 400 percent. In effect, this methodology assumes that the value of GIS products would be equal to the current value of spatial data handling (current estimated personnel costs) increased fourfold. The increase assumes it would take four times as many staff to perform spatial data handling using current, largely manual, methods as might be achieved by a fully implemented GIS operated at the current staff year level of about 6,530.

Since the quantifiable benefits of GIS were not properly estimated, the cost/benefit basis for selecting the agency's preferred alternative was not sound. The Service's delegation of procurement authority is also based on this analysis.

Forest Service Comments on Need for Comprehensive Functional Requirements Analysis

The Service disagreed with our recommendation to develop a more comprehensive functional requirements analysis that includes data sources, flow, timing, accuracy levels, validation, and performance requirements for processing a complete range of data that include planned as well as existing data sources.

The Service believes that its information requirements have been adequately specified, stating that it has been developing and refining data, information, and functional requirements for 5 years. The Service said its functional requirements have been distributed in two requests for information with little adverse comment from potential vendors. It said that it has followed the direction of Departmental regulations, used Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 38 as a guideline, and considered the factors referenced in the Federal Information Resources Management Regulation. The Service also said that the planned performance evaluation of offered systems will be based on the actual data of a Forest Service office that will be realistically scaled to a small- and large-sized field unit.

The Service said that it is developing an attachment to the request for proposals that describes the Service's current and anticipated uses of remotely sensed data, and how the GIS is expected to use remotely sensed data in the future. The Service will also require each office to analyze its specific data requirements, as part of the implementation process, to identify the type and configuration of equipment that is needed to meet its specific needs.

While we believe the Service's plan to describe its expected use of remotely sensed data is an improvement, we believe that its plan to further study its data and performance requirements during the implementation phase is inadequate. The functional requirements analysis provides only some of the data and none of the performance specifications required by Agriculture regulations which incorporate Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 38 (as guidance). The Service's plan to test the performance of offered systems is not a substitute for defining its data and performance specifications. The performance test is a one-time event and does not establish the continuing data and performance requirements that must be met as the system is implemented and used by hundreds of offices. We believe that by failing to adequately describe the required data and performance specifications, the

Service is unnecessarily increasing its risks of acquiring a system that will not meet its functionality, processing, and performance needs.

SUMMARY

If the Service does not address these concerns and implement our recommendations, it will unnecessarily increase the risk that the proposed GIS will not result in an effective, efficient system to support the Service's management and protection of the public lands and natural resources entrusted to it. We have found repeatedly that the lack of clear identification of needs, inadequate consideration of alternatives and costs, and inadequate definition of requirements are primary causes of problems with government civilian and military computer systems. We have no reason to believe that the GIS procurement would be immune from such problems.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement. I will be happy to answer any questions that you or other members of the Subcommittee may have at this time.

GAO REPORTS

Mr. **Yates**. You sit down right over there in Mr. McDade's seat. I'm sure Mr. McDade isn't coming, so you sit there in his place.

Ms. Hecker?

Ms. **Hecker**. Right here.

Mr. **Yates**. Interesting first name. JayEtta Hecker, Director of Resources. You don't mind if I don't go through your whole title, do you, Ms. Hecker?

Ms. **Hecker**. No.

Mr. **Yates**. Oh, my gracious, each of you has got a long title.

Anyway, we have Ms. Hecker, we have Mr. Gill and Mr. Reining accompanying Ms. Hecker.

Which of you would want to come forward first? Ms. Hecker or Mr. Crowley?

Mr. **Crowley**. Well, I could go first. We normally do it that way.

Mr. **Yates**. All right. We also have Mr. Dicks here this morning.

Mr. **Dicks**. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Yates**. Nice to have you here.

Mr. **Dicks**. Nice to be here with you.

Mr. **Yates**. We have two biographies. Ms. Hecker's biography may go into the record, and Mr. Reining's biography may go into the record.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

[The biographical sketches of Ms. Hecker and Mr. Reining follow:]

JAYETTA HECKER—DIRECTOR

Ms. Hecker joined GAO in 1982. During her tenure Ms. Hecker has developed and managed a highly skilled multi-disciplinary team to address major transportation policy issues. Based on that work, she was nominated to a position on the National Academy of Sciences Transportation Research Board. Currently, Ms. Hecker is responsible for the management and oversight of assignments in the Department of Transportation and related agencies information systems area. Prior to joining GAO Ms. Hecker served in various government agencies including the Central Intelligence Agency, the Commodities Futures Trading Commission, and the White House.

ROBERT C. REINING

EDUCATION

BA. Anthropology, University of Chicago, 1977.
MS. Agricultural Economics, Purdue University, 1981.

CAREER

Evaluator-in-charge, General Accounting Office, Information Management and Technology Division. 1989——.
Economist, Land Branch, Economic Research Service, USDA, 1985-89.
Analyst, Office of Technology Assessment, U.S. Congress, 1984-85.
Systems Consultant, Convergent Solutions, Inc. 1983-84.
Consultant, Volunteers in Technical Assistance, 1982-83.

Mr. **Yates**. All right, Mr. Crowley, tell us how well the Forest Service is doing after all the leading and persuasion GAO has bestowed upon it.

Mr. CROWLEY. You're talking specifically about the work we've done with the Forest Service for the last couple of years dealing with TSPIRS and with the all-resource reporting system?

Mr. YATES. Yes, and how well you've done to take them out of the forests where they're losing money.

Mr. CROWLEY. Well, we're trying to identify some of the costs rather than take them out of the forests, as you know, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Well, I assume one will lead to the other, won't it?

Mr. CROWLEY. That's up to you, sir.

Mr. YATES. Oh, okay. It's also up to some of the guys who are interested in forests on this Committee. Go ahead.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I'll talk about four things today. One is the all-resource reporting system, which we worked on with the Forest Service; second is some of the changes that were made this last year for TSPIRS and some of the things that are coming in TSPIRS; third would be to talk a little bit about our charged-as-worked job which we are doing for you; and the fourth thing is just to mention that we are also issuing a report today dealing with our analysis of minimum bids and the use of transaction evidence and residual value for determining that, plus whether the Forest Service is recovering its cost with some of these minimum bids.

ALL RESOURCE ACCOUNTING

Mr. CROWLEY. Let me talk a little bit about all-resource. In the last year, I talked to someone about how we were developing the all-resource system with the Forest Service. We were in the process then of coming up with the design, and during this last year we did come up with the design.

There are about nine forests involved, and we visited six, but we have information on all nine in the report that I'm going to be delivering to you today. Essentially, the Service is accumulating its costs by its programs. It will show cost by timber, range, minerals, recreation, wildlife and watershed.

It's also come up with another category called protection, and this protection category is the costs which relate to the ownership of the forests. We're also going to show revenues, and we're going to show those revenues matched with the wood costs on an accrual basis of accounting, and the report will be done on a reportable basis of the forest. The reportable unit is the forest level, which is appropriate, we believe.

We do find a couple of things that still need to be improved, and I'll be speaking about that now. One is whether the protection category should have as many costs in it as the Forest Service proposes. We think that some of those costs could be allocated to the individual programs such as timber, recreation, et cetera.

Some of those costs involve things like insect and disease suppression, law enforcement, and some of the fire protection costs. We also believe that within each program, we'd like to have some of the costs shown that relate directly to revenues, too, and we have some easy fixes that we think the Forest Service can implement with a minimum amount of changes to the current system that they have.

Essentially, that is to match the costs to the revenues that they produce. That's basically a quick overview of the all-resource reporting system, and we have a full report that you can look at at your leisure.

TIMBER SALE PROGRAM INFORMATION REPORTING SYSTEM

With regard to TSPIRS, 1989 was the first year that TSPIRS was operational, fully operational throughout the Forest Service, and this was after two years of testing. During 1989, the Forest Service also entered into a contract with a CPA firm to take a look at how well TSPIRS was designed, to give them an opinion as to how well TSPIRS met generally accepted accounting principles and whether there were other ways in which to present some costs which would be fair to everyone and better present these costs.

Essentially, that contracting firm said that the system was well-designed and within appropriate principles but did come up with some suggestions to change. Some of the changes that will be coming for 1991 will be, for one, to remove the brush disposal and reforestation costs from the sales activity growth pool.

The thought there was that brush disposal and reforestation relate more to timber growth than it does to timber sales. That's a judgment call, and we don't have any problem with. We didn't have any problem with the way they did it before, either, quite frankly. You can make an argument on either side of that issue.

With regard to the growth cost pool, there are two issues there. One was the way in which the growth costs were expensed, and we've come up with a better estimate of timber volume to spread those costs. We think that there's even a better way to go in the future, and I can get into that if you want me to in question and answer.

Mr. YATES. Well, if it's a better way, we should get into it, shouldn't we?

Mr. CROWLEY. I think so, but it's not something that you can do overnight. It deals with doing some cruising and finding out what your harvestable timber is right now, and I don't think the Forest Service can do that in a year. There are 191 million acres, and it's not going to be an easy thing to do. It's just going to take some time to do it.

Mr. YATES. The journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.

Mr. CROWLEY. You're absolutely right.

Mr. YATES. Even in the forest.

ROAD COSTS

Mr. CROWLEY. The biggest change, though, is to remove the road costs, which is the most controversial issue and probably the biggest cost item, to remove that from the timber growth pool and account for it separately. Within the road costs, there are several different things that the consultant recommended and, quite frankly, we think are right.

One is that there's a great deal of the costs that go toward the cost of the road beds. Road beds costs are things that have an indefinite life, and therefore they're not consumable assets. They're not a cost, they're an asset. So that should be added and capitalized to the cost of land.

Other costs, such as road surfacing, culverts and bridges, they have useful lives, and you can write them off either through the use or through age, and the Forest Service has opted to go through age in this case, and we think that also leaves a gap, as does the accounting consultant.

The impact on all of this when we add up all of those changes, the Forest Service did a study of 74 forests. In 45 forests, they would have gotten more revenue—or they would have shown less cost, let me put it that way—with these changes. So it is going to mean that less expense is going to be shown annually. Total expenses over the life of the forest life cycle will be the same except for road costs.

CHARGED-AS-WORKED

Charged-as-worked. That report will be coming to you shortly. Quite frankly, we found that there is a commitment in the Forest Service to implement that. We found that the Forest Service—Dale—issued a directive back in 1988. That directive was pretty well understood and followed by most of the people in the Forest Service, but, like anything else, in the first year of operation we found some glitches.

We found that there are things that Dale needs to do to provide better guidance to people in the region so that they charge those costs better. There are also some procedural things that the Forest Service needs to do related to things like programming and getting the programming actions done sooner.

MINIMUM BID

We talk a little bit about the work we did on our minimum bid analysis, which was also done at your request, and we looked at two things. One was whether the bid as set by the Forest Service was actually recovering some very gross costs that the Forest Service had incurred. It would just be the ones that are incurred in a year, almost like the year in sales—things like the administrative costs and the cost of preparing a sale for bid.

We looked at all 3,000 1988 sales and did an analysis on those. Just comparing the costs that were incurred for sales preparation and administration, we found that 40 percent of those advertised bids would not have covered the cost of just putting the sale up for bid. The gross amounts in that case were like $62 million.

Of course, the Forest Service had some competition involved in these sales, so they didn't lose $62 million, but they did not recover $22 million of the costs that they incurred in putting these sales up for bid. We have a report that's recommending that the Forest Service do one of three different things when they get into a situation like this.

Obviously, the Service is not required to recover its costs. It's required to get fair market value for its timber. But in this case, we think that if you're going to not recover your costs in putting up the sale for bid, we think you have three things that you need to do. One is either raise the price to recover them, two is not proceed with the sales, but you could redesign those sales, and three would be to go ahead with the sale but just document the reason why.

In that case, you could say things like "we made the sale because it's important for local development, it's important for other purposes in the forest." The first thing we looked at was how fair market value was set. We looked at transaction evidence, the residual value methods there, and we found that the transaction evidence method better approximates fair market value.

Transaction evidence is used in six regions, residual value is used in three right now. It's in the two largest—5 and 6—and also in 10. Region 10 is a special problem, and you'll probably have to continue with residual value up there, because there is no market other than the Forest Service, and you have a special problem with the two purchasers up there.

But at least in the other two regions, it seems to us that the transaction evidence would be a better way to go, if there is comparable data to make those kinds of calculations. Our analysis showed that you get a better estimate, and the estimate is usually higher. The prices range from 14 to 30 percent higher than residual value.

We also found that in doing these analyses, though, the Service needs to do a better job of monitoring how their regions are computing these things. Even in transaction evidence we found that the regions were doing it differently. In some cases, they would have a figure, for example, where they would rollback this transaction evidence, which is basically market value of timber.

Since the values that they determine are average values, the Service would put a rollback into whatever it determines and rollback their amount by 10 to 25 percent. One region rolled it back 27 percent, so there is a real question as to whether that's a reasonable thing, and we think the Service needs to monitor that much better.

In conclusion, we think overall that the Service has done a pretty good job of developing the all-resource reporting system, that the TSPIRS changes are appropriate, and we'll be getting those other two reports to you shortly when we get a financial audit of the Forest Service this year. That will be coming to you shortly, as will charged-as-worked, and you also have a copy of the minimum bid report that's being issued to you today. That concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much.

Ms. Hecker.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

Ms. HECKER. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I am pleased to be here to discuss our work on the Forest Service plans to acquire a nationwide geographic information system, or GIS. As you know, we've done this work at your request, and we've focused on whether there were any unidentified or unresolved issues that could adversely affect that acquisition.

As you also probably know, the total cost of this system is estimated by the Forest Service to be $1.2 billion over a 12-year period. Overall, we conclude that while a GIS, or geographic information system, holds promise for improving the Forest Service's ability to manage and protect the resources entrusted to it, we don't believe that they've done an adequate job of preparing for such a major nationwide procurement.

We're recommending in a draft report that they not proceed with the RFP, or request for proposals from bidders that was planned for this month and that additional analysis is needed to better prepare for that major acquisition.

Mr. YATES. Analysis of what kind?

Ms. HECKER. Well, there are three particular areas that we are concerned about, and that's what I'd like to outline for you. In a report that we issued last spring to you, we identified three key analyses that are really the backbone of the preparation for such a major acquisition. One is the feasibility study where you do your analysis and identification of alternatives, one is the cost-benefit analysis where you analyze the cost and benefits of those different alternatives, and the last one is the requirements analysis. Basically, we have found problems in all three of those analyses and are concerned and will outline each of those for you.

The feasibility study, as I said, is the document where you identify your alternatives, and that's really the key for focusing on what you're trying to do, how your organization is changing, and different ways you can use technology to achieve those ends. What we're concerned about is that the Forest Service, in initiating the identification of alternatives, made two critical assumptions that had a dramatically limiting effect on the kinds of alternatives that were identified.

One was that the GIS technology or platform would be placed in all 880 Forest Service offices. In other words, we think that there was an assumption that the organization would really not change. They would put the technology just the way they were currently organized and put it everywhere.

The second key assumption was that the staffing levels wouldn't change, and there wasn't going to be an analysis of whether there could be productivity savings and what kind of shifts in staffing skills or placement might be appropriate or needed for different alternatives.

So the absence of consideration of these kind of alternatives really limited the alternatives that were identified. In fact, what the alternatives were in their study were to do the status quo, which was continue to procure GIS systems on an ad hoc basis for two years or for 10 years, where there's really no guidance, leadership or standardization. Then there were five, what we call variations, on a theme that all put the same hardware and software and technology at all 880 offices and just varied the number of work stations or where the storage capability was really placed at different offices.

We don't think those were really bona fide alternatives. They were alternatives of where to place the hardware, but it was not how to integrate the technology. It's a powerful technology that clearly has very dramatic implications for the organization, how they work. All of the work that they do really involves geographic or spatially based data, and it has tremendous promise, but you need to really look at the organizational impacts. They have not done that in the feasibility study.

The second key study that we looked at was the cost-benefit study, and, of course, that's only going to be as good as the alternatives that you're analyzing. So the main problem with the cost-benefit study is that it was looking at very modest variations that really weren't tackling how to integrate the technology.

In addition to the concern about the alternatives that were being examined, we also question the methodology that the Service used in estimating benefits. This is a very important part of this because in choosing between alternatives, of course, you look at cost relative to benefits, and that quantification is very important. What the Forest Service did was estimate or project that there would be a 400 percent increase in productivity of the people involved in handling spatially based data.

What this amounts to toward the end of the implementation period or in this full implementation is the addition of 4,900 staff years per year to the Forest Service. Now, that's wonderful, it's dramatic, that you'd be able to produce maps and overlays and change the scale very efficiently, but that's the kind of benefit that they've then converted into a dollar estimate of $4.6 billion. Clearly that implies a major change in the organization.

What are they going to do with that increased productivity? That's something that we don't believe was adequately developed and that the benefit estimate is really just a conversion based on an assumption that there will be productivity, and here's the dollar value if we continue to produce the same volume of information with the current system. We don't think that gives the Forest Service a good basis for comparing alternatives and really assessing whether the benefits indeed outweigh the costs or which of the alternatives would have the most beneficial cost-benefit ratio.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

The second major area, the third study, actually, that we looked at was the requirements analysis. That's a critical stage where you identify the information and performance requirements, and we don't believe that the Service has done an adequate job in this area. Basically, the functional requirements analysis provides only some of the data and none of the performance specifications required by Department regulation or GSA regulation and guidelines on major acquisitions.

I think one of the implications of this is that what they propose in an RFP or describe to vendors as what kind of functionality they want or what kind of requirements they have, if it isn't detailed enough, you run the risk of not getting a system that either has the functionality, the processing or performance capabilities that you really need. If you don't know, then the vendors are going to have to guess, you're not going to know, and you may have to pay a lot more for the same processing capability. So we think it's important to do that up front.

I think a good example of why it's so important is that one of the big benefits cited by the Service of a GIS is to assist it in helping to protect endangered species. That's, of course, one of the key balancing acts in assessing timber sales and sitings. If you don't have the right requirements or the right kind of detail in the functional requirements analysis, you have no assurance that what you're buying is a system that will accommodate the volume or type of data that would be needed to protect, for example, the Spotted Owl, how often you'd need that data, how accurate it would need to be, what kind of processing capability you'd need, and how quickly you need to move that data between sites.

These are all examples of the kinds of specifications that by regulation really belong on a functional requirements analysis to assure or to increase the probability that you're going to end up with a system that can, in fact, meet your needs.

There's a second concern that we have about the functional requirements analysis, and it's about the growing use and growing importance of remotely sensed or satellite data. It's an increasingly important source of data to manage the environment and natural resources, and while the Forest Service is studying this, this acquisition is not focused on the integration of satellite or remotely sensed data. In fact, the Forest Service recognizes that there will be additional procurements, additional management, additional costs to eventually fully integrate these important sources of data.

So based on the concerns about the feasibility study and the limited alternatives identified, the cost-benefit analysis, the limited nature of alternatives being examined and the concern about the methodology, and, finally, the inadequate specification of functional requirements, we conclude that the Forest Service is not yet ready to move ahead with a nationwide $1.2 billion system.

We're recommending that they go back and do a more comprehensive feasibility study and cost-benefit analysis to assure that they develop an option where the benefits indeed will exceed the costs, and, secondly, that they redo the functional requirements analysis with much more detail, as required by Government regulation.

Mr. YATES. How long will all this take, Ms. Hecker? How long would you estimate this would take for the Service to put this effort into it?

Ms. HECKER. Well, there's an interesting response to that, because on the one hand the Forest Service says in their response to us that they think they are ready, that they've had five years of study, and that they've had field tests and evaluations. If they really are ready——

Mr. YATES. In other words, they don't agree with you.

Ms. HECKER. No, they certainly don't, on every point. But in their response, if they say they are ready, then maybe it's just a question of the adequate documentation. Maybe it wouldn't take very long. If they do know more, we don't believe we've seen it in the documents, and we think there's a risk with the specification of an RFP at the level that we've seen that they won't end up getting what they want.

So perhaps if they know as much as they say they do, it isn't as big a job as one might believe. On the other hand, they've told us that it would be, I think, a $1 billion to $2 billion effort and that all would be accomplished is that they would demonstrate that the benefits were even greater than they projected in the earlier analysis.

Mr. YATES. You don't believe that?

Ms. HECKER. No, we don't. We think there's real benefit in having an analysis that focuses on more innovative systematic alternatives and that develops a cost-benefit analysis that gives a more meaningful basis for selection and evaluation of alternatives.

I have additional remarks that could focus on the comments that we've received from the Forest Service and the response that we have to them, and that might facilitate the discussion between us on that issue. Clearly, the Forest Service believes they are well-prepared and that the documentation does meet requirements, that it was approved by the reviewing authorities, whether it's the GSA or the Department of Agriculture, and that additional studies would be too time-consuming and costly.

GEOGRPAHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

Specifically on our concern about the feasibility study or alternatives, they say they focused on designing alternatives that get the system and the technology where the work is, but they now say that they will plan new studies of a possibly different form of implementation. They'll go ahead with the RFP, but they will analyze the actual requirements of different offices, which they now admit in their comments to us could mean that up to 54 percent of the offices don't need what the selected alternative concluded they needed. That's offices with less than 25 employees.

Thus, we believe that this response reflects that they are restudying or admitting that it is appropriate to restudy their selected alternative. We think that needs to not happen during implementation, when you've already announced and made a commitment to procure a system. It ought to be included in a broader feasibility study identifying alternatives like that one and others and have a more comprehensive cost- benefit analysis. We think that's an important recommendation that really will increase the chance of their getting what they want.

On the benefits issue, they flatout disagree with us, and we are not persuaded by their arguments. They believe that the estimate was valid and that it uses traditional methods of cost-benefit analysis. We don't agree. Basically, it yields this 400 percent figure times the value——

Mr. YATES. May I interrupt for just a minute and ask Dale Robertson a question on that point?

Ms. HECKER. Certainly.

Mr. YATES. Who did the analysis on your part that led you to tell GAO they don't agree with them on that point?

Mr. ROBERTSON. We had Forest Service people working on it and had some people from the outside advising them.

Mr. YATES. Accountants?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Let me ask Deputy Chief Bill Rice.

Can you answer that question, Bill?

Mr. YATES. Did you hear my question?

Mr. RICE. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I did, and we had a team of about 24 people of economists and other system skills that did the analysis on this and put together the package.

Mr. YATES. Would you describe the team for the record? Not now, but I mean would you put a description in the record?

Mr. RICE. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

FOREST SERVICE EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN THE BENEFIT/COST ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR GIS

GIS Feasibility Study and Benefit/Cost Analysis
Team Qualifications

1. **Susan A. Triplett**, Team Leader, Admin. Officer, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Vancouver, WA.

Education:
-BA, College of William and Mary, Sociology
-MSA, George Washington University, Administration of Science and Technology.

Experience:

-1/4 year:	Administrative Officer, Gifford Pinchot National Forest
-6 years:	Systems Planning Group Leader, Regional Office, Portland, OR, FS
-3 years:	"FLIPS Team" member, Implementation and Management, Forest Service
-3 years:	Management Analyst, Agricultural Marketing Service
-4 years:	Computer Specialist, Agricultural Marketing Service
-3 years:	Management Intern/Computer Specialist Trainee, USDA Washington

Special Projects:
-Team Leader, GIS Feasibility Study and Benefit/Cost Analysis, Forest Service.
-FLIPS Cost/Benefit Analysis, Forest Service
-FLIPS Benchmark Design, Forest Service.
-Market News System Procurement ($1.4 million) for Agricultural Marketing Service

2. **John Baggenstos**, Telecommunications Specialist, Region 3, Albuquerque, NM

Education:
-Associates of Applied Electronic Eng. Technology, Portland Community College
-BSEE, University of Portland

Experience:

-5 years:	Hardware and Software Evaluation Engineer for a company that designed and built word processing telecommunications equipment, Sidereal Corp, Portland OR.
-5 1/2 yrs:	Electronic Engineer Telecommunications, Regional Office, Albuquerque NM, Forest Service.

Special Projects:
-Technical Group (Telecommunications) GIS Feasibility Study and B/C Analysis
-FSM,FSH Rewrite Data Communications Section, Forest Service

3. **Jack Berry**, Editor, Region 6, Portland, OR

Education: 2 years, San Jose State College, English, Sociology

Experience:

-1/2 year:	Editor, Report to Congress on implementation of Section 318;
-1 1/2 yrs:	Editor, Deschutes National Forest Plan;
-1/2 year:	Editor, Silver Fire Recovery EIS;
-5 years:	Editor, Management Plan for the Mount St. Helens National Monument and Gifford Pinchot National Forest Plan.
-1 year:	Editor, Alpine Lakes Area EIS;

Special Projects:
-Editor, GIS Feasibility Study and Benefit/Cost Analysis
-Producer, television documentaries on the Columbia River, land use planning, welfare reform; slide-tape shows on Hells Canyon, Alpine Lakes, Mount St. Helens.

4. **H. Edward Dickerhoof**, Economist, Research, Washington, DC

Education:
-B.S., Kent State University, Business Administration, Management
-M.S., The University of Tennessee, Business Administration, Marketing, Economics
-Grad. Study, The Univ. of Georgia, Forest Statistics, For. Resource Administration and Policy
-Office of Personnel Management--Executive Seminar Center, Oak Ridge, Tennessee "Science, Technology and Public Policy."

Experience:
-4 years: Economist, USDA Forest Service, Research Division, Forest Inventory, Economics & Recreation Research, Demand, Price & Trade Analysis Branch, Washington, D.C.
-11 years: Industry Economist, USDA Forest Service, Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Athens, GA.
-5 years: Principle Industry Economist, USDA Forest Service, U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin.
-5 years: Research and International Program Coordinator, USDA, Forest Service, Programs and Legislation Division, Resources Program and Assessment Staff, Washington, D.C.

Publications:
-Author or co-author of approximately 50 major technical papers, conference proceedings, and reports--including one book.

5. **Bill Hager**, Program Analyst, RES/S&PF, Washington, DC
Education: AAS Civil Eng, Mohawk Valley College Utica, NY
Experience:
-5 years: Program Analyst, S&PF/R, Washington, D.C.
-5 years: Systems Analyst , Northeastern Area, S&PF
-1 year: Computer Specialist, Lincoln NF, R-3
-3 years: Computer Specialist, BLM, Denver Service Center
-7 years: Civil Engineering Techn., 3 National Forests
Special Projects:
-1/89- 3/89, Executive Assistant, Northeastern Area, S&PF
-7/88-10/88, Deputy Forest Supervisor, George Washington NF, R-8
-9/87-11/87, Director, Mgmt. Systems, Regional Office, R-9

6. **Duane Kick**, Ranger, Region 9, Washburn Ranger District, Chequamegon National Forest, Washburn, WI
Education: B.S. Forestry, University of Minnesota
Experience:
-6 years: District Ranger, Washburn RD, Chequamegon NF
-3 years: District Ranger, South Park RD, Pike/San Isabel NF
-9 years: Assistant District Ranger, 3 Ranger Districts
-3 years: Soil Scientist, 2 National Forests

7. **Maureen McBrien**, Forest Planner, Region 4, Targhee National Forest, St. Anthony, ID
Education:
-M.A.L.S., 1980, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT
-B.S., January 1974, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA,
-University of Hawaii (National Exchange Program)
-Bureau of Land Management Training Center, Phoenix, AZ, Spring 1986, Mining Claim Validity Examination Procedures.
Experience:
-1/4 year: Forest Planner, Targhee National Forest
-3/4 year: Assistant Forest Planner, Targhee National Forest
-1-1/4 yr: Timber Management Assistant, Clackamas Ranger District, Mt. Hood National Forest
-6 years: Geologist, Mt Hood and Manti-La Sal National Forests
Special Projects:
-1/2 year: Resource Officer - Detail from Supervisor's Office (SO) to Zigzag Ranger District
-1/4 year: Assistant Resource Officer, Detail from SO to Zigzag Ranger District. This training opportunity resulted from being accepted in the on-Forest District Ranger Candidate Program.

8. **Thomas M. Quigley**, Economist, Pacific Northwest Station, LaGrande Forest and Range Sciences Laboratory, LaGrande, OR
Education:
-B.S. Watershed Science, 1971, Utah State University
-M.S. Range Science (Economics), 1973, Utah State University
-Ph.D. Range Science (Economics), 1985, Colorado State University.
Experience:
-13 years: Research in resource economics, watershed, range, and policy analysis, PNW Research Station, La Grande, OR
-2 years: Watershed, range, wildlife, and fire management, Conejos Ranger District, Rio Grande National Forest
-2 years: Associate Professor of Economics, Indiana University at Kokomo
Special Tasks:
-Geographic information systems management, Oregon Range Evaluation Project
-National Task Group Leader for new measures in range management
-Economic analysis of the Oregon Range Evaluation Project

9. **Susan Rutherford**, Resource Information Specialist, InS, Washington, DC
Education:
-BS, University of California, Biochemistry.
-MS, University of Minnesota, Forest Resources and Hydrology.
Experience:
-1 year: Resource Information Specialist, WO-CS&T.
-3 years: District Ranger, Gunflint RD, Superior NF, Grand Marais, MN.
-6 years: Hydrologist, Allegheny NF, Warren, PA., and Portsmouth NH.
-3 years: Biochemist, Stanford Medical School, CA.
Special Projects:
-ID Team Leader: Allegheny NF: Forest Plan EIS, Gypsy Moth Suppression Project
 -Tornado Disaster Recovery, Allegheny NF
-ID Team Member:
 -Oil Development in Allegheny Front RARE II Area EIS

10. **Rich Stem**, Ranger, Region 6, Barlow Ranger District, Mt. Hood National Forest, Dufur, OR
Education:
-BS, Virginia Polytechnical Institute and State University, Forest Resource Management
-Forest Engineering Institute, Oregon State University
Experience:
-2 years: District Ranger, Barlow Ranger District, Mt. Hood NF
-3 years: Timber and Resources Management Assistant, Powers Ranger District, Siskiyou National Forest
-2 years: Forester, Prospect Ranger District, Rogue River National Forest
-4 years: Forestry Technician, Wise River Ranger District, Beaverhead National Forest
-2 years: Procurement Forester, Bowater Corporation
Special Projects:
-Project Leader, Silver Fire Recovery Project
-Development of Region 6 Stand Exam Program
-Member, National Strategy Team for NEPA Compliance
-Member, National NEPA Training Cadre

11. **Jay W. Stephan**, Forest Planner, Region 9, Hiawatha National Forest, Escanaba, MI
Education:
-BA Economics, BS Forestry, University of Montana, 1974
Experience:
-6 years: Economist - US Dept of Labor
-6 years: Program analyst - USDA Nicolet National Forest
-2 years: Public affairs officer - USDA Hiawatha National Forest
-2 years: Land management planning officer - USDA Hiawatha National Forest

Special assignments:
-Revision of the Consumer Price Index
-National task team to develop TSPIRS
-Computer modeling for Forest Planning
-Economic analysis for two Forest Plans
-Development of GIS for Nicolet National Forest
-National task team for benefit cost analysis for GIS.

12. **Bud Stephenson**, Ranger, Region 3, Jemez Ranger Listrict, Santa Fe National Forest, Jemez Springs NM
Education: BS, Utah State University, Forest Watershed Management
Experience:
-7 years: District Ranger, Jemez Ranger District, Santa Fe National Forest
-2 years: District Ranger, Tesuque Ranger District
-4 years: Forest Staff, Santa Fe National Forest
-7 years: Hydrologist, Coronado and Dixie National Forests
Special Projects:
-Leader, Forest Steep Slope Committee
-Public Involvement in Projects

13. **Lawnie C. Suchy**, Administrative Officer, Region 6, Mt. Adams Ranger District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Trout Lake, WA
Education: Northwest College For Medical Assistants, Seattle, WA
Experience:
-2 years: District Administrative Officer, Mt. Adams Ranger District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Trout Lake, WA
-2 years: Support Services Supervisor, Powell Ranger District, Clearwater National Forest, Orofino, ID
-1 year: Business Management Assistant, Powell Ranger District, Clearwater National Forest, Orofino, ID
-4 years: Finance Assistant, Personnel Assistant, Computer Clerk, and Reciptionist, Powell Ranger District, Clearwater National Forest, Orofino, ID
Special Projects:
-Project 615 Benchmark Team Member
-GIS Feasibility Study and Benefit/Cost Analysis Team Member
-Chairperson, Civil Rights Advisory Group

14. **Bill Ubbens**, GIS Specialist, Administration, Washington, D.C.
Education:
-BA, University of South Florida, Mathematics Education.
-Post-grad work, Univ. of Alabama-Huntsville, Operations Research/Computer Science.
Experience:
-12 years: Computer Analyst/Specialist in GIS, USDA-Forest Service, Washington Office Engineering, Information Systems, and Computer Sciences and Telecommunications Staffs.
-2 1/2 yrs: Computer Analyst/Statistician, U.S. International Trade Commission.
-7 years: Mathematician/Aerospace Engineer, NASA-Marshall Space Flight Center, Alabama.
Special Projects:
-Team Leader, Project 615 (GIS) Performance Validation Assessment, Forest Service.
-Team Member, GIS Feasibility Study and Benefit/Cost Analysis, Forest Service.
-Team Member, Project 615 Functional Requirements Development, Forest Service.
-Coordinator, GIS Field Evaluation Study known at the GIS Controlled Evaluation Project, Forest Service.
-Coordinator and Contracting Officer's Technical Representative, National GIS Workload Analysis Project, Forest Service.
-Member, Chief's Office GIS Interdisciplinary Team Review, Forest Service.
-Member, Resource Information Display System Project Team, Forest Service.

-Member, Technical Team for the Space Shuttle Program in simulation modeling and flight scheduling, NASA-Marshall Space Flight Center.
-Member, Technical Team for Project Viking in trajectory analysis, NASA-Marshall Space Flight Center.
-Member, Technical Team for ascent and orbital trajectory optimization, NASA-Marshall Space Flight Center.

15. **Gary K. Vallieres**, Computer Specialist, Region 1, Flathead National Forest, Kalispell, MT

Education: University of Idaho - 2 years of general study

Experience:
-10 years: Computer Specialist, Flathead National Forest
- 2 years: Computer Applications Engineer, Flathead National Forest
-12 years: Civil Engineering Techn. Flathead and Kaniksu National Forests

Special Projects:
-Team Leader for the analysis of automated Road Design Systems in the Forest Service.
-Team participation in the development, implementation, and use of computers in Incident Management.
-INCINET Team Leader during 1988 fire season.
-Team member, GIS Feasibility Study and Benefit/Cost Analysis.
-Team member, Project 615 Benchmark Script Development team.
-Team member, Region 1 GIS implementation team.

16. S. E. **"Lou" Woltering**, Ranger, Region 4, Ashton Ranger District, Targhee National Forest, Ashton, ID

Education: BS, University of Idaho, Forestry

Experience:
-3 Years: District Ranger, Targhee and Salmon National Forests
-1 Year: Forest Resource Staff Officer, Region 5, Klamath National Forest
-4.5 Years: Supervisory Wildlife Biologist, Region 5, Klamath National Forest
-4.5 Years: Forest Range and Wildlife Substaff, Region 3, Lincoln NF
-2 Years: District Range and Wildlife Staff, Region 3, Lincoln NF
-1 Year: Range Conservationist, Region 3, Lincoln NF, Mayhill District

Special Assignments:
-Team Leader for Region 5 Task Force charged with reviewing six forests in R5 for compliance and implementation of regional standards for Spotted Owl Management, 1986.
-Member of North Zone Task Force, R5, to develop goal statement for the R5 Range Program, 1986.
-Member of Region 4 General Management Review Team (GMR) to review Boise National Forest, 1988.
-Team Leader of R4 Delta Team charged with evaluating Ranger District Work Overload (Why District Personnel Can't Get to the Field), 1988-89.
-Region 4 Representative on WO Geographic Information System (GIS) Benefit/Cost Team, 1989.

GIS Functional Requirements Definition Team

1. **Stan Bain**, Remote Sensing Specialist, Project 615, Washington, D.C.
Education:
2yr, Northern Montana College, Engr.
CEU, U of Calif, Photogrammetry
CEU, U of Ill, Photogrammetry-Remote Sensing
CEU, U of Mont, Remote Sensing
CEU, Purdue University, Remote Sensing
Other:
State Plane Coordinate System, Mont. State University - 1979
Interagency Infrared Imagery Interpretation, Az. USFS 1980
Practical Application & Use of Aerial Photos, ASP Denver -1980
Landsat Classification Procedures, NASA - 1980
Role of Remote Sensing in Geographic Information System, EROS SD. - 1982
Image 83, Washington State University - 1983
Pecora 10 - Remote Sensing in Forest and Range Resource Management, University of Colorado - 1985
FS/NASA remote sensing presentation, NASA/AMAS - 1986
Advanced Image Processing, Imaging Internation System, Calif. - 1987
ERDAS image processing user course - 1987
VICAR image processing conf. WSU - 1987
FS/NASA remote sensing presentation, - 1988
ERDAS advance system training - 1988
FS/NASA remote sensing presentation, - 1990
Experience:
10 years: Teaching Remote Sensing in Forestry, evenings, FVCC
11 years: Teaching Photogrammetry in Surveying, evenings, FVCC
6 years: Forest Cartographer, USFS
7 years: Forest Geometronics Supervisory Cartographer, USFS
8 years: Forest Remote Sensing project supervisor, USFS
1 year: Computer Systems Analyst, WO USFS
Special Projects:
Forest Liaison, USFS-USDI joint remote sensing project
Forest Liaison, USFS-EPA river basin remote sensing project
MURIS Project Leader, a Landsat/GIS based system
Forest Liaison, WO GIS workload analysis, Tomlimson study
Forest Liaison, USFS-NASA technology transfer remote sensing project
Team Member, USFS Remote Sensing steering committee
Team Member, USFS Remote Sensing Implementation Plan
Team Member, USFS Project 615
Presentation, Publication Experience:
Author:
MURIS - Multi Resource Information System - A Landsat/GIS based system - at FS/NASA conf., NASA/AMES Calif-1986.
Landsat/GIS - operation resource analysis system, Washington State University - Pullman Washington - 1987.
Landsat ground correlation methods for timber inventory and vegetation classification, Washington State University - Pullman Washington, 1987
New Technology at work - Washington Office Seminar Series, Washington DC-1987.
Landsat Classification Methods for Vegetation Classification presented at FS/NASA

2. **Eugene Rockey**, GIS Specialist, Project 615, Washington, D.C.
Education: BS, Colorado State University, Agronomy.
Experience:
3 years Systems Analyst, liaison with Bureau of Land Management, Denver Service Center, on Technical GIS issues
4 years Land management planner, Santa Fe National Forest.

8 years	Budget Analyst, served as the principal subject matter specialist in Watershed Management Program Evaluation and Computer Systems Development.
7 years	Hydrologist, responsible for development of computer programs to assist hydrologists in analysis, and the development of matrix generator for resource allocation.
15 years	Soil Scientist

Special Projects

Member of the 1983 National systems review team for setting Forest Service direction of computer use for the next decade.

Responsible for Watershed inputs to 1980 RPA.

Developed a scope of work for USAID for Watershed/Reforestation of the Malawalee project in Sri Lanca.

Most important publications:

Rockey, R.E., and Bradshaw, K.E., Assessing Soil Stability for Road Location on the Six Rivers National Forest, California, USDA Forest Service Region 5, 1962. 39 pp, illus.

Rockey, R.E., A method of Collecting Soil Monoliths, USDA Forest Service, Region 5, 1964. 10 pp., illus.

Rockey, R.E.et al.,Soil-Vegetation Survey, Orleans Ranger District, Six Rivers National Forest, California,1966, 141 pp., illus.

3. **Romaine "Red" E. Thompson**, Data Base Specialist, Project 615, Washington, D.C.

Education: BS, University of New Hampshire, Civil Engineering

Experience:

9 Months:	Project 615 Team Washinton Office
3 1/2 Yrs:	R6 GIS Coordinator, Region 6,Portland OR
9 Years:	Computer Sys. Analy., Washinton Office
6 Years:	Civil Engineer, Washinton Office
3 Years:	Forest Engineer, Stanislaus NF Sonora, CA
5 Years:	Assist. For. Engineer, Stanislaus NF
2 Years:	Engineering Assist., Mendicino NF Willows, CA

Registered Professional Engineer, State of New Hampshire

Special Projects

Project 615 Team Member

GIS Hardware Peripheral Procurement R6

FLIPS team member

Benchmark team for NCC-FC procurement

RARE II Computer Support Team

4. **Bill Ubbens**, GIS Specialist, Project 615, Washington, D.C.

Biograhical information on Mr. Ubbens is included in the previous section on the Benefit/Cost Team Membership.

In addition to the above employees, assistance from field offices, involving approximately 15 additional employees, was used for help with specific questions.

GIS Studies and Requirements Review Team

1. **Alan R. Flesh**, Program Manager, Project 615, Washington D.C.
Education:
-BS, Virginia Commonwealth University, Biology
-Graduate Studies, Virginia Commonwealth University, Environmental Biology
-Graduate Studies, George Mason University, Management
Experience:
-2 years: Program manager, Forest Service Integrated Information Management Program (Project 615)
-4 years: Manager of Forest Service ADP requirements definition and technical authorization process.
-1 1/2 years: Computer Specialist, Black Hills National Forest
-5 years: Computer Specialist, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Special Projects:
Project 615 Program Manager
Team Leader, Technical Evaluation of R6 Microcomputer Acquisition
Member of evaluation team for cartographic processing systems procurement

2. **James E. Reid**, Director of Management Systems, Northern Region, Missoula, MT
Education:
BS, Colorado State University, Forest-Range Management
MS, Colorado State University, Watershed Management
Experience:
4 years: Director of Management Systems, Northern Region
8 years: Director of Planning. Programing and Budgeting, Northern Region
2 years: Staff Assistant (Information Systems) to Deputy Chief National Forest System, Washington Office
3 years: Director of Watershed Management, California Region
2 years: Project Leader, Watershed Systems Development Unit, National Unit assigned to the California Region
7 years: Various positions involved with resource management, planning and the application of systems technology to management needs, Rocky Mountain Region and Pacific Northwest Region.
Special Projects:
Systems Development Action Planning Team, Forest Service
Team Leader, Information Management Team, Forest Service
Team Leader or member of various organizational studies in the California and Northern Regions, Forest Service
Leader or member of several reviews of systems management and technology implementation in various Regions of the Forest Service

3. **Clyde Shumway**, Director, Computer Science and Telecommunications, Washington D.C.
Education:
BS, Forest Management, University of Minnesota
MS, Economics, University of California at Berkeley
Experience:
Research Hydrologist, PSW Forest & Range Experiment Station
Project Leader, Watershed Systems Development, Forest Service
Chief, Biometrics & Computer Support, PSW Station
Senior Programmer, IBM, Federal Systems Division
Senior Lecturer, Computer Science and Operations Research, Lincoln College, University of Canterbury, New Zealand
Director of Computer Science, Region 5, Forest Service
Deputy Director, Information Systems Staff, Washington Office, Forest Service
Director of Computer Sciences and Telecommunications, Washington Office, Forest Service

Special Projects:
Management Committee for Computer Facilities of the Universities of New Zealand
Systems Action Planning Team Subcommittee, 1975
National Systems Management Review, 1984-85
Information Requirements Project, Washington

4. **Mike Travis**, Computer Specialist, Computer Science and Telecommunications, Washington D.C.
Education:
AB, Physics, University of California, 1963
JD, University of California, 1968
Experience:
21 years of experience in the design, analysis, and implementation of complex automated systems
Special Projects:
One of the principal developers of the specifications for the FLIPS contract. Participated in the evaluation of proposals, was the software specialist on the benchmark team, and participated in negotiations.

5. **Steve Werner**, Chief Telecommunications Branch, Computer Science and Telecommunications, Washington D.C.
Education:
Various Certificates and Ratings, U.S. Coast Guard, Communications and Electronics.
AS, University of the State of New York, Liberal Arts
18 semester Hours, University of Maryland, Management
Numerous training schools and courses in technology related fields such as Telecommunications (Telephone, Data Communications, Radio Communications), Computer hardware and software.
Experience:
10 years: Chief Electronics Technician, U.S. Coast Guard
9 years: Telecommunications Manager, Apache/Sitgreaves National Forest, Springerville, Arizona.
6 years: Section Head (Communications Specialist) Forest Service Regional Office, Atlanta, GA.
1 year: Group Leader, Technology Management, (Supervisory Computer specialist) Forest Service Regional Office, Atlanta, GA.
5 years: Chief, Telecommunications Branch (Supervisory Communications Management Specialist) Forest Service Washington Office.
Special Projects:
Led the Forest Service in the testing and deployment of 300 satellite earth stations as a $2 million cost savings measure.
Provided leadership, technical and management expertise in networking 850 Super Mini computers Nationwide.
Provided leadership, technical and management expertise in facilitating the use of the Open Systems Interconnect (OSI) Standard X.400 electronic mail capability within the Forest Service (the first Federal agency to implement the standard).
Served as a member of the Benchmarking team for the Forest Level Information processing system (FLIPS) contract.
Member of INCINET cost/benefit analysis team. INCINET is the computerization of fire, earthquake, or other such incident management activities at the incident site.
Served as the communications officer at the Three Mile Island nuclear reactor mishap.
Leader of a task group charged with revamping the Forest Service National Radio Contract.

Mr. YATES. Go ahead, Ms. Hecker.

Ms. HECKER. So we don't believe that the methodology they've used really has a valid estimate of the productivity gains, clearly doesn't spell out how they would use that productivity or 4,900 additional staff years, the value of the increased product quality or quantity of service that can be provided, or the value of improved program delivery. Those are the kind of benefits they really project, but they're not valued, and they're not really developed in the cost-benefit analysis.

Again, to reiterate, we think that's really important to evaluating your alternatives and for assuring that the approach you've selected really maximizes the cost-benefit ratio for the public.

The third area, on the functional requirements, the Forest Service says they do believe they're adequately specified, that they've been developing and refining requirements for over five years. They had two requests for information formally asking the public for comments, and don't believe they got significant comments on this—we believe they got some which are significant enough—but they believe they followed Department regs. There are a couple of specific announcements they've made that are somewhat different than the plans and assumptions.

ADDITIONAL GIS STUDIES

Mr. YATES. Okay. On that issue, the GAO mentioned the additional studies that the Forest Service is planning to undertake on the basis of determining where the system should be located. When exactly would you plan to undertake those studies? What part of the process would that have to be?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Again, Deputy Chief Rice has responsibility for that. I'll ask him to answer that question.

Mr. RICE. Mr. Chairman, we can move on those immediately, and, if I might, could I go back to the original question on the estimated additional costs?

Mr. YATES. You can answer it any way you want to, sir.

Mr. RICE. We had that estimate provided to us by Mitre Corporation, who is, in fact, under contract to us, and we asked them to impartially look at the requirements that GAO was talking about and give us an estimate on what it would cost. This is the estimate they provided us. We didn't come up with the figures ourselves, but we could undertake these other studies immediately.

Mr. YATES. Why do you think it's best to proceed with the RFP before you find out what those studies tell you rather than waiting until you complete those studies?

Mr. RICE. We believe that the requirements that we have put in the RFP are going to give us a so-called catalog of needed items, and we would only order those needed items as we assess the local need, whether it be a major procurement or whether it be a minor one or none at all. So we can just order off of the catalog list in the RFP, and that's all we would be paying for. We wouldn't be paying for any more than is needed for each particular location.

Mr. YATES. In the end, once you have those studies, who will make the determination of where the system will go and where it won't go?

Mr. RICE. The determination will be made by those particular locations, along with some guidance that we provide about what their needs are, The important part of this whole thing is that the people that need to manage and manipulate the information have the capability to do so. That's the important thing, and they're going to need to be a part of the determination of what their particular needs are. Obviously, they're going to be governed by how much they feel they can spend for those particular needs, because they have a money problem also.

Mr. Chairman, may I say one more thing?

Mr. YATES. Of course.

Mr. RICE. We certainly agree with the comments that have been made about the estimates of a $1.2 billion investment over a 12-year period. I would like to say that $900 million plus of that is what we term an overhead that is not a real cost in terms of requesting any additional money or any additional investments.

What it is is an estimate of management's time to manage and manipulate that new system. What it could mean is mine and your time for a day or two a week to make sure that the system is implemented and managed properly. So we are estimating those kinds of costs in with the total overall cost to make sure that we don't hide anything about what that cost is going to be.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

Mr. YATES. Do you have a comment, Ms. Hecker?

Ms. HECKER. I think it might be helpful, because we've gone back and forth with the Forest Service on whether this is an incremental cost or whether this is an additional cost, if we can have Mr. Reining, an economist on my staff who has been involved, comment on that.

Mr. YATES. Sure.

Mr. REINING. Mr. Chairman, it's our understanding that the analysis of costs and benefits, in this case, the cost side of their analysis, is based on an incremental analysis of the cost to the Service of putting the system into operation and operating it over a 12-year period. In a large system such as this, the major portion of cost is typically the cost to collect the data, to validate it, to put it into the geographic information system, and then to operate the system. These, in our opinion, do represent true incremental costs, and they have been represented as such by the Forest Service in their documentation to us. We would disagree that it is a cost that they already incur but are simply allocating, in this case, to a GIS.

Mr. YATES. What is lost if you do what the GAO asks you to do?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Time.

Mr. YATES. One year? How much time?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I'll ask Deputy Chief Rice to respond.

Mr. RICE. We're estimating it would take a year to get these completed.

Mr. YATES. Then the question is whether the expenditure of the time is worth it? How much money is lost if we were to wait a year?

Mr. RICE. What we estimate is——

Mr. YATES. Let me put that another way. What are the consequences of waiting a year in order to complete the kind of study GAO says is essential for the success of the system?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, the consequence is that I've got some National forests and ranger districts, especially in the Pacific Northwest, and Northern California, that simply cannot manage without some kind of GIS system.

Mr. YATES. What does that mean?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Some of them already have some GIS systems going, and they're going to have to acquire more. So what is lost as that we'll have some National forests acquiring GIS because they've just got to have it this year to manage. It will not tie in with any kind of a National standard, and I can't take data from one forest and integrate it. It won't be compatible with GIS from the other forests. So the alternative is to continue——

Mr. YATES. What happens if the data not tie in? What's the consequence of that?

Mr. RICE. Mr. Chairman, if I could give you one example. As you recall, Section 318 of our appropriations bill this year directed us to consult with advisory committees on each National forest in the Pacific Northwest to try to minimize the effects of selling the volume that was projected on fragmentation of the older stands in those forests.

In those forests where we did have GIS technology, very early on in the process we were able to provide the advisory committees with good maps that showed just where the sales were planned and how they would impact the old growth forests and just what the alternatives were. In those forests where we had to produce those maps by hand, it was literally months before we had that data available for them.

Mr. YATES. Okay, it looks like we've reached an impasse, doesn't it?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, if I could make a suggestion. We've been discussing this with GAO, and it's obvious we've come to some different conclusions. We'd be happy to continue to work with GAO and you and see if we can't——

Mr. YATES. This is a decision for the committee, I guess.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes. I don't want to say time is of the essence, but time is important on this.

Mr. YATES. Of course, the worst thing that could happen is you wait a year for all of it. I would ask that you place in the record whatever consequences would occur if you were to wait a year.

[The information follows:]

IMPACT OF 1 YEAR DELAY IN GIS CONTRACT AWARD

Under normal conditions:
Contract award for GIS hardware and software will require 10 to 12 months from the date the Request for Proposals (RFP) is issued. During this time, we must continue to purchase limited GIS capability (both hardware and software) to meet the critical information needs on such issues as the spotted owl, red squirrel, etc. We estimate these costs to be about $3.5 million in FY 1991.

Further delay, recommended by CAO:
Would award the contract in late FY 1992. This would force us to meet our continuing critical needs by purchasing additional "interim" capability at the cost of $4.0 million in 1992; it would also add to a growing list of hardware and software which would be different than that acquired through the contract.

Management of the National Forest System is complex and fast paced. The agency is under pressures unmatched in its history. Concerns over environmental quality are increasingly surfacing as important public issues.

Such public pressure is exemplified by controversies such as the northern spotted owl, the red (Graham) squirrel, the Mexican spotted owl, and the red-cockaded woodpecker. These conflicts are obscured by a lack of adequate factual information.

Our current information predicament does not result from poor quality work, poor productivity, or being unresponsive. The root of our problem stems from our traditional manual way of collecting and managing resource information, which no longer serves us well. GIS technology will help us remove the current barriers to maintaining and sharing accurate inventory information. Each year that we delay the procurement puts us further behind; that is multiplied by the increased demands put on the Agency for better information.

Impact on the Public

The pressures described, coupled with an increased willingness to litigate to achieve environmental and commodity goals, is crippling our ability to meet our mission. The effect of these changes will reach a critical level in the fiscal year 1992 timeframe. The provisions of Section 318 will have expired. Environmental and commodity groups will use the courts to force the Forest Service to meet their specific agendas. Other special interest groups will capitalize on the successful strategy of using the courts to force Forest Service decisions.

Because of limited geographic information system capability, time, and personnel, the Forest Service cannot adequately respond to these divergent and often opposing viewpoints which give rise to litigation. Without GIS, the time required to complete a NEPA analysis and the time needed to produce the maps which allows more intensive public involvement will increase. Increasing levels of public involvement demands better conflict resolution by the Forest Service. The public is not satisfied with the Forest Service's ability to meet these demands today and will become more critical and litiguous in the future. Complex analyses demanded by legislation and the public are increasingly impossible to produce by hand given the short timeframes we are required to work within.

Decisions tied up in appeals and litigation are extremely costly to the public in terms of time, energy, and dollars, regardless of the outcome. It is estimated that a person can expect to spend between $10,000 to $20,000 to challenge a Forest Service timber sale in court. ("Vancouver Columbian," 2/22/90)

Impact on Industry

Industry estimates of the cost to maintain a procurement team for responding to a Request for Proposals (RFP), range from $300,000 to $500,000 per month for each bidder. Potential bidders are forming teams to respond to the current RFP which was advertised in the Commerce Business Daily. If the RFP is not released, these preparations will be abandoned until the RFP is readvertised. Industry will have to go through the same process again, incurring additional costs.

Lost time and costs invested in bid teams imposes a costly penalty that potential bidders will have no possibility of recovering.

Impact on the Forest Service

The Forest Service cannot delay meeting commitments made by Congress, and cannot avoid addressing issues such as Section 318 and the spotted owl. The complexity of the issues and the related questions are more than anyone can effectively manage with a manual analysis process. Without GIS, the Forest Service will be forced to abdicate its control over management of the National Forests to the courts. Decisions will be made not by those with the best long term interest in the natural resources, but by special interest groups bent on imposing their narrow view of how those resources should be used.

Increase of substitute technology

The critical issues which GIS is intended to address will be with us whether a national GIS contract is awarded or not. Forests and districts will continue to acquire GIS technology, without which they would be severely hampered in their ability to meet these challenges. This interim technology is, for the most part, inferior to what is expected from the national procurement.

This heterogenous technology makes it harder to implement a national system. Most important, units with critical needs -- those units best served by the nationwide contract -- are the most likely to buy this interim technology.

Inability to effectively address threatened and endangered species issues

The Endangered Species Act requires all agencies to evaluate whether any actions proposed could affect any federally listed species.

The spotted owl controversy is very high at this point. The increased work load for analysis of owl impacts is taking almost all the biologist's time. One effect is that other listed species receive very shallow analysis for impacts of proposed actions.

Without GIS the necessary analysis would be completed by hand. We would be unable to consider the range of alternatives everyone recognizes is needed, resulting in a continuation or increase in the current rate of appeals and lawsuits.

Ability to Maintain Appropriate Volume of Timber Sales in the "Pipeline".

GIS is the tool which would expedite analysis of the compartment examinations, compartment prescription preparation, timber sale preparation, and any NEPA documentation associated with identifying and offering timber for sale. Without GIS, the Forest Service will be unable to maintain the level of timber activity expected by Congress with current employment levels.

Impact on Forest Planning Process

From 15-20 Forest Plans are expected to begin the revision process each year for the next few years. If the procurement is delayed one year, 15-20 forests will not be able to use state-of-the-art GIS as a tool in developing alternatives, analyzing alternatives and helping the public understand the effects and results of the analysis. Without GIS, the process would remain essentially manual and reduce the effectiveness of public involvement. With the limitations of manual methods, Forests would be forced to buy an interim GIS.

Further Studies Which Could be Completed:

In our discussions with GAO we agreed that the Forest Service could provide additional detail and do additional studies to clarify parts of the cost-benefit analysis and implementation strategy during the next 10-12 months. These studies would have no effect on the Request for Proposals (RFP) and can be completed while the RFP is being responded to by the computer industry. We could do the following:

Study #1 - Economic Analysis of Small Ranger District Office Implementation: To assist offices in determining whether it is reasonable to place GIS technology at a site, we could conduct two studies. One, which quantifies the organizational costs, has three implementation options: (1) provide full on-site capability, consistent with the preferred alternative; (2) provide minimal capability, sufficient for electronic access to submit data, read data, produce displays, and do remote computing; and (3) provide no on-site capability nor electronic access for small offices. The costs could be categorized by capital investment, systems support and maintenance, and employee productivity.

The second study would determine which combination of conditions, such as office size, workload, and level of public pressure should be considered by Forest Service managers to determine whether GIS is appropriate for installation at a site. The results of these analyses would be used to develop recommendations and direction for implementation and determine a "break even" point, below which it may not be economically justified to acquire GIS technology.

These studies would become supplements to the benefit/cost analysis as well as internal policy documents giving guidelines for the implementation decisions of all units.

Study #2 - Assessment of Cost/Benefit Data:
The Forest Service could review the cost data, especially the management and overhead costs which presently account for over 70 percent of the system life cost. We would also meet with the developers of the Department of Agriculture benefit/cost procedures to make sure we properly interpreted and applied the cost guidelines. This review would determine what the correct presentation of cost is, and ensure that commensurate changes are made in benefits, where appropriate, so the relationship of benefits to costs is accurately portrayed. We anticipate that this analysis will make the implementation of GIS appear more favorable than is presently displayed by the analysis.

Study #3 - Periodic Benefit Evaluation:
Rand Corporation, under contract to the Forest Service, is developing a methodology to determine what benefits are actually realized by GIS. This study would have three objectives:

1. Evaluate the contribution of current and future geographic information technologies to the performance of recurring resource management tasks in key mission areas;
2. Assess the effectiveness of these technologies for the sharing and use of resource information strategically across functional and organizational boundaries;
3. Assess the usability and functionality of these technologies as tools to support professional work.

Collectively, these three study objectives constitute the basis for a flexible and responsive evaluation strategy that will enable the Forest Service to understand the contributions of GIS to its mission and to plan and control those contributions effectively.

During implementation of GIS, Rand will make periodic assessments of progress made, and will provide management reports and recommendations which the Forest Service will use to make adjustments in the implementation strategy. This independent, unbiased evaluation will help the Forest Service minimize costs and maximize benefits from GIS.

Study #4 - Use of Remote Sensing Data:
The Forest Service would develop an attachment to the RFP which describes the current use of remotely sensed data, anticipated uses for this class of data, and how the GIS hardware and software are expected to use remotely sensed data in the future. This will augment information already provided to industry and will allow the vendor community to fully understand both the current use of remote sensing as a tool to collect resource data, and the relationship of remote sensed data to future Forest Service data needs.

Study #5 - Performance Evaluation of Vendor Responses:
The workload information that would be used in performance tests to evaluate proposed systems is derived from the workload study performed by Tomlinson Associates, Inc., and from actual experience in the use of GIS systems. All data used in these tests are from a Forest Service office which currently uses GIS. All GIS tests represent actual use of data and real types of problems our employees face today.

System performance will be evaluated by executing the performance tests on the proposed configurations with a representative set of real data scaled to a small-sized field unit and a large-sized field unit. Small and large scale generic types of project applications and analyses using these data will be run on the proposed systems to simulate actual field unit applications and analyses. To provide a realistic simulation, project applications will be run both in parallel and sequentially, and in batch and interactive processing operations over a fixed time interval.

The mix of project applications is based on current known and anticipated business operations for the various types of field units.

This approach ensures that technology configurations offered will be realistically tested, and the selected offer will be appropriate for Forest Service needs.

Study #6 - Detailed Site Implementation Sizing Requirements:
As part of its implementation preparation, each office would be required to analyze data requirements to size their system to meet their specific needs. This analysis would determine the unique data requirements for each office, and would identify the type and configuration of equipment appropriate for that workload. We anticipate that this focused data analysis will result in lower overall systems costs, and in the acquisition of systems optimally configured to meet the unique needs of each office.

Mr. **Yates**. Does any member of the Committee have any questions of GAO?

Does GAO want to make any further comments before I turn it over to the committee?

Ms. **Hecker**. No, sir.

TIMBER APPRAISAL METHODS

Mr. **Yates**. Mr. Crowley, on the timber appraisal report that you've just released, did GAO make any estimate of the potential increases in revenue that might occur if the remaining forests switched from the residual value method to a transition evidence method?

Mr. **Crowley**. No, we didn't, because we didn't think that the estimate would be very useful to you. We came up with some gross estimates that one method of appraisal, transaction evidence, would give you a higher value in terms of 14 to 36 percent, but we didn't want to go back and give you a number, because we really didn't have much faith in what that number would be. It would be a real shaky number.

The main factor is that we don't know whether the sales would, in fact, occur. The only thing known is that using that method, you would probably have Government revenues enhanced. Up to what extent, we just didn't want to hazard a guess. We just didn't feel comfortable enough to do that.

Mr. **Yates**. What about the revenue of non-competitive sales under the residual value system? Would you find that they would be enhanced?

Mr. **Crowley**. They probably would be enhanced, yes. The extent to which, we're not sure, because, again, that depends on whether the sales would actually take place.

Mr. **Yates**. You mentioned the rollback factor that is used in the areas where there is a transaction evidence system. Is there any obvious reason that you found why Region 1, in particular, has such a large rollback factor?

Mr. **Crowley**. Not really. We tried to find out what the reason was, and, quite frankly, we think that's an issue to be pursued further with the Forest Service. It may be a factor that the people in the area are resisting. We know that the region is concerned that it won't have enough competition if it doesn't have that high of a rollback, but none of the other regions have that high of a rollback.

Mr. **Yates**. In terms of recovery and costs in offering timber sales, what timber sale costs do you believe the Forest Service should consider in establishing their advertised timber prices?

Mr. **Crowley**. We think they should consider all of them. The ones we included in our analysis were just the ones of preparing the sale in administrative sales, but you also have things like the growth costs that should be considered, and we think that those also should be considered. Remember, the Forest Service is not required to recover costs. It only has to get fair market value, and even in that case, you're still concerned about the Forest Service making sales for other purposes than just sale of timber.

Mr. **Yates**. Does any member of the Committee have questions of GAO before we turn to the Forest Service?

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Chairman, I want to be recognized.

Mr. Yates. Mr. AuCoin.

TIMELINESS OF ADDITIONAL GIS STUDIES

Mr. AuCoin. This is not so much of a question as it is an observation that I'd like to perhaps get a reaction to from both the Forest Service and the GAO. I think I'm correct in again stating that the Forest Service now has in hand a substantial increase in the volume of data about what's on the ground to try to interpret. The questions that we've been discussing this morning include, how effectively can that information be managed? What kind of a tool can be used to manage it? How quickly can the tool be put in place to prudently act on that information and make decisions that are probably more important now than ever before?

There are non-fragmentation requirements that Congress has asked the Forest Service to undertake. There are now HCAs for the Spotted Owl. We're really at probably one of the most acutely important times for accuracy and effective implementation of the raw data we have to work with trying to achieve a robust increase in tasks.

It seems to me that to delay by one year the implementation of the GIS approach is to simply complicate the task that both the environmental community and the commodity community and everybody else is putting on the Forest Service. If we're dealing only with degrees of difference in terms of what the output may be, degrees of difference as seen by the GAO or the Forest Service, it seems to me we ought to err on the side of implementing this sooner rather than later, because I don't think there's a member of this Committee that isn't aware of the demands that are being put on the Forest Service by all of these contending forces.

I'd hate to be in their shoes, I'll tell you that. The Forest Service's, and my observation is if we know enough about the GIS system to implement it sooner rather than later, then the sooner we have better results, both from an environmental standpoint as well as a commodity standpoint, the better. That's just my interpretation after having listened to the hearing for a better part of an hour. I'd like to have the Forest Service's reaction and the GAO's reaction to that.

Chief, maybe you want to respond first.

Mr. Robertson. Well, you've summed up our thoughts very well. I mean, it's not only GAO asking us for all these additional questions and additional data, that's just common. What the Forest Service faces now out there in all of our land management planning decisions, we constantly have to go back, recycle our data, and come up with new maps, and we've just got to have that capability. We think we know enough to proceed on that.

Mr. Leonard. I might just add, Mr. AuCoin, that much of the timber industry already has this technology. Much of the environmental community already has this technology available to it.

Mr. AuCoin. But the Forest Service does not?

Mr. Leonard. The Forest Service does not.

Ms. **Hecker**. Well, the Forest Service has 130 GIS's in place right now as part of the test, 130 of what would eventually be 880, so there definitely is experimentation going on now.

Mr. **AuCoin**. What's the GAO's reaction to the opinion that I just expressed?

Ms. **Hecker**. Well, I think what we were trying to do in recognizing the value and the importance of the tool was to acknowledge that it is, in fact, urgent and important that the Forest Service move toward automating the management of information.

Our concern is, though, that it describe and build and plan for the management of the system so that it will work. This is very, very expensive. The hard part is not the technology; the hard part is planning for the data flows, the management, the capacity, and how that is designed and managed is really the key to it.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Let me just ask you this. Isn't the BLM, which has similar requirements and tasks, isn't it's GIS system full up in Western Oregon?

Ms. **Hecker**. We have just initiated a study of BLM, so I can't speak in detail about that. They have a proposal for a nationwide system which OMB has held up.

Mr. **AuCoin**. But I'm talking about Western Oregon where all of these requirements——

Ms. **Hecker**. They had some pilot sites.

Mr. **AuCoin**. My understanding is that they have a full up system in Western Oregon where most of this controversy is.

Ms. **Hecker**. I understand that there are major sites, but I think the same concerns have been expressed that they're not prepared to go nationwide.

Mr. **AuCoin**. But the Forest Service is not full up in the region of the Northwest that I just described, is it, Chief?

Mr. **Robertson**. I think most of the forests have some type of a GIS system in Western Oregon and in Washington, because that's where the most critical needs are right now.

Mr. **Leonard**. Only 19 out of 89 ranger districts in the Pacific Northwest have a single rotation.

Mr. **AuCoin**. How does that compare with BLM? Do you have any idea? I'd like to get that information for the record.

Mr. **Leonard**. I'd be happy to.

[The information follows:]

STATUS OF GIS CAPABILITY IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON

FOREST SERVICE

One-third of the Forest Service sites have some level of GIS capability to assist with day-to-day work in Oregon and Washington. Sites include Forest Supervisors Offices, Ranger District Offices, and Forestry Sciences Laboratories.

Databases for their geographic information are generally limited and not yet fully integrated. Technology usually consists of digitizers, terminals and plotters. Using publicly available GIS software and sharing the computing resources of existing Data General environment, we can develop analysis and displays.

Where GIS systems are operating in the Data General environment, only 15-20% of the system may be dedicated to GIS. The primary use of these Data General systems are to provide support for administrative and some technical applications. Workstations and personal computers are 100% dedicated to operating the Geographic Information System, but are usuable by only one person at a time. The following information provides breakdowns of sites with GIS capability by states and operating environments.

Operating environment	Oregon	Washington
Data general	20	11
Dedicated workstations	07	01
Personal computers	02	01
Total	29	13

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

One-half (11) of the Bureau of Land Management sites have some level of geographic information systems capability to assist with day-to-day work in Oregon and Washington. BLM sites are State and District offices.

Geographic Information Systems are operating in a Prime mini-computer environment. These systems are dedicated to providing 80–100% of their capability for GIS.

Mr. **Yates**. Have you concluded?

Mr. **AuCoin**. Yes.

Mr. **Yates**. Mr. Atkins.

TIMBER COSTS

Mr. **Atkins**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In the minimum bid section of the GAO report, you refer to potential unrecovered costs that total $62 million, but then you suggest that because competition in many instances resulted in higher actual selling prices, the figure actually would have been $22 million. You further suggest that there were additional costs associated with the growing of the timber, and the timber program overhead would have increased that $22 million.

Mr. **Crowley**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Atkins**. Do you have an actual figure for the losses there, the unrecovered costs?

Mr. **Crowley**. Yes, we did do an analysis of what the costs coming out of the timber growth pool would be, and it would have increased that figure from $22 million up to about $29.5 million.

Mr. **Atkins**. Up to $29.5 million?

Mr. **Crowley**. Yes, $29.5 million.

Mr. **Atkins**. Now, if I could just ask the Chief, the GAO recommends that the Forest Service look at a procedure essentially where they would do one of three things: either raise the advertised price to cover the costs, not proceed with the sale, or sell the timber but document the reasons for doing so. Do you have an estimate if you had followed that procedure as to how much of that $29.5 million in unrecovered costs you might have been able to recover and what the effect of that would have been?

Mr. **Robertson**. No, I don't believe so.

Mr. **Yates**. Can you get it?

Mr. **Leonard**. Yes, we can provide that information.

Mr. **Yates**. Do you want that for the record?

Mr. **Atkins**. I think that would be very helpful to have that for the record and, further, to have your analysis as to if we had fully recovered those costs what the effects would have been of doing that other than what any adverse effects would have been that would have offset the gain in revenue of $29.5 million.

Mr. **Robertson**. I've just been informed by Deputy Chief Overbay, who would have to gather that information, that is going to be a very time consuming job. Could we get together with you and decide what is reasonable here in terms of data so we don't spend a lot of time?

Mr. Atkins. I'd be delighted to do that. I'm sensitive to the problems you have, certainly.

Mr. Crowley. Could I make one point? Our analysis is meant to demonstrate that the Forest Service needs to take a look at its own costs in putting up some of these sales. It is not meant to be necessarily a criticism of the way you've done it in the past because of the fact that the Forest Service is not required to cover its costs. It's only required to get fair market value.

What we were really saying is that when they put up these sales, we want them to take a look at their own costs in putting up these sales and provide a rationale as to why they think the sales should go forward. So it's really a forward looking recommendation. I'm not certain that if you put them through a big data gathering thing here that that's going to really provide you with much.

Mr. Leonard. We have developed a substantial amount of data looking at alternatives that we can provide reasonably soon that I think will address the substantial part of your question.

Mr. Darragh. Mr. Atkins, I'm Ed Darragh. If you will, sir, what we're trying to get to with the recommendation is to suggest to the Forest Service that when cutting timber in a negative income situation where they're going to lose money, that that should be done in a fashion where it is the least costly method of management. That should be documented. It should be a rational decision based on "this is the least costly way of getting where I want to go."

Mr. Atkins. I appreciate that, and that certainly makes sense. I think the problem in the past has been that we've never looked at A) is there any benefit to what essentially is a subsidy for the people who are cutting the timber, and B) what the costs would be in terms of the public interest if you just didn't proceed with those sales or if you only proceeded with those sales in the instances where people were willing to meet a higher advertised bid.

So what you've done, it seems to me, is prepare an information system which would allow people to make rational decisions. Assuming that they do start making rational decisions, what then are the effects of that?

Mr. Yates. Aren't you asking too much? [Laughter.]

Are you finished?

Mr. Atkins. Yes, sir.

Mr. Yates. Mr. Dicks?

APPRAISAL METHODS

Mr. Dicks. This report that's been done by GAO on how we value the timber goes into some discussion about the problems with the residual value appraisal system and the probable losses to the Government when it is used in non-competitive sales. Why haven't we switched to the transaction evidence way of doing business in Regions 5, 6 and 10, which account for 63 percent of all timber sales and 83 percent of the value? Why haven't we done that?

Mr. **Leonard**. We have switched in the rest of the country, and that's been a process that we've developed over the last four or five years.

Mr. **Dicks**. Do you have plans to switch in Regions 5, 6 and 10?

Mr. **Leonard**. We're continuing to look at ways of how to do that. One of the reasons we haven't switched is, those are highly competitive regions, generally, and, therefore, the competition almost always raises the value above the appraised price. It didn't seem that putting a lot of effort on establishing the appraised price was warranted.

But we also have a tremendous range of values in the value of the timber there. The range from the second growth thinnings to the classic full growth in very fine values and high levels of defect. In those areas where we have implemented the transaction evidence system, we haven't had those range of values. There are some technical problems in getting a transaction evidence appraisal that will reflect that range of values and won't just put everything into the same kind of box simply because it's not an average timber. So we've got some developmental work that we continue to work on, and we think in the long run that's the best way to appraise timber.

Mr. **Dicks**. I understand that there has been some opposition to this from some in the industry. What is that based on?

Mr. **Leonard**. I think that even in the competitive areas there's always the hope that you'll run into a sale where there isn't a lot of competition, and you'll be able to get it at the appraised price, and therefore lower the appraised price.

Mr. **Dicks**. Hope springs eternal.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Has that happened recently in the Northwest?

Mr. **Leonard**. Not recently in the Northwest.

Mr. **Dicks**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Yates**. Thank you, GAO, Ms. Hecker and gentlemen. Thank you very much. We appreciate it, and keep working with the Forest Service. I'm sure they appreciate your efforts, too.

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, we have really gotten a lot of benefit out of GAO on this all-resource accounting, TSPIRS, and charged-as-worked. We haven't had a chance to review their minimum bid analysis, but I have found them very helpful and very useful. I figure I'm getting some free consulting advice here. They're very helpful, but I part company with them on the GIS.

Mr. **Yates**. Well, that's understandable, and the question for the committee will be whether or not we marry you again. [Laughter.]

All right. Now, Assistant Secretary, would you like to say a few words as we move to the Forest Service from GAO?

FOREST SERVICE BUDGET

Ms. **Kearney**. Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. We're really pleased to appear before you today to discuss the Administration's fiscal year 1991 budget.

Mr. **Yates**. Well, we're very pleased to have you. It isn't very often we're graced by such charm.

Ms. **Kearney**. Well, thank you. We are actually very happy to talk about this budget. We're very pleased to present this budget. We feel that it's——

Mr. **AuCoin**. Madam Secretary, if you were under oath, would you really say that you're happy to be here today? [Laughter.]

Mr. **Yates**. Do you want me to place her under oath? [Laughter.]

Ms. **Kearney**. Well, yes, I think I would, actually, at least for the start of the session, because we feel that we've got a budget that really helps to set a new agenda and that we feel is really one of the more well-balanced budgets that we've had a chance to present to you in quite some time. We hope that it responds more to the public preferences and interests in what is going on on our Forest Service lands.

As everyone here knows very, very well, those demands are increasing substantially. The balancing act that is put before us in trying to mesh all of those interests is a tricky one. We are in the position of walking a tightrope, and we really appreciate working with you.

Mr. **Yates**. We have that same problem in this Committee, Madam Secretary.

Ms. **Kearney**. I know that you do. So the way that we rounded out this budget is by increasing our non-commodity program areas. We have increases in this budget in recreation, fish and wildlife habitat management, soil, water and air management, and range management. Our commodity programs are generally maintained at current levels.

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

We also, I'm happy to say, have some new initiatives in the budget, and one that I've worked very closely on in the beginning is the President's America the Beautiful initiative, which, of course, you're very familiar with. We're happy to say that particularly the reforestation——

Mr. **Yates**. Is that the program that includes planting a billion trees?

Ms. **Kearney**. Yes, sir, it is.

Mr. **Yates**. Are you going to tell us how you propose to pay for that?

Mr. **AuCoin**. A billion points of shade, Mr. Chairman. [Laughter.]

Ms. **Kearney**. We'd like to think of it as a billion points of light, sir. The program, through the analysis that we did, is really the most straightforward and cost effective way that we could come up with to do something positive.

Mr. **Yates**. How do you propose to pay for it? I'll ask the Chief. You just go ahead with your statement.

Ms. **Kearney**. Sir, the budget was developed along a separate process, because this is a Presidential initiative. There was really $175 million put into the budget proposal that is over and above what was proposed in the Forest Service budget. The $175 million represents new money, so to speak, for the Forest Service budget.

Mr. **Yates**. May I interrupt you a moment?

Ms. **Kearney**. Certainly.

Mr. YATES. We don't know that the President has submitted that budget yet. We haven't got a copy of a budget that shows how you propose to pay for planting the billion trees. All we've got is the statement of the President that he would like to see a billion trees planted. As I understand it, there has been no budget amendment that has been offered on this, has there?

Mr. ROBERTSON. It's part of the Forest Service budget. There's $175 million in our budget that came up for this program.

Mr. YATES. Well, Chief, the budget appendix that came up with the budget, didn't contain the request for America the Beautiful. It said that we would be told later how you propose to pay for it with a budget amendment. We haven't seen anything since the appendix. Do you have anything to supplement that book?

Mr. ROBERTSON. All we've got is our explanatory notes here.

Mr. YATES. Would that be then a budget amendment?

Mr. DICKS. Where in the budget is this?

Mr. YATES. Well, what you've submitted is the figure of $88,869,000. What about the balance of that? That's going to land acquisition.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. What about the other costs? This is all land acquisition, the $88 million, isn't it?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Okay. What about the other costs of planting the trees, of paying for buying the trees to plant, and for the work of planting them?

Mr. ROBERTSON. That was $175 million.

Mr. YATES. Has that been submitted in a budget amendment?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Whether it's in a budget amendment, I don't know, but it's in our explanatory notes.

Mr. YATES. Would your budget officer know?

Mr. SATTERFIELD. I think the budget originally came up with America the Beautiful under proposed legislation.

Mr. YATES. You were supposed to submit a budget amendment at a later date, right? Which has not yet been submitted.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. I think the legislation is going to be proposed at a later date.

Mr. YATES. Oh, the legislation authorizing it, and you haven't authorized it yet. It hasn't been authorized yet. Is that correct?

Mr. ROBERTSON. That's right. The President has submitted the legislation.

Mr. YATES. And the Congress has not yet passed it?

Mr. ROBERTSON. No, it is in the two agriculture committees.

Mr. YATES. All right. Now, did you want us to shortcircuit the authorizing committee and put your $175 million in as part of your budget?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, I'd like that. [Laughter.]

Mr. YATES. What other part of your budget do you want that taken from? [Laughter.]

Mr. ROBERTSON. I'd like the President's budget for the Forest Service, which includes the $175 million. There is present authority for all of it, except for the foundation. There's a proposal for a one-time grant.

Mr. **Yates**. So what you're saying is that you don't need the legislation. Is that correct?

Mr. **Robertson**. We need the legislation for the foundation part of it.

Mr. **Yates**. What's the foundation part of it?

Ms. **Kearney**. As a brief overview, the program essentially has two parts to it. One would be a world tree-planting initiative where the bulk of the trees would be planted, and one is proposed——

Mr. **Yates**. A billion trees will be planted throughout the world, including the rain forests?

Ms. **Kearney**. No, sir, this would be nationally focused.

Mr. **Yates**. I thought you said throughout the world. Did I misunderstand you?

Ms. **Kearney**. I may not have been clear on that, but it's focused in the United States. It's a tree-planting initiative that would plant a billion trees here in the United States. The key mechanism that would be used would be a cost-share program to plant trees on nonindustrial private lands in rural areas. That's where the bulk of the trees would be planted under the proposed 50–50 cost-share program.

The second phase of the program would be an urban community trees component. Right now there's a trend in our cities where for every four trees that are diseased or cut down, only one is replaced. This program really would be a major initiative that would utilize the services of volunteers and also would basically be a catalyst for bringing in corporate funds and private sector funds to help get the job done. That would be focused at all of our major cities and communities.

Within the community or urban trees phase, there's a proposal for a one-time only first year basis grant that would be given to a private foundation in the amount of $35 million. That money would be used to leverage the private sector funds, basically, a sort of challenge cost-share program. So, technically, we do have the authority now to carry out this program.

The one aspect of the program that we don't have current authority for is the foundation in that one-time grant.

Mr. **Dicks**. We'd create a foundation, a new foundation?

Ms. **Kearney**. Right, the legislation would, and what the President's proposed bill asks is that he have the ability to designate a foundation that would be able to carry out this function. It was felt that there should be a separate body from the Government if they were going to do aggressive fundraising, and that it would be good to keep it separate from the Government, to some degree, at least.

Mr. **Yates**. Have you concluded?

Ms. **Kearney**. Yes, that's basically the overview, sir.

Mr. **Yates**. All right. Chief, did you want to say something before I turn the hearing over to Mr. Dicks for some of his questions?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, I'd just like to say that I'm proud of this budget. It is the best balanced budget that I've come up here to present to you.

Mr. **Yates**. Except for the $175 million which you'd like added to it, it's a good budget.

Mr. **Robertson**. In view of the overall budget deficit, I'm happy with the budget.

Mr. Yates. Mr. Dicks?

FINANCING AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

Mr. Dicks [assuming chair]. I yield to Mr. AuCoin for a quick question on America the Beautiful.

Mr. AuCoin. I want to ask, Mr. Chairman, more questions on the billion points of shade later on in the hearing, but the one thing that perplexes me about this initiative when I compare it with the budget request for appropriations on reforestation in our National forests, is that the funds requested for reforestation and timber stand improvement on the U.S. Forest Service lands is $90 million. Last year's appropriated level was $98 million. That translates into about only 70 percent of the National forest estimated need, according to the forest plans.

You'd accomplish only about 73 percent of the acres anticipated that require reforestation with those funds, according to your plans, so it just seems to me that in the case of reforestation and timber stand improvement alone, which takes a $12 million budget hit as a means of providing the America the Beautiful, that we're kind of confusing what our responsibilities are. Why shouldn't we be taking care of our Federal forest responsibilities first?

Mr. Robertson. I think we are taking care of the National forests, Congressman AuCoin.

Mr. AuCoin. We'd be taking a budget hit on reforestation and timber stand improvement alone of $12 million.

Mr. Robertson. Well, it's also going to be the largest reforestation program we've ever had on the National forest, and we're proposing 484,000 acres under this budget, as compared to 477,000 acres this year. So there is an increase in acreage, although the dollars are down slightly.

Mr. AuCoin. Well, you're adding in KV funds, Chief, but I'm talking about total appropriated reforestation and the forest plans as identified in your budget documents contain 130,000 acres.

Mr. Robertson. You're talking about the forest plans.

Mr. AuCoin. That's right. The need identified in the forest plan is 130,000 acres. We were out at $98 million last year, and the budget submission drops it to $90 million, so that's a reduction of $8 million on public forests. It just seems to me that we've got to get our priorities straight. We've got to take care of our Federal priorities before launching into this other thing, but we'll come back to this whole matter. I know Mr. Dicks wants to move on.

Mr. Dicks. Mr. Atkins, briefly.

STEWARDSHIP INITIATIVE/AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

Mr. Atkins. Very briefly, as a followup to Mr. AuCoin's question, the other side of the loss of funding for the public forests reforestation is the question of the stewardship initiative. Last year, with considerable enthusiasm, this Committee accepted your recommendation for a stewardship initiative, and the goal was to place five million acres per year at a cost of $25 million per year of non-industrial private forest land under stewardship management, which would include reforestation and enhancing fish and wildlife habitat and the environment.

It seems to be exactly the same goals as the America the Beautiful program. After going out, and I know particularly in Massachusetts, I encouraged our people, and I guess we have 50 State committees going in that, they got all ginned up and excited about last year's America the Beautiful, which is this year's America the Ugly program, which is zero funded. I don't know how we go back with a new initiative saying we formed a committee, we did everything we told you to in the reforestation program for last year, and now this year we're eliminating last year's, but we've got a new scheme for you. It just seems to me that that creates enormous confusion out there in the States. I don't know in Massachusetts why people would want to participate, given the history.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, the stewardship program has been very successful, and, as you point out, all 50 States have been very much involved in that. There is some degree of overlap with America the Beautiful, but this budget does not finance all of the stewardship.

Mr. ATKINS. Does it finance any of the stewardship?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, it would probably be a $5 million to $8 million overlap, because as we go out and work with the landowners to help them decide where to plant trees, we'd be doing some of the same work with that landowner that we'd be doing under stewardship planning. But it would be less comprehensive planning than what we'd do under stewardship, which would help them, give them advice on fish and wildlife, water quality, and all of those things.

Mr. ATKINS. So is America the Beautiful just a less comprehensive version of the stewardship that we promised people last year and now are eliminating?

Mr. ROBERTSON. The relationship between the stewardship and the tree-planting is that America the Beautiful would pick up the planning that's related to tree-planting, and would provide the funding of implementing those plans on a cost-share basis when it deals with tree-planting. It would not pick up the other elements of stewardship, which is a more comprehensive planning approach.

SPOTTED OWL IMPACT ON TIMBER HARVEST

Mr. DICKS. Well, we'll try to clarify it as we go along. I would like to switch now, if we could, and discuss the situation that we find ourselves in in the Pacific Northwest. Chief, I want to say, first of all, that I have appreciated the work that you've done and George Leonard has done in trying to work with the delegations from Washington and Oregon as we try to deal with the Spotted Owl issue and timber harvests in the Pacific Northwest.

It is clear, in my mind, at least, that we have problems in implementing what Congress directed in fiscal year 1990, and I can understand the reasons for that, but I thought it would be useful to start this discussion with your describing the situation that we have now with the Jack Ward Thomas report and discuss what we're going to be able to do about implementing the directives that Congress gave in fiscal year 1990 about harvest levels in both Washington and Oregon in Region 6.

If John Butruille wants to come up here and sit, we'd like to have him up here, if that would be all right, to ask some questions.

Mr. Robertson. Yes, I'd like for Regional Forester John Butruille to join me. I might like for him to talk about the progress in implementing Section 318 timber sales.

Mr. Dicks. All right.

INTERAGENCY SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY REPORT

Mr. Robertson. To kind of give you the big picture on where we're at on the Spotted Owl. As you know, we have the interagency scientific report which is now out. BLM and the Forest Service are in the process of analyzing the impacts of those recommendations if they were to be implemented. That report was just completed late Monday night within the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. It's now being reviewed by our Secretary's office, and I would hope that we could release the impacts or the effects of implementing that scientific report sometime soon.

I know there's a lot of controversy here that some believe we're sitting on data. I'd like to explain that. What we did have on April 24th was the raw data in terms of the impact on the timber sale program by National forest. But what we've been doing since April 24th is a rather detailed analysis of that data. How it would affect jobs, how it would affect Nationally the price of softwood lumber and softwood plywood, what happens to imports, and what would happen among the market shifts among the regions in the United States. That's what we've been doing since April 24th.

As I say, that report by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management was just completed Monday. It's now being reviewed by our Secretary's office, and I would hope that we can make that available sometime soon.

Mr. Dicks. We appreciate that. We understand that there are certain problems. We are well aware of that, but we certainly want to get as quickly as possible a forest-by-forest breakdown in Region 6 of what the implications are of the Jack Ward Thomas study on overall harvest levels.

When we had the press conference, this was described as something in the, I think I recall, 25 to 30 percent range in terms of reduction in harvest levels in Region 6. If that's true, we'd like to see how that breaks out on a forest-by-forest basis, because, you know, that information is crucially important to the people in those communities.

The other thing is, and you and I have talked about this privately, it is crucial that the Administration work with the delegations from Washington and Oregon in fashioning a response to the human problems that we're going to have here in terms of unemployment, dislocation, et cetera. The delegations in the two States are working on legislative responses on questions like State log exports, for example. That's one thing we're looking at, and we received some very good technical assistance from Mr. Leonard, who spent a lot of his day yesterday working with our delegation. We appreciate that.

I think it also is incumbent upon the Administration to have thought through what the consequences to various communities in both Washington and Oregon are going to be and to work with us on programs to try and minimize the damage to those communities and to the individuals whose jobs are going to be lost.

We're still hoping we can find ways to minimize the consequences to these firms and mills and communities, but we can't do that without the cooperation of both the Forest Service, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Labor. Of course, we think the Administration has some responsibility here to work with us. So I just would make that point.

Now, if we could switch, John, can you tell us what's happened on the implementation of Section 318——

Mr. AUCOIN. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKS. Yes, I would be glad to yield briefly.

Mr. AUCOIN. As I understand your answers, the data you have in hand right now is the impact that the Thomas committee's report would have on the timber sales program forest-by-forest. You have that, but what you are working on is the economic analysis of what the full economic impacts of those reductions in the sales program would result in. Is that correct?

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is correct. When you just go in and pluck out of the whole market nationally as much volume as Region 6 produces or whatever reduction that is, you're not just affecting Oregon and Washington and Northern California. We're affecting the whole nation and the supply of softwood timber, the price of softwood timber, you're affecting imports, and a lot of other things.

Mr. AUCOIN. You say that the economic analysis is going to be done soon. Soon can be defined in a lot of different ways. Are we talking about weeks or are we talking about months?

Mr. ROBERTSON. As I say, the Forest Service and BLM have completed the draft report, and our Secretary of the Office of Interior and Agriculture now have a copy of it. Our Secretary wants to look at it and know what the impacts are.

Mr. DICKS. But why do you have to hold back the information on what the consequences are on a forest-by-forest basis? I don't see the linkage there. In other words, that's going to happen. That is a result of the scientific study. You're not telling us that some economic analysis is going to affect the forest-by-forest data, are you? I mean, isn't that a decision that basically flows from the Jack Ward Thomas study?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKS. So what we can't understand is, if that is true, we can understand you wanting to come back up with a second report, but why not just give us the information and tell us what the consequences are going to be on sales levels on a forest-by-forest basis?

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Chairman, that's my point. The agency does have that. I can understand why the Secretary of Agriculture would want to really crunch the econometric models and so forth to understand what the economic consequences are, but what this Committee would like to know is what you already have, and what you have on a forest-by-forest basis is what will happen to the timber sales level in each forest. So would you tell the Committee today what the impact is for, say, the Siuslaw Forest in Region 6? We'll wait for the economic analysis later, but what's it going to do to the sales program? You have that information.

Mr. Robertson. I don't have that with me, but we have it.

Mr. Dicks. Are you saying that the Administration's position is that you're not going to present this until you've done the economic analysis?

Mr. Robertson. That's where we've been, and that economic analysis is done. It is my hope we can get not only the economic analysis but the impact on the timber sale programs here shortly.

Mr. Dicks. Can you do it for 1:00 at our hearing this afternoon?

Mr. Robertson. No.

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Butruille, you have some idea of what the impact would be in the Olympic, the Umpqua, the Rogue River, the Siskiyou. Just forgetting all the ripple effects, what is the impact on those forests? Do you have that information?

Mr. Robertson. I have to just interrupt here, Congressman AuCoin. This is information that is not available yet.

Mr. AuCoin. It's in your possession but not available to the Congress?

Mr. Robertson. Well, I need to talk with my boss before we——

STATUS OF SECTION 318

Mr. Dicks. Why don't you go talk to your boss over the lunch hour and see if you can't present this information this afternoon? We'd like to have it. But let's go on now. Go on and tell us what's happening on the implementation of Section 318, where we are this year. We know we've got problems next year, but let's find out what the problems are this year with the implementation of what Congress has directed be done.

Mr. Butruille. Okay, Congressman. The situation on the 7.7 billion board feet target that Region 6 had, is that as of 4/20, we have awarded 3.9 billion board feet of that target. We have an additional 300 million feet that's advertised, leaving a remaining balance to be sold between now and the end of the fiscal year or awarded between now and the end of the fiscal year of 3.5 billion.

Mr. Dicks. Are you going to make that?

Mr. Butruille. It's going to be extremely tight. I think we will be within 5 percent.

Mr. Dicks. Within 5 percent. Go ahead.

Mr. Butruille. We went very quickly through an advertising and award of 1.1 billion board feet in early January. It's been slow since then. The pace is picking up. In the last four weeks, we have either advertised or awarded about 400 million board feet of timber. What's happening is we're seeing the results of Forest Advisory Board actions and our ability to react to those recommendations.

ADIVSORY BOARDS

The advisory boards basically started work after the first of the year. We had to go through an organization detail of providing them information they asked for. To date, we have supplied them about 80 percent of the volume for the 1990 program for the advisory boards to review, and they have reacted to about 70 percent of what we've given them with recommendations.

Their recommendations involve about 25 percent of that volume, and their recommendations were to make some adjustments in how those sales were put together. In most cases, their recommendations were to either delete or modify individual units. They only had a handful of sales where they recommended not selling.

We're in the process of responding to those recommendations. We are also in the process of responding and putting on the market a volume now as we've worked our way through that. I expect the pace to pick up in the next few months, but obviously the heavy volume will be in the last quarter of the fiscal year in terms of sales.

PIPELINE TIMBER

Mr. **DICKS.** Isn't it true that one of our problems is in the preparation of timber sales, that we have really kind of drained the pipeline?

Mr. **BUTRUILLE.** The pipeline is, for all practical purposes, in Region 6, going into the next fiscal year dry. I believe we're going to have in the neighborhood of 200 million to 300 million board feet of timber that would be through gate 3 going into the pipeline next year.

We have about 300 to 350 million board feet of timber that's been appealed. That's current figures. We've had more than that, but we've resolved appeals and have moved forward on those sales.

APPEALS

Mr. **DICKS.** Are those administrative appeals?

Mr. **BUTRUILLE.** Those are administrative appeals under the expedited process laid out in Section 318.

Mr. **DICKS.** What about legal court appeals?

Mr. **BUTRUILLE.** We have just gotten one litigation suit filed in the Umpqua and that's the first suit that we've had filed that has come under Section 318.

Mr. **AUCOIN.** Has the expedited appeals procedure under Section 318 made a difference?

Mr. **BUTRUILLE.** It's helping, and we've been able to move through those more quickly.

Mr. **AUCOIN.** How much faster?

Mr. **BUTRUILLE.** We've so far been able to meet the time constraints set in 318. I expect the appeal business to pick up as we offer more sales. Particularly, we're starting to get appeals now that make specific reference to the Jack Ward Thomas, to the interagency scientific committee report, and—

INTERAGENCY SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY REPORT

Mr. **DICKS.** Isn't it true that Mr. Thomas, when he made his report, said that this should not affect the fiscal year 1990 sales program?

Mr. **BUTRUILLE.** He said that, but it was cast with some exceptions. He said that the sales that were within the HCAs, both the volume under contract and the remainder of the 1990 program, should be looked at in terms of where there are options to assess the impact and if the impact was severe. Under questioning, his definition of severe was that it would adversely impact about 50 percent of the owls.

When his report was made public, we constituted a quick review of the sales that were under contract in the HCAs and the sales that remained in the 1990 program under HCAs. There were about 900 million board feet of timber that were under contract, and there were about 1.2 billion left in the 1990 program that was inside HCAs.

We have completed that review, and most of the volume under contract we've determined basically can go through. There are some that we're going to ask operators to delay harvest on until young have fledged and this type of thing, but basically we cannot unilaterally cancel a valid contract.

Regarding the 1.2 billion board feet that is remaining in the 1990 program that's inside HCAs. About 10 percent of that volume, about 150 million board feet, is within a half mile of pairs of owls that are located within HCAs. I have directed forest supervisors to move to sell the remaining volume, about the 90 percent level, inside HCAs. On the sales that are within a half mile, that we refer to as at-risk volume from the owl standpoint, we are going to continue to look at those and do some further work.

Mr. DICKS. I, frankly, personally think that's the right approach. In other words, I think you have to protect the owls and those sales that are too close. I mean, I think what you've suggested is a prudent way to proceed.

Mr. LEONARD. And that follows the specific recommendations in the report in recognition that there was going to be some need to go ahead with sales in those HCAs. They said if the sale was going to be within a half mile, you should take certain steps.

Mr. DICKS. And that's what you're doing.

Mr. LEONARD. That's what we're doing.

Mr. DICKS. To not go ahead with sales that would threaten or represent a threat to the owls.

Mr. LEONARD. Correct.

Mr. BUTRUILLE. The people that were involved in that evaluation with us were the biologists who worked with the Jack Ward Thomas group. They were the agency biologists and BLM and Forest Service and Fish and Wildlife Service, and they have helped us in that evaluation and interpretation, really, of the provisions of the interagency scientific group's report and how we applied that in our review of the sales that were programmed within the HCAs.

SECTION 318

Mr. DICKS. Anything else you'd like to say about Section 318?

Mr. BUTRUILLE. About a third of the advisory boards have basically completed their work. I believe five out of the 13 are basically done. The others are hard at work. As you know, some forests had a large number of sales and a large volume of work for their advisory boards to complete through June.

We have to have sales basically advertised by about mid-July to the first of August in order to meet the bid opening date that would constitute completion of 318. So I think all the advisory board work would have to be done by mid-June.

Mr. Dicks. What can we do on this advanced timber sale preparation problem that still remains and is going to be a problem for us in 1991, even though timber sales are probably going to be lower? How are we going to address that out in Region 6?

Mr. Butruille. We can work on the pipeline volume. I think what is needed is some resolution on where to go to do sale prep. I've directed the forest supervisors within the region not to do sale prep work inside HCAs in the 1990 program until we reach a conclusion.

Mr. Dicks. The 1991 program.

Mr. Butruille. The 1991 program inside HCAs until we reach a conclusion on what we're going to do.

SPOTTED OWL LISTING

Mr. Dicks. Obviously, whether the owl is listed in June is going to be crucial in August.

Mr. Butruille. That's a major decision.

Mr. Dicks. Can you tell us what the implications are of a listing of the owl on both the 1990 and 1991 sales program?

Mr. Butruille. On the 1990 program, we are hopeful and have been working regionally with the Fish and Wildlife Service that, if adopted, the provisions of the interagency scientific committee would largely constitute a recovery program that would be adequate from the Fish and Wildlife standpoint.

Mr. AuCoin. That's the Thomas report?

Mr. Butruille. The Thomas report, yes. If that would prove to be the situation, then I would anticipate a minimal delay between a listing decision, if that's what's done, and a minimal interruption of the sales program. If that does not constitute an adequate recovery program, then it would be a longer delay.

Mr. Dicks. A longer delay in awarding additional sales?

Mr. Butruille. In terms of awarding additional sales.

Mr. Dicks. At all?

Mr. Butruille. At all.

Mr. Robertson. Well, it would trigger the formal consultation process within the Fish and Wildlife Service. We would be submitting sales to them, and they would have 90 days to review them.

Mr. Butruille. We are working with the Fish and Wildlife Service, and BLM to see what we can do to avoid having the door slam shut on June 24th in the event a decision would be made to list at that point.

Mr. AuCoin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Dicks. Yes, I will. Of course.

Mr. AuCoin. What is the sequence of events on the date of the decision to list or to not list? Does the Fish and Wildlife Service take under consideration, say, the Thomas committee report as a recovery plan? Can it then say on that date that this constitutes an adequate recovery plan, or is there a time frame here that they have to go through before they reach a final decision on a recovery plan?

Mr. Butruille. Ideally, from my standpoint, they could make that decision at the same time.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Does the law permit them to make an instant decision?

Mr. **Butruille**. That's my understanding.

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, Director Turner once told me we have to issue a draft recovery plan and get comments on it.

Mr. **AuCoin**. How long would that take?

Mr. **Robertson**. I don't know how long that would take. You'd have to ask the Fish and Wildlife Service, but I would think they could make the listing decision and a draft proposed recovery plan at the same time.

Mr. **AuCoin**. But that would not be instantly implementable. You'd have to have a comment period, and this affects your agency so you've thought this through.

Mr. **Leonard**. Conceptually, what they could do is adopt that plan as an interim conservation plan.

Mr. **AuCoin**. The law permits them to do that?

Mr. **Leonard**. I believe it does. That's our reading of the thing.

Mr. **AuCoin**. How long would it take them to arrive at a permanent recovery plan, given the comment period and so on?

Mr. **Leonard**. We will have to furnish that for the record.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Does a year sound approximately correct?

Mr. **Leonard**. Well, we've got species that have been listed for 10 years that do not have recovery plans, but they were not the ones that have this kind of economic impact. There is an alternative for going ahead in the interim. We could immediately ask for an opinion as to the adequacy of the Jack Ward Thomas report. While they're developing a recovery plan, we could ask if we can continue to prepare sales.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Who would you ask?

Mr. **Butruille**. The Fish and Wildlife Service. Can we prepare sales in accordance with the Jack Ward Thomas scientific report? If they gave us a favorable non-jeopardy opinion, if they said going ahead would not jeopardize the owl in this interim period, then we could go ahead and use that plan.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Do they have the statutory authority to give you a response of that kind in that time frame?

Mr. **Butruille**. Yes.

Mr. **AuCoin**. If it's at their discretion, they could also not.

Mr. **Leonard**. They have not committed themselves on the adequacy of the scientific report.

Mr. **AuCoin**. If they didn't, we could be in a period of delay for some time.

Mr. **Leonard**. There's certainly the potential for that.

Mr. **Dicks**. Let me ask you this. On this point, which is a crucial point, is it legal to have any discussions prior to the time of listing? In other words, could you raise these issues now? Because the Director of the Fish and Wildlife has as much as said that there is probably going to be a listing on June 23rd. I mean, could you start some dialogue now and discuss these issues with him and say if this happens, could you all be looking at whether Jack Ward Thomas is sufficient? Could you do that now?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes. We should not interfere with the listing process but as far as——

Mr. DICKS. No, we understand that problem. We got into that one once before, so let's try to avoid that again.

Mr. ROBERTSON. There's no problem with us talking to the Fish and Wildlife Service about a recovery plan should it be listed.

Mr. DICKS. I would think that this would be very important for you to have some conversation with them at this point, because we're coming up on that June deadline. If you talk to them about what you've just suggested here as one course of action, then maybe they could, as they reach their final decision, be looking at this as an option. I think that might save a lot of grief for all of us if that could be done. So if you could do that and report back to us, we would like to hear what the results are of that at some point.

TIMBER SALE APPEALS—SECTION 318

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Chairman, when we break, we may not get back to the issue of appeals that Mr. Butruille was talking to you about. I would just like to ask a question about the nature of those appeals.

What kind of appeals are you receiving? Are they site specific appeals in general or are they generic?

Mr. BUTRUILLE. They are specific to an individual timber sale, which makes them site specific. They raise a cadre of issues dealing with, in terms of Section 318, that we ignore fragmentation, to avoid it or that it's adversely impacting owls, and a whole range of other environmental issues that have been the basis for many appeals that we've had in the Northwest forests.

Mr. AUCOIN. Now, in those cases where they are site specific on a sale-by-sale basis, do the advisory boards that this committee put in place consider the issues and act on the issues that are in dispute in the appeal?

Mr. BUTRUILLE. Many of the sales that are under appeal have gone through the advisory board process, so the advisory board looked at them prior to the appeal. You know, the appeal came after the advisory board recommendations. They appealed the decision to award the sale.

Mr. LEONARD. But certainly a major issue before the advisory committees are such things as fragmentation.

Mr. BUTRUILLE. That's right.

Mr. AUCOIN. So the appeals that you've mentioned are appeals that have gone through the screen of the citizens advisory boards, who have considered the sale and approved them on the basis of all the criteria, which now are subject to the appeal. Is that correct?

Mr. BUTRUILLE. Yes, and the advisory boards, in many cases, were split votes, obviously, but in some cases they were unanimous. But they did go through that screen of the advisory board review and recommendation process.

Mr. AUCOIN. One other thing that relates to this is, are there many instances in which the Forest Service has not gone along with the recommendation of the advisory boards when it has looked at sales?

Mr. BUTRUILLE. Not to date. I anticipate that we will have some in the future, Congressman, but to date roughly about 75 percent of the sales have been recommended to sell as is, and those are moving forward. About 24 percent of the sales recommend some modifications, and we are making those modifications. About one percent they said drop, and we have dropped those sales.

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Chairman, I think for the record it's important, and I think you'd agree with me, to state here what the intent of this Committee and the Congress was in setting up the advisory boards. It was to have conflict resolution at the front end of this process so as to take into consideration all of the things that might come into play in the case of an appeal.

What we've just heard is that the Forest Service in no instance, apparently, has overridden an advisory board. Notwithstanding that, it now is subjected to its finding an increasing number of appeals on sales that have gone through the screening and evaluation of the advisory board process.

Isn't that your testimony?

Mr. Butruille. Yes, and I'd like to add one thing. I think that the citizens that have been involved in this effort have done a fantastic job. The amount of work and the amount of effort that they individually and collectively have put into this process is amazing, frankly, to watch and be involved in.

Mr. AuCoin. My understanding, as I've talked to forest supervisors in your region, Mr. Butruille, is that the Forest Service has found the advisory boards to be an extremely helpful input and an idea that it may be desirable to continue well beyond the lifetime of Section 318.

Mr. Butruille. That's the universal opinion of the forest supervisors in Region 6.

Mr. Leonard. I was out in Region 6 about a month ago, met with the supervisors, and specifically asked them that question. As John said, they all think that it's a very useful tool to get public involvement in their management. The nice thing about it is it's a very informal tool. It's not subject to the problems of the advisory committee activities.

Mr. AuCoin. But the problem is that notwithstanding the screen we put in place for conflict resolution up front, we still are getting appeals that will result in a delay.

INTERAGENCY SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY REPORT

Mr. Dicks. Last week, in the Oregonian, there was a speculative story that suggested that the Administration was having second thoughts about the Jack Ward Thomas report, that there may be some backing away from it. I want to give you a chance to comment here on the record about what the Administration's position is on that.

Mr. Robertson. Well, that's not true. The Administration and Forest Service and BLM have not made a decision on that. In my mind, and the Administration's mind, there are three steps we've got to go through. We've now got the scientific report, we need to analyze the implications and the effects of that. We're in that stage right now. Once that's done, then we'll start the decision making process.

Mr. Dicks. So are you telling us that the Jack Ward Thomas report is not Administration policy at this point in time?

Mr. **Robertson**. It is not, but neither has anybody rejected that report. I think everybody is saying it's probably the best science we can come up with.

Mr. **Dicks**. Would you expect the Administration to modify it in some respects? I mean, there has been some criticism, as you know, of certain forests that were kind of thrown in where there are no owls whatsoever and maybe there's supposed to be linkage between this forest and that, but there is some real scientific question about whether that makes any sense. I mean, could there be any possibility of modification of the Jack Ward Thomas repeat?

Mr. **Robertson**. When you say possibilities, yes, and I wouldn't just say the Administration. The Forest Service and the Administration are working on this.

Mr. **Dicks**. What is your time frame for implementation of this? In other words, it sounds to me as if we're kind of operating with it in mind, but when is there going to be kind of a formal decision that this is now Administration policy or some variant there?

Mr. **Robertson**. What we've got is an overlap of two processes. Section 318 is the law of the land, and that is the direction the Forest Service and BLM are to follow until September 30th. Section 318 told us to also go through a process to have something in lieu of the decision of 318 in effect by September 30th.

So now we've got the scientific report with the implications. Our target dates are probably sometime in early July we would have a draft decision on what the Forest Service would do with this report.

NEW RECORD OF DECISION

Mr. **AuCoin**. That would be a new record of decision.

Mr. **Robertson**. New record of decision.

Mr. **AuCoin**. To go into effect on October 1.

Mr. **Robertson**. Right.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Would that be subject to the National Environmental Protection Act?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes, we believe that's subject to the National Forest Management Act and NEPA, because we are amending the regional guide, which is a forest planning decision. We would send that out for public review and comment, get comments on it in July and August, and by September we'd be ready to make a decision and have that decision in place by October 1.

A lot of people are trying to rush us through this decision, and the Forest Service just does not intend to be rushed through this process. We've got to go through it in an orderly way.

Mr. **AuCoin**. The only thing I want to get in before we finish the morning session, Mr. Chairman, is if this then is subject to the conditions of the National Forest Management Act, et cetera, whatever it is that you decide on, whether it's Thomas or some variation or something greater than or identical or somewhat different, whatever it is, it's a new record of decision, it has to stand a test of the statutes, you could be sued for acting arbitrarily and capriciously, and could be back in the courts. Is that correct?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes.

SPOTTED OWL LISTING

Mr. DICKS. All right. Let me finish up on one aspect of this. The only thing that would change the scenario that we've laid out here is the listing of the owl. How does that affect us?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Okay, that was what I wanted to bring up.

Mr. DICKS. Now you have the opportunity.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The scenario I just laid out is what the Forest Service will do under the National Forest Management Act and direction of section 318. But if the Endangered Species Act is triggered on June 23rd by a listing, then we've got the Endangered Species Act, and that really then puts us into that process, and that changes a lot of things.

Then the Fish and Wildlife Service has to prepare a recovery plan, and we have to comply with that recovery plan. So that can change things if it is listed on June 23rd.

Mr. DICKS. That affects section 318, National Forest Management Act, everything?

Mr. ROBERTSON. In fact, 318 is specific that it does not override the Endangered Species Act, so if that's triggered, that takes precedence over everything else.

Mr. DICKS. That was done, obviously, because we understood the implications of that.

Yes, Mr. Atkins? We want to wrap this up and give him a chance to get lunch, because they're coming back at 1:00.

RECORD OF DECISION

Mr. ATKINS. Chief, you were the person who signed the record of decision for the Spotted Owl, I believe it was called Record of Decision for the Spotted Owl Standards and Guidelines for the Pacific Northwest Region. Is that correct?

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is correct.

Mr. ATKINS. As the person who signed the original record of decision that I'm presuming now will be modified in some fashion, I'm assuming that you'll be the official who will be responsible for choosing whether to accept the recommendations of the scientific committee. Is that correct?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, I'll have to sign the new revised record of decision.

Mr. ATKINS. So you will be the one signing the record of decision?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. ATKINS. Will you, in fact, make the decision?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, this is a major decision with major impacts. For a decision of this nature, my boss, the Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources, the Secretary and the Forest Service will work toward a group decision.

Mr. DICKS. I heard Mr. Leonard say something I want to get out here. If the owl is listed, what does that do to your decision making process under a new record of decision?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, if it is listed, we're then going through the process under the Endangered Species Act, and, in our lawyers' opinion, that supersedes the process we would go through under the National Forest Management Act, which I just explained.

Mr. DICKS. So then the changes would only be in effect if they were adopted by the Fish and Wildlife Service? In other words, if this Jack Ward Thomas thing were then adopted by the Fish and Wildlife Service, it would go into effect, but if it wasn't, it would not go into effect.

Mr. LEONARD. In specific response to Mr. Atkins' question of whether the Chief would be the signator, the person who is responsible for adopting the recovery plan or conservation plan under the Endangered Species Act is the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, so that the responsible official would change if listed.

Mr. ATKINS. If the Spotted Owl is listed, but, of course, your record of decision and your modifications, one presumes from past experience under the Endangered Species Act, would have some significant bearing on the recovery plan.

But I'm not sure I understand. I mean, it's clear that it will be your signature.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. ATKINS. I guess the question is who——

Mr. DICKS. You want to see who's holding his hand?

Mr. ATKINS. Yes, whose decision it's going to be.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, in a major issue like this, it is common practice, and this will happen in this case, that I would be involved, the Regional Forester, my Assistant Secretary, Pat Kearney, if she's still acting, and the Secretary. I see that it would be a group decision that we sit down and discuss.

I just don't make those kind of major decisions and then later tell my boss, hey, look what I did. There would be some group discussion.

Mr. ATKINS. You want plenty of company on this.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I want some company on this one, yes.

Mr. DICKS. That sounds smart.

Mr. Lowery?

TIMBER

Mr. LOWERY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Moving from these unsolvable issues up in Region 6 to the calm and tranquility of Region 5, let me ask a couple of questions here.

Can you explain why the Forest Service timber program accomplished volumes are often greater than the actual sold volume of timber to purchasers? Example: In fiscal year 1989, the 12 major timber forests of California were given a timber sale target of 1.76 billion board feet, accomplishment was 1.6 billion board feet, and purchasers actually only received a little less than 1.3 billion board feet of soft timber in the contract. How do you explain the discrepancy in those numbers?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I'll ask Associate Chief Leonard to discuss that.

Mr. LEONARD. In that case, there was about 100 million board feet—the difference between the 1.7 billion and the 1.6 billion were sales that we simply did not get to work on to prepare. The difference between the 1.6 billion and the 1.3 billion of actual accomplishment were sales that were fully prepared and ready to sell by the Forest Service but were delayed because of things that were beyond the control of the Forest Service, such as appeals and lawsuits.

Mr. LOWERY. Okay, and you couldn't get it done during that fiscal year.

Mr. LEONARD. That's correct. Now, that kind of volume would carry over. In other words, once an appeal or lawsuit is resolved or whatever impeded making it, that volume would be carried over and would be in addition to the target that was financed for the next fiscal year.

Mr. LOWERY. Okay. And if it's not completed in the next fiscal year, it continues to roll over?

Mr. LEONARD. It continues to roll over.

Mr. LOWERY. Okay. So it's not lost. It is deferred and then reoffered.

Mr. LEONARD. That's our intent. You know, there are things that can happen that could result in the loss of those sales. For example, in the Sierras in California, we have a major insect epidemic developing now, and if a sale that was prepared and ready to go becomes so changed by the nature of the insect epidemic, we may have to go back in and redo that sale, and at that point the original volume becomes lost.

Mr. LOWERY. For fiscal year 1991, the 12 major timber forests in Region 5 were projected in the program, I understand it's in the range of 1.3 billion to 1.346 billion board feet, 76 percent less than the 1989 target. The program, I'm told, is based on the forest's budget requests, and my question would be why are the budget requests so low, and why are you not asking for the funds to implement the forest plans?

Mr. LEONARD. It reflects, sir, the overall budget priorities of the country, but it also reflects what the region anticipates is going to be the level of forest plans in effect in 1991. In other words, most of the forest plans in California for the major timber forests will be actually signed off this fiscal year, and the region is anticipating that a number of those forests, the allowable sale quantity provided in the new plan will be less than the allowable sale quantity for the program under the old plans as a result of adjustments for such things as Spotted Owls and other coordinating measures.

Mr. LOWERY. Okay. So the budget is being driven by real world factors. They're not inhibited because of lack of processing. It's not a lack of funding.

Mr. LEONARD. That's right.

Mr. LOWERY. Okay. I understand that at least 50 million board feet for the fiscal year 1989 target can be identified as accomplished but not sold and also as unavailable for future programs. Again, if this is true in Region 5, can you give us an estimate of the volume in other regions that fall into this category?

Mr. LEONARD. I can find that and put it into the record.

Mr. LOWERY. Okay.

[The information follows:]

TIMBER

The 50 million board feet (MMBF) of sales offered in Region 5, but not sold, will not be available for sale in the future because of the spotted owl direction in the Thomas Committee Report. The National figure for FY 1989 timber sale volume that was completed but not offered and will not be available in the future, is estimated at 700-750 million board feet, including the 600 MMBF held up in Region 6 (Pacific Northwest Region) due to the Spotted Owl Section 318 direction in the final FY 1990 Appropriations Act.

TIMBER SALVAGE SALES

Mr. LOWERY. Let me get into the salvage situation. Could you describe the timber salvage situation in California? I mean, how much of the volume is dead, and how much do you expect will die in 1991 and 1992?

Mr. LEONARD. We have a major epidemic in the Sierras that's a result of the four years of drought that has made those trees particularly susceptible to the various bark beetles, and there are several billion board feet of timber, maybe as much as five billion board feet of timber affected. Not all of it's of the size or location that's salvageable, but there are major opportunities for salvage.

This year, we have increased the level of the salvage sale program by some $56 million in order to try to get on top of the salvage opportunities, from a major wind storm in Region 6, and from hurricane Hugo in Region 8. So we've increased the amount of money available to the forests for salvage by some $56 million.

That's going to enable the California regions to substantially increase their level of salvage, and we really don't have a good number yet for this fiscal year what the total accomplishment will be, but we anticipate that their total sale accomplishment is going to be substantially over the regional sale goals that were set for the fiscal year. As we begin to get the warm weather here in June and July, the fading trees show up, and we'll have a better handle on what we can accomplish in 1991.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—The amount by which the salvage program was increased was later corrected to $51 million.]

Mr. LOWERY. You say as much as five billion board feet now. How much more do you expect to die in 1991 and 1992?

Mr. LEONARD. We don't have a good estimate of that at this point.

Mr. LOWERY. When you do, if you could submit it. Do you know how much of your salvage you do expect to log this year in 1991?

Mr. LEONARD. We're still developing that number, but it's probably going to be at least a half a billion board feet in California. We'll submit that for the record.

[The information follows:]

TIMBER SALVAGE SALES

The National Forests in California expect that an additional 1.0-1.3 billion board feet of timber will die as a result of the prolonged drought in each of the next two years. We propose to offer at least 500 million board feet of this mortality timber in FY 1991.

Mr. LOWERY. At least. Okay. And 1992 is not that clear as yet?

Mr. LEONARD. No.

Mr. LOWERY. Will it be that much or more?

Mr. LEONARD. The way things are going, and if we didn't have a normal rainfall by a substantial amount, I would anticipate that this insect epidemic will continue out there.

Mr. **Lowery**. Will you have sufficient funding to meet these current projections?

Mr. **Leonard**. By and large, because we could use salvage sale funding, and that's a revolving fund, we anticipate that we will be able to have adequate funding for salvage sales there in the Sierra.

Mr. **Lowery**. Just one more question here. As it relates to the Stanislaus National Forest, is it possible, in the worst case of the problem, that there are other National forests that need help in the realm of Stanislaus?

Mr. **Leonard**. Yes.

Mr. **Lowery**. That is your worst case, is it not?

Mr. **Leonard**. Yes, the Stanislaus is a good representation of the problem, but we have a similar situation moving south on the Sierra in Sequoia and north on the El Dorado in Tahoe.

Mr. **Lowery**. Is there sufficient funding for your staff for planning?

Mr. **Leonard**. We think there will be, and we have the opportunity through the use of salvage sale funds. If we identify higher needs as time goes on, we can use additional salvage sale funds.

HERBICIDE BAN

Mr. **Lowery**. A final question. The ban on herbicides, has that affected your reforestation efforts?

Mr. **Leonard**. It put some real constraints on our ability to operate in a standard procedure. The situation with herbicides in that part of the West is that when we design a reforestation project, if everything works just exactly like we designed it, we can get along without herbicides.

Mr. **Lowery**. How often does that happen?

Mr. **Leonard**. It happens a fair amount of the time. But when something happens, if we're delayed in slash burning or if we plant the trees but we're in this drought situation and we have a low survival rate and you have to go back and replant, the brush then has a start out ahead of your trees, and not having an adequate ability to use herbicides has a real impact on our ability to successfully get the trees started.

Mr. **Lowery**. Mr. Chairman, I have other questions but will submit them for the record.

Mr. **Dicks**. Thank you.

The committee will be adjourned until 1:00.

[Recess.]

Mr. **Yates** [resuming chair]. Let the hearing come to order.

IMPACTS OF THE INTERAGENCY SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY REPORT

I understand that the request was made this morning by both Mr. Dicks and Mr. AuCoin for a report on the impact of the Jack Ward Thomas scientific study, and I want to join with them in that request. The study by itself, of course, is the most important document, but how does it translate in terms of what its recommendations will be on the operations of the Forest Service?

Now, the information I have is that you have to go back to your bosses in order to find out whether you can release it? Do you have bosses?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Yates**. All right. Who are your bosses?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, you are, for one, but I've got others.

Mr. **Yates**. Oh, come now. I'm a public servant. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Yates**. Whose permission do you need in order for that study to be released?

Mr. **Robertson**. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. **Yates**. First of all, is there anybody who has told you not to release it?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes, at this time.

Mr. **Yates**. Do they have names?

Mr. **Robertson**. As I mentioned earlier, we completed the analysis Monday, and it was not only the impacts of a reduced timber sale program by forest, which Congressman AuCoin and Congressman Dicks asked for, but we've now taken that data and done an economic analysis in terms of impacts on jobs, communities, the price of softwood timber, how if affects imports, and all of those things.

That report is in the hands of two Secretaries now.

Mr. **Yates**. Which Secretaries?

Mr. **Robertson**. Secretary Yeutter and Secretary Lujan. They wanted to review it before we released it all.

Mr. **Yates**. Why do they have to review it while we wait? Suppose they're slow readers.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Lujan has been reading the report of the task force on the Siuslaw in Oregon and Washington for 13 weeks. I know he's a slow reader.

Mr. **Yates**. Well, we know that Mr. Lujan is a slow reader. I don't know how fast Mr. Yeutter is. [Laughter.]

We're as interested as they are.

Mr. **Robertson**. I know you are.

Mr. **Yates**. And we were the ones who authorized the study, I think, were we not? Rather than the Secretaries?

Mr. **Robertson**. The four agency heads initiated the study, but in Section 318——

Mr. **Yates**. But didn't we put the money up? They put the money up, too?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, all the money comes from money you put in our budget.

Mr. **Yates**. All right. So we have an interest in it, haven't we?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay. When can you make it available to us?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, my Assistant Secretary has gone back down to——

Mr. **Yates**. Your handsome, charming Assistant Secretary.

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes.

Mr. **Yates**. Do you want to bring her back so she can answer that question?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, she's going down to talk to the Secretary, if she can find him, and——

Mr. **Yates**. And come back and report to us?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, to let me know what they're comfortable in releasing, if anything. Again, the attempt was to have a coordinated release between us and the Department of the Interior, BLM, and the Forest Service. So I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman, I just don't have the authority right at this point to release it without the go ahead from the Secretary.

Mr. YATES. I can understand that. You want to keep your job.

Go ahead, Mr. AuCoin.

TIMBER LEVELS

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your yielding. What the Chief has said is that they have the hard data in terms of what the Thomas report would mean if implemented on the timber sales program forest by forest throughout Region 6. That much is known. What they have then been working on is an economic analysis of what kinds of dislocations, the ripple effect, and all the other consequences economically that will flow from that impact on the timber sales program.

Now, that's different than the raw data that deals with how much of a reduction on the timber sales program there is going to be forest by forest. When you get involved with economists, you've got lots of interpretation. I can understand why the Secretary might want to work those numbers and review it and so forth and might not want to reveal his impressions or his economists' analysis of the economic impact until it's ready, but one thing is irrefutable.

There is a number on the timber sales program in every single one of the forests that you have already in your possession that represents a decrease from the traditional timber sales program. You know that number. You don't know and are unprepared to release the economic analysis about that, but what I'm asking for and did ask for this morning is not the Secretary's report, but the number.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. AUCOIN. What is going to be the number on the timber sales program in the Siuslaw Forest? We'll wait for the study or the analysis of the economic consequences later, but tell us the number. You've got it in your possession. We've got your budget, give us the number.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, again, Congressman, I hate to be unresponsive, because I don't like to be that way, but I need to wait for a clearance from the Secretary on this.

RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Mr. AUCOIN. You mean, Chief—and I'm not trying to beat up on you—but are you telling this Committee that Secretary Yeutter has really gagged you not only on the——

Mr. YATES. We've all been gagged by this action. [Laughter.]

Mr. AUCOIN. You've got a gag rule imposed on you not only on the study of the economic consequences, but you've been ordered not to tell this Committee what the number is on the timber sales program for each forest in Region 6?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, I haven't been ordered on that. There was a joint decision made by the two Secretaries that we would release this information jointly and at the same time the numbers on the forest as well as the economic analysis that goes with it, so we have a decision made by two Secretaries that that was the way this would be handled, and I can't just, without their go ahead, undermine that position.

Mr. AuCoin. At lunch time, did you indicate to them that the question we gave you was to forget the study, we'll wait for that later, but you know the number for the timber sales program, and the Committee has asked you for that? Did you talk to them about that?

Mr. Robertson. Yes.

Mr. AuCoin. Did they say, no, don't release anything?

Mr. Robertson. Assistant Secretary Kearney and I talked about that, and she went back to the Department of Agriculture to make that specific request to see if we can do that.

Mr. AuCoin. And?

Mr. Robertson. And I haven't heard back yet, so it may be possible.

Mr. AuCoin. Do we need to put you under oath, Chief, to get the information we need?

Mr. Robertson. You know, I don't like being unresponsive. I always try to be responsive to you and this Committee in telling you everything I know.

Mr. AuCoin. But somebody doesn't want us to know right now.

Mr. Dicks. One question. Is this being done at White House direction?

Mr. Yates. He just got through asking that question. He asked him whether or not the Secretaries directed him, ordered him, not to make the numbers available, and he has been responding saying that he hates not to be responsive to the questions of this Committee, but he doesn't think he has any alternative unless they give him the go ahead.

As I understand it, that's the position you're taking?

Mr. Robertson. Yes. I just cannot go against a joint decision that was made between the two Secretaries.

Mr. AuCoin. When do you expect the Assistant Secretary to come back?

Mr. Robertson. She's going to call me. If I get up and leave, if I get a phone call, I'll give you an answer when I come back.

Mr. AuCoin. All right. Let me ask you this then. Do you know of a precedent in which—and George Leonard has been here for a number of years, and you've been in the Forest Service for a number of years—give me a precedent in which the Forest Service had numerical information of the kind I'm asking for, and you've been told not to give it to the appropriating committee that handles your budget. Is there any precedent for this?

Mr. Robertson. Well, you're wording this in a way like—I have not been told not to give that to you.

Mr. AuCoin. Well, then go ahead and give it.

Mr. Robertson. The Secretaries made a decision on how this was going to happen, and I can't just do something at odds with how they want it done.

Mr. Dicks. Can you tell us why they decided to do this, why they tried to put a lid on this?

Mr. Robertson. They want the information to come out together rather than dribbling it out. We gave you a preliminary analysis, and we're trying to finalize that with the economic affects. Their logic is that all the information ought to come out together.

Congressman AuCoin has made the case that it ought to come out separately, but I just can't go against that previous decision.

Mr. AuCoin. But you haven't been told not to, you just said. So just go right ahead and do it.

Mr. Dicks. When are we going to get it?

Mr. Yates. He doesn't know.

Mr. Dicks. You don't know?

Mr. Robertson. I'm expecting a phone call back, and after I get the phone call——

Mr. Yates. But the phone call will only tell you they haven't made up their minds yet.

Mr. Robertson. Well, I don't know.

Mr. Yates. Okay, let's wait for the phone call.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Mr. Dicks. But the economic analysis is finished?

Mr. Robertson. It is finished, but it was finished Monday, and it had not been——

Mr. Dicks. Now they're evaluating it?

Mr. Robertson. They're reading it.

Mr. Dicks. Could there be any policy decision made out of this? I mean, in other words, why did they want the economic analysis?

Mr. Robertson. Well, we just don't think we ought to be making these kind of decisions without understanding the economic implications of a major decision like this.

RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Mr. AuCoin. I don't disagree with that, Chief. What I just can't understand is that if you've got impacts that affect line item accounts in the budget for this Committee, you can have it analyzed, and so can the Secretary, and that's fine. I'll wait until they're ready to issue it, but we ought to be able to have the impacts for those line items in your budget, and what you're saying is you're not going to give it to us.

Mr. Robertson. We're going to give it to you.

Mr. AuCoin. I don't know of any precedent for that, Dale. I don't know of any precedent in the 16 years I've been in the Congress. The Chairman has been here a number of years. I don't know if he knows of any precedent.

Mr. Yates. Most recently, Secretary Lujan refused to make available the study on the moratoriums off the California coast and the other coasts on oil drilling. Now, perhaps this is the new policy of the White House, not to make known the results of certain studies that the White House considers not to be in its best interest. I don't know.

Mr. AuCoin. I want to add an amendment to our bill, Mr. Chairman, that provides a speed reading course for both Secretaries. [Laughter.]

Mr. Yates. We have five minutes on the vote, so we better vote. You better call the Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Robertson. Okay.

[Recess.]

Mr. **Yates**. Mr. Reporter, show the hearing is coming to order again.

All right, you. Everybody is waiting breathlessly for this report of your telephone conversation, Chief.

Mr. **Robertson**. I hate to have so much suspense here, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Yates**. Well, it's about time we had some suspense here in order to add some interest to the hearing. You can end the suspense, Chief, right now. Are you going to do it? You talked to the Assistant Secretary, didn't you?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes.

Mr. **Yates**. What did she tell you?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, she talked to the Chief of Staff for the Secretary but has not talked to the Secretary.

Mr. **Yates**. Does she have to talk to the Secretary, or is it enough for her to talk to the Chief of Staff for the Secretary?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, we're going to have to talk to the Secretary before I can give you the numbers.

Mr. **Yates**. I see.

Mr. **Robertson**. So they're still trying to get hold of him.

Mr. **Yates**. Where's Neal? Neal?

Mr. **Robertson**. The Secretary is not there right now.

Mr. **Yates**. I'm sure he isn't.

Neal, would you call Secretary Lujan and tell Secretary Lujan that the committee is being held up on a very important report that Chief Dale Robertson of the Forest Service wants to make available to the committee and is being restrained by some kind of a censorship imposed by Secretaries Yeutter and Lujan? I want to find out from Secretary Lujan whether we can tell the Chief we have his approval to go forward.

Maybe we can solve half of it today.

Mr. **Robertson**. So if he gives the okay, I'll give you BLM's data. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Yates**. Let's see if we can get BLM here. I don't know that my colleagues will find this adequate. I'm inclined to think they won't, but you know, as we said this morning, the Chinese have a saying: the journey of a thousand miles starts with a single step.

Mr. **Regula**. That was Kennedy.

Mr. **Yates**. I'm sorry?

Mr. **Regula**. That was Kennedy.

Mr. **Yates**. No, no, Kennedy got it from the Chinese. [Laughter.]

GIANT SEQUOIAS

Mr. **Yates**. All right, while my colleagues are not here—they'll be here momentarily—there's another subject I wanted to bring up, and that is this article that appeared in the Audubon Society magazine. I don't know whether you've read it. "The U.S. Forest Service's darkest secret, they've been raping the giant Sequoias." Have you read that?

Mr. **Robertson**. No, I haven't.

Mr. **Yates**. Did you know you were raping the giant Sequoias?

Mr. **Robertson**. No.

Mr. **Yates**. I have an interest in this, because I thought I had offered an amendment which barred the cutting of the Sequoias, and what this article hints at is that you are leaving single Sequoias standing and cutting everything around it, even the thousand-year-old trees like Douglas Firs and others, upon which our moratorium hadn't applied. I didn't stop and think that there was one Sequoia growing in a grove that was going to be saved and all its mates that have been there for a thousand years were going to be allowed to be cut.

Mr. **Leonard**. Mr. Chairman, can I respond?

Mr. **Yates**. Of course you may.

I will have a copy of this for you, Chief.

Mr. **Leonard**. I haven't read that article, but I know what's going on in California.

Mr. **Yates**. And you approve of it?

Mr. **Leonard**. Well, number one, we have not made any sales that have cut any Sequoia trees or even the associated trees around them since your direction to us.

Mr. **Yates**. Well, they talk about 1986.

Mr. **Robertson**. As far as I'm concerned, we've got an agreement. We're not cutting any of those old trees.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay. Rape is no longer being perpetrated.

Mr. **Leonard**. No longer there. Let me tell you why we were doing what we were doing and our objective.

Mr. **Yates**. All right.

Mr. **Leonard**. One of the interesting things about the Sequoia groves in California, is that those are a series of relatively small isolated groves at mid-elevation in the Sierras. You go into those groves, and there is no reproduction. When I say no, there are a few exceptions, but in many of the groves, there simply is no reproduction. There has not been reproduction in those groves for several hundreds of years.

Mr. **Yates**. You mean they were cut several hundred years ago?

Mr. **Leonard**. No. Nature put the trees there sometime several thousand years ago, but in the last several hundred years there has been no reproduction of young seedlings or very limited reproduction of young seedlings, and we think it's essential that we provide for the long term perpetuity of those groves by beginning to get some regeneration.

Now, if we go in and disturb the soil and open up those forests, we can get reproduction very readily. In fact, if you go into the groves that were harvested and had tree cutting in them back in the late 1800s, there is a substantial amount of young regeneration.

Sequoia is easy to regenerate, but given its normal circumstance in nature, it doesn't regenerate readily on its own. Primarily, those groves are in moist locations. That's why they're there. They haven't been damaged by fire over the thousands of years, and those moist locations aren't subject to the periodic disturbances which you get elsewhere.

So what we're trying to do is get some regeneration. Now, we don't have to do a lot of that. By and large, the trees that we were cutting in there, the intermingled trees of other species were not a thousand years old. In fact, I'm sure there were none of them a thousand years old. I suspect most of them were less than 100 years old.

Mr. YATES. Let me see what this says here. Maybe I misread this. The person who wrote this article was appalled. She said. "Sequoias are not just an attractive part of nature, they're the biggest trees on earth. No logging truck comes close to accommodating the girth of a mature Sequoia. The wood from just one could encase the Queen Mary oceanliner in an inch-thick box. As if their colossal stature weren't enough to distinguish them, there's their antiquity.

"Except for their relatively unimposing bristle cone pines, the giant Sequoias are believed to be the world's longest living species. Individual trees have stood through the epics of history, outlasting the Roman Empire, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance. The whole of recorded human history has transpired within a lifetime of the hulking relics that survive still. Giant Sequoias once dominated the forests of North America, but now only 75 groves remain, all of them in California, 38 of them in Sequoia National Forest. How could these forests be put up for sale?"

At the Pyrone Grove, Little encountered a timber appraiser for a logging company. "Not only was Pyrone slated for extensive logging," he said, "but a major cut had already been completed."

"It's not so bad," he said. "Go over there to Long Meadow and have a look for yourself." Stunned by this disclosure, Little hastily navigated the paved highway and dirt logging roads to Long Meadow. Not so bad? The sight of Long Meadow after logging brought tears to her eyes. Following Forest Service guidelines, loggers had spared the museum Sequoias, those eight feet or greater in diameter, but had denuded the land of nearly every other living thing, including young giant Sequoias.

"Gnarled old giant Sequoias still stood, towering vigilantly, one here, one there, but the rest of the landscape was a mish-mash of wood. The other confers that grew among the giant Sequoias, many of them centuries old, and many magnificent trees in their own right, had been leveled."

Tragic, tragic, tragic. At any rate, I'm going to give a copy of this to you, and I would like a reply for the record, please.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Okay.

[The information follows:]

GIANT SEQUOIAS

Thank you for your concern for the giant sequoia groves. We are also very concerned about their well-being. The logging that thas taken place, in the past, was carefully planned and executed. The purpose of the logging was to remove the fuels that could result in catastrophic fires in the groves. We also wanted to prepare a seedbed where young giant sequoias could thrive.

Numerous articles have recently been published about harvesting trees and the management of the National Forests. Regrettably, many of these articles oversimplify the complexities of forest managment and are not presenting the actual practices and results of activities on National Forest lands. The following information provides a factual explanation of the management of giant sequoia groves.

No logging has taken place in any of the giant sequoia groves since 1987. Prior to that, the objectives of logging within the groves were to remove the fuels that could result in catastrophic fires, and to prepare seedbeds so gaint sequoia seedlings could thrive. The old "specimen trees" and many of the younger trees that will become the specimen trees of the future were protected during the logging. Regeneration and survival of giant sequoia has long been associated with fire. Since fire has been controlled, fuels build-up and other species, much less resistent to fire, begin to take over the sites. If giant sequoias are to regenerate and remain a component on these sites, the areas need to be burned frequently to keep fuel levels low, to prepare sites for seed, and to control the competing vegetation. Since burning is difficult to control under these conditions, the alternative is to manage the vegetation and prepare the seedbeds through carefully controlled logging operations.

I am generally pleased with the results of our management in the groves. Fuels have been removed and seedbeds have been prepared around the specimen trees. Regeneration of giant sequoias by both natural seed fall and planting is proceeding as expected. These seedlings will one day become the specimen trees as their old parents pass from the scene.

RECREATION USE FEES

Mr. **Yates**. Did you have some questions, Mr. Regula, that you wanted to ask?

Mr. **Regula**. I have some.

Mr. **Yates**. Did you want to ask them now?

Mr. **Regula**. Okay, thank you.

Mr. **AuCoin**. I have some questions, too, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Yates**. Oh, I didn't see you come back.

Mr. **Regula**. Well, I'll put as many as possible in the record.

Mr. **Yates**. You can ask as many as you want, Mr. Regula. You have the floor.

Mr. **Regula**. Okay. Chief, it's quite obvious from looking at your justifications and having visited some of the forests that you have problems in adequate resources for law enforcement to deal with the burgeoning recreation use. I just came back from the Angeles, and it's a prime example.

What would you think of some kind of system that would either require the person that's in the forest to have a permit that has been purchased or maybe a parking device permit so that you could get some additional revenues from the users?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, in our below cost timber sales project, we're proposing to test that idea out in some of these forests, and the parking permit was one of those items that we'd like to test out.

Mr. **Regula**. It seemed to me, like in Angeles, for example, that if these gangs that come out of Los Angeles had to at least have a permit or have something like a hunting license, even on private land, it would perhaps give some measure of control that doesn't exist at the present time.

Mr. **Robertson**. If we were to do that, I would think we ought to do it just in certain special places. I don't like the idea of charging a parking permit just for general use of the National forest.

Mr. **Regula**. But you're spending a lot of money providing the recreation experience the taxpayers could have spent as an enormous investment. Why should there not be some user fees?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, there should where we're providing specific services, I believe.

Mr. **Regula**. In just the general forest, you're providing a capital investment that benefits those that use it, right?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes, and especially in the Angeles Forest where those canyons are very intensively used for outdoor recreation. Even though we don't have a lot of facilities, we're putting a lot of law enforcement effort into it.

Mr. **Regula**. Well, you have to. I was dismayed by some of the vandalism I observed.

Mr. **Robertson**. In fact, the legislative proposal we have submitted the last couple of years to the Congress would give us additional authority to charge fees or parking permits in those concentrated use areas, something other than a campground or picnic area.

Mr. **Regula**. Well, it's certainly going to be a continuing growth in cost to do the right job as far as providing for the recreation user as well as providing adequate law enforcement.

CLEAR CUTTING DESIGN

A second item is clear cutting. I observed in Norway that their clear cutting is not done on block spaces but rather contour. It looks as if it were designed by a landscape architect, and it's not nearly as visually offensive as the block clear cutting. I wondered if you thought about this, if you've tried it, if you're contemplating it for the future.

Mr. **Robertson**. Oh, we're doing a lot of that, and I think we're the number one employer of landscape architects. A lot of their time is spent with our foresters and engineers trying to blend in the cutting of mountain ranges with the natural landscape.

Mr. **Regula**. It's surprising. We were flying over in helicopters, and you have to look pretty hard to be sure that that's what's happening, that is, clear cutting, because it's unusually well-blended with the landscape as contrasted to what I've observed in the west, where they just dig big blocks. So you're headed in that direction?

Mr. **Robertson**. We're moving that way.

ROAD COSTS

Mr. **Regula**. Okay. I was interested in the fact that in 1989 the Tongass road costs were 22.5 per mile, and in 1991 you estimate 119.9 per mile. That seems like an enormous jump in costs unless you're adding some other things into that. This is from page 1115 of your justification.

Mr. **Robertson**. We'll have to answer that for the record.

Mr. **Regula**. Okay.

Mr. **Robertson**. I was looking under the roads column at the appropriated money, and it looks like it would be a less cost per mile.

Mr. **Leonard**. The major portion of the cost of building roads in Alaska is paid directly with purchaser credit, and this funding——

Mr. **Regula**. That's what I'm referring to.

Mr. **Leonard**. I don't think we have a purchaser credit estimate on page 1115.

Mr. **Regula**. Well, here I see a reconstruction.

Mr. **Leonard**. But this is money paid out of the appropriated funds rather than purchaser credit. The reason is, with a relatively small mileage of road involved there, having a bridge or one or two high cost facilities will substantially skew those numbers.

Mr. **Regula**. Well, it says PCP. That's purchaser credit.

Mr. **Leonard**. No, PCP is—roads and bridges constructed by PCP?

Mr. **Regula**. Yes.

Mr. LEONARD. That's not the purchaser credit allowance for those roads. That's the money that goes into the engineering and design on the roads to be built with purchaser credit.

Mr. REGULA. Well, in any event, you get 548,000 for 24 miles, and then you've got 3,956,000 for 33 miles, which is a quantum leap.

Mr. LEONARD. We'll give you the explanation, but those numbers do jump back and forth as you have a large bridge or not have it within the program.

[The information follows:]

TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS BY TIMBER PURCHASER (PCP)

There are two activities that play a part in the increased PCP program in FY 1991. First, there are 20 bridges included in the FY 1991 program where little or no bridge reconstruction was funded in FY 1989. Second, with the expected increased value of timber harvested, the amount of "effective" purchaser credit is expected to increase in FY 1991, increasing the need for additional PCP authorization.

RECREATION BACKLOG

Mr. REGULA. All right. Last year, you indicated that the backlog for high priority recreation facility rehab was $260 million to $270 million. This year, you identify a backlog of $319 million, and it would appear that the backlog is building up rather than being addressed. Is that correct?

Mr. LEONARD. What happened is we had our backlog, and I think GAO did a report. Are we talking about the GAO report?

RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Mr. YATES. Mr. Regula, would you yield for a moment?

Mr. REGULA. Yes.

Mr. YATES. I just want to let Mr. AuCoin and Mr. Robertson know that Secretary Lujan is in New Mexico and at the moment unavailable. I think they may have sent two search parties out for him.

Mr. AUCOIN. Have they found Secretary Yeutter?

Mr. YATES. I haven't asked about Secretary Yeutter. He's contacting Secretary Yeutter through the Assistant Secretary who was here this morning, and he talked to her.

Why don't you report, Mr. Robertson? Tell Mr. AuCoin about your conversation with the Assistant Secretary.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Assistant Secretary Kearney went back after our hearing this morning to talk to the Secretary to see his reaction to releasing the information which you requested.

Mr. AUCOIN. Giving the Committee the information it needs.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. AUCOIN. What was the response?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, they have not tracked down Secretary Yeutter yet. He's in town somewhere, but they're still trying to track him down.

Mr. YATES. The Committee will be notified as soon as they contact the Secretary.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes. I'm supposed to get a phone call.

Mr. **Yates**. We won't have to file suit under the Freedom of Information Act. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Robertson**. I hope not.

Mr. **Yates**. Thank you, Mr. Regula.

RECREATION CONSTRUCTION BACKLOG

Mr. **Regula**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This is a reply that you sent back to the Chairman indicating a $319 million backlog, and it seems like the backlog in recreation is building up rather than getting reduced, and yet I noticed your budget request is 55 percent less this year for recreation construction.

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes.

Mr. **Regula**. You're not addressing the problem very well.

Mr. **Robertson**. No, and this budget won't. You're right. I just found the numbers you're working with. I guess it went from $294 million to $319 million, and $319 million is an updated estimate of what it takes to do away with the backlog.

Mr. **Regula**. Yet your budget request is less, 55 percent less. I guess you're shoving the problem under the rug for lack of money. Is that correct?

Mr. **Robertson**. That is true in 1991 on the construction.

Mr. **Yates**. It's not the only thing they're shoving under the rug.

BELOW-COST OFFSET TEST

Mr. **Regula**. How did you choose the 12 forests for the below cost timber sales test?

Mr. **Robertson**. This was something that came back to us as part of the OMB passback on our budget. There was a list of forests proposed, and there were some discussions with OMB. A few were dropped and others added, but they basically were selected as part of our OMB passback, and, again, we were looking at forests that are below cost and forests that had the potential to develop offsetting economic activities, especially through recreation.

Mr. **Regula**. Are these the 12, in your history of operation, that communicated the greatest losses?

Mr. **Robertson**. No, sir.

Mr. **Regula**. Well, it would seem if you're going to address the below cost area, you'd want to go to the ones with the biggest losses.

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, big losses plus having some potential for outdoor recreation.

Mr. **Regula**. Your budget for the first time in years is showing a better bout between timber and non-timber. However, your representation in the budget justification would indicate that funding for the Tongass has decreased $8.5 million, when in reality your request is for an $11.3 million increase, over half of which, $6 million, is for the timber portion of the program.

In reality, isn't your budget comparing only the timber portions for fiscal year 1991 to the total budget very misleading?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, what we've got here in the Explanatory Notes is just the Tongass Timber Supply Fund. But then to give you a total picture of everything that we're spending on the Tongass, then we do have that $11 million increase, a lot of which is in other appropriations.

Mr. **Regula**. I think your accounting is a little creative.

Mr. **Robertson**. It's not intended to be.

Mr. **Regula**. Well, we'll have some other questions for the record on that.

EXPANDING RECREATION AND WILDLIFE

Do you think you're doing a better job this year in your budget in expanding fishing, recreation and wildlife in the Tongass? As you know, we tried to push that as an alternative to just cutting timber for the sake of cutting timber and, in the process, trying to move the intent of the 1980 act.

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes. I think we're making good progress. If you look at our fish and wildlife budget, we're going from about $3.5 million to about $6 million in 1991, so that reflects that.

RECREATION ON THE TONGASS

Mr. **Regula**. Are you getting an increased usage of the Tongass on a recreation basis? I look at this very attractive package here in terms of a handout, and it would certainly appear that that has a lot of recreation potential.

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes.

Mr. **Regula**. Are people taking advantage of it?

Mr. **Robertson**. Especially tourboats. There are a lot of tours in Alaska. That is a booming business.

Mr. **Regula**. Where do they land? Juneau?

Mr. **Robertson**. Most of them overnight in Juneau.

Mr. **Yates**. On Exxon beach?

Mr. **Leonard**. Typically they go up the inland passage and stop perhaps at Juneau and Sitka. A few of them go up to Ketchican, Haines and let people go up the Gold Miner's Trail up to Skagway and back. They don't get up into the area around Anchorage where the oil spill was.

Mr. **Regula**. Do you have to access the Tongass in terms of recreation largely by airplane or boat?

Mr. **Leonard**. Airplane or boat, yes. Most of that whole panhandle of Alaska is inaccessible by car.

Mr. **Regula**. Do you maintain any facilities for camping? Is it a pretty much primitive type of camping?

Mr. **Leonard**. It is a primitive area. Even in the wilderness areas in Alaska, we do have cabins there that people can reserve. They fly in with an airplane to a lake or into a cove. They live in the cabin and hunt and fish there. Also, many of those are accessible by boat.

Mr. **Regula**. You schedule those then?

Mr. **Leonard**. On the cabins, yes.

Mr. **Regula**. Is there much of a fishing industry? I notice you have pictures in here of a dock with fish.

Mr. **Leonard**. Major fishing. Fishing is both commercial and——

Mr. **Regula**. Is it within the inland waterways, or is it external on the ocean that they do this?

Mr. LEONARD. Both, but a substantial part of it takes place in the inland waterways. The commercial fisherman particularly go offshore as well.

Mr. REGULA. I suppose the waterways are pretty wide.

Mr. LEONARD. Some of them are; some of them are quite narrow. There is a little over 1,000 islands, and they've got just about every combination of waterways that you can imagine there. One of the interesting things is that the last three years or so the salmon catch has been at record levels.

MINERALS

Mr. REGULA. I was interested that you estimate $43 billion worth of minerals just in the Tongass?

Mr. LEONARD. Yes, there is a major world-class gold mine on Admiralty Island which just recently has come into production. We also have one of the largest potential molybdenum mines in the world in which work is being done. We're looking forward to ultimate production.

Mr. REGULA. Would these mining claims be existing claims, or are they largely potential for someone that would like to go up there and prospect and lay a claim?

Mr. LEONARD. The ones we're talking about here are existing claims that date back 20 or 30 years.

Mr. ROBERTSON. And were recognized in the Alaska lands bill.

Mr. REGULA. Do you charge more to hold these claims open? It's pretty minimal, is it not? $100? You can keep your claim open forever almost. Is that realistic?

Mr. LEONARD. There's a tremendous debate going on over the ultimate changes that might be made in the 1872 mining law. The theory is that by keeping the cost of holding them down there is an incentive for people to go out and look for something that isn't readily found. Therefore, it makes it easy to explore. The counterargument for that is, of course, that that is a valuable public asset that the public ought to be compensated for when somebody makes a profit on it.

Mr. REGULA. Well, it seems to me that you can tie it up for such a long period of time. If I understand it correctly, as long as you pay that minimal fee, your claim remains open.

Mr. LEONARD. Yes. Or if you can establish that it is a valuable mineral, you can receive a patent to it at a substantially low cost.

Mr. REGULA. A patent to the land?

Mr. LEONARD. And minerals.

Mr. REGULA. And the minerals?

Mr. LEONARD. Yes. In other words, you can convert it to private property.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That's all under the 1872 Mining Act.

Mr. REGULA. Well, wouldn't there be a great temptation for people? A precondition of getting a patent is you have to establish that there is a very valuable mineral resource there which would require extensive drilling and development costs.

Mr. LEONARD. That's correct. And the government makes the judgment of whether it is a valuable mineral.

Mr. REGULA. So you wouldn't just get casual allegations of minerals in an effort to get patents?

Mr. LEONARD. We have, over the years, had a continuing problem with people using the mining laws in order to get a summer home site. This has been a continual battle. Frankly, because of the change in the Mining Act back in the 1960s, we have substantially reduced the problem. But it is a continuing problem on almost every western national forest.

Mr. REGULA. As well as the Tongass?

Mr. LEONARD. As well as the Tongass.

Mr. REGULA. In other words, in the Mining Act if I were to go out and establish a mining claim in a national forest, can you do it even today?

Mr. LEONARD. On most areas of the national forest, yes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. It has to be public domain land.

Mr. REGULA. I beg your pardon?

Mr. ROBERTSON. It has to be public domain land.

Mr. REGULA. I understand that. What do you need to do to establish the claim. I'm not talking about patenting now. But just to get your claim, what do you need to do?

Mr. LEONARD. Put some stakes in the ground and go register with the Bureau of Land Management.

Mr. REGULA. And that's it?

Mr. LEONARD. And then in order to retain it, you have to spend $100 in assessments. If you don't do that, then you just file it again the next year and start all over again.

Mr. REGULA. Don't you get a lot of those that are just designed——

Mr. LEONARD. Yes.

Mr. REGULA. When you pay the $100 a year, does that give you exclusive rights to the surface or just a contemplated mining opportunity?

Mr. LEONARD. Just the right to explore for the mineral or to develop it. Just the right to deal with the minerals.

Mr. REGULA. The other people in the area can cross it and use it for——

Mr. LEONARD. That's correct. We retain rights to the surface. For example, we can harvest timber if it's part of a timber sale.

Mr. REGULA. Okay. In order to patent that piece of land, what would the average claim be? 100 acres? 15 acres?

Mr. LEONARD. They're about 20 acres.

Mr. REGULA. In order to patent though, you theoretically at least, have to develop——

Mr. LEONARD. When the applicant would go to the Bureau of Land Management and say, "I want to patent this land," then we would send a mineral examiner to the claim and make our own assessment of whether or not he has a valid claim.

Mr. REGULA. Wouldn't that be a neat way to determine at no cost whether you have a valid mineral in this 20 acres that you put the stakes in?

Mr. LEONARD. You do tend to push some of the burden over on the government.

Mr. **Regula**. I'd say most of it. Take this step by step. I go out to a national forest and put the stakes in the ground in a nice piece of 20 acres. Then I go down to the nearest BLM office?

Mr. **Leonard**. Yes.

Mr. **Regula**. How do I identify that claim?

Mr. **Leonard**. You just provide a written description of it. It is usually tied to the survey system.

Mr. **Regula**. That's expensive normally in these vast acreages to get starting points and so on. At least you get that identified. So then I come in a couple of weeks later and say, "I think there are valuable minerals out there, and I want to patent this piece of land." Then you go out and check, right?

Mr. **Leonard**. We would have the job of challenging that. The person who applied for the patent has got to argue that he has a valuable claim, but then the burden shifts to us to challenge that if we don't think there is.

Mr. **Regula**. So to do that you would have to evaluate it?

Mr. **Leonard**. Yes.

Mr. **Regula**. So you evaluate it and if you don't find any mineral, I move on. If you do, then I can patent.

Mr. **Leonard**. You can go to patent.

Mr. **Regula**. It seems to me that is——

Mr. **Leonard**. In some cases, it is actually to their advantage to go ahead and mine it without going to patent because then they don't end up paying taxes on the land.

Mr. **Regula**. I'm surprised you don't have a lot of people doing it.

Mr. **Leonard**. We have more than we'd like.

Mr. **Regula**. Has there been any attempt made to change that law?

MINERALS

Mr. **Leonard**. Yes. In fact, there are a number of bills pending in the House and in the Senate. There have been hearings over the last two or three years on a number of bills.

Mr. **Regula**. I suppose the westerners resist?

Mr. **Leonard**. Very much so. Probably the major attempt right now is to prevent people from going to patent. You can develop the mineral, but you can't acquire the land. This, then, eliminates conversion of it to the summer home tract.

Mr. **Regula**. I can understand. Plus the fact that you get an impediment to a free-flow of people.

Mr. **Leonard**. There's no question. If there's an active mine there, the public has some right to use that property.

Mr. **Yates**. What would the effect be if you raised the fee to make your claim?

Mr. **Regula**. I think it would have a chilling effect.

Mr. **Yates**. Is that good or bad?

Mr. **Regula**. I'm for it. You heard the Chairman. What's the effect of raising the fee from $100 to $1,000?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, it would discourage those people where the difference between $100 and $1,000 meant something.

Mr. **Regula**. When was the $100 established?

Mr. **AuCoin**. Probably about 1872. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Regula**. Was it in the original law?

Mr. **Leonard**. I think it may have been raised in that time. At least in the 30 years that I've been involved in this kind of thing it has not changed.

Mr. **Regula**. I assume that if you applied to CPI you'd be at about $1,000.

Mr. **Leonard**. No question about it.

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, we're operating under the 1872 Minerals Act and mining law.

Mr. **AuCoin**. I'm listening to what Mr. Regula is asking you. I think about the case of the Oregon Dunes national recreation area where our mining is patented. There is the Shiny Rock Mining Company claim in the Opal Creek in western Oregon that has been patented. Given your experience, what is your professional view of the Mining Act of 1872? A lot of us want to reform it. What is your view?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, I think some changes need to be made in it. I think the Administration proposal changes——

Mr. **Yates**. Do you think that's an understatement?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, I think one is this patenting of land.

Mr. **AuCoin**. How about scrubbing it, and washing it down, and getting it so it doesn't have the odor? This thing is the smelliest act.

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, that predates the Forest Service.

Mr. **Yates**. What would happen if the Committee were to put a moratorium on patents?

Mr. **Regula**. The same thing with raising the fee. You'd get the same result.

Mr. **Yates**. Do you have an opinion on that if the Committee were to put a moratorium on further patenting in your national forests? Would you rather consult with Mr. Yeutter first? [Laughter.]

Mr. **Leonard**. Mr. Chairman, one of the things you need to understand is that under the 1872 Mining Act the responsible agency, even on the national forest, is the Bureau of Land Management, not the Forest Service.

Mr. **Yates**. They're in our bill, too.

Mr. **Leonard**. We do have the——

Mr. **Yates**. Do you have an opinion on it?

Mr. **Leonard**. We have the ability——

Mr. **Robertson**. I don't think we ought to have a moratorium.

Mr. **Yates**. Tell us why.

Mr. **Robertson**. Because there are some operations going out there that you might get caught right in the middle of.

Mr. **Yates**. Tell us what they are. I can't picture it. What do you have in mind when you say that there are some operations going out there?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, there are people that have gone through the process, just as Congressman Regula——

Mr. **Yates**. But they already have their patents.

Mr. **Robertson**. There are some that are going to patent today and tomorrow, and their whole operation is dependent upon that.

Mr. **Leonard**. And we have a lot of operating mines out there that are operating on the claim and not going to patent.

Mr. **Yates**. What if you had a moratorium on claims instead of patents?

Mr. **Leonard**. If you want to stop that type of mining, you have to do it on the claim because the benefit of stopping the——

Mr. **Yates**. I can understand that. How much of this is speculation? How many other people put the money down and then hold it?

Mr. **Leonard**. Many.

Mr. **Yates**. Many?

Mr. **Leonard**. Many.

Mr. **Robertson**. The other side of the coin is there are some legitimate operators out there, too.

Mr. **Regula**. The moratorium on the claims takes care of those people who are already underway with their patents—the legitimate operators. I have a hunch a lot of them would get a plane ticket and get out. For $100, to tie up 20 acres—is there a minimum or a maximum amount you can tie up?

Mr. **Leonard**. It depends on the nature of the claim. The 1872 Mining Law is a very complex law. You can file a claim for a mill site, each of which has different acreages that go with them.

Mr. **Regula**. I would think that someone that wanted to exploit the law and learn the intricacies of it could do reasonably well.

Mr. **Leonard**. You may want to look at what the legislative committees are doing. I think there is going to be a significant effort this year by the legislative committees to change that law.

Mr. **Regula**. We'll check that out.

Mr. **Robertson**. Chairman Rahall has a bill introduced on this very topic.

Mr. **Regula**. Is that right?

Mr. **Robertson**. And he has held hearings on it. There is also a bill in the Senate.

Mr. **Leonard**. Senate side, right.

PEST SUPPRESSION—EMERGENCY FUNDING

Mr. **Regula**. I have a question here for my colleague, Mr. McDade. Similar to forest fires on Federal lands, the severity of forest pest outbreaks cannot always be predicted during the annual appropriations process. Recently the National Association of State Foresters testified before this subcommittee to the need for an emergency funding mechanism to deal with unanticipated outbreaks of forest pests such as the gypsy moth. Could you comment on the severity of this situation nationwide and the need, if any, for this type of emergency mechanism?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, it is a funding mechanism that is needed. We do have $3 million in an emergency fund now. In fact, that was, I believe, in our 1989 appropriation, and we have not spent that. There is the $3 million there already.

Mr. **Regula**. Okay.

GYPSY MOTH

Mr. **Robertson**. As far as gypsy moth, it is on the upswing and rapidly increasing. For example, in 1988, we had about 700,000 acres of defoliation. Last year, we had 3.1 million acres. That is a fourfold increase.

Mr. **Regula**. It's moving north. Am I correct?

Mr. **Robertson**. It's moving south and west.

Mr. **Leonard**. But it's intensifying in the north. We went through a period of time in New England where it had been well established and where natural pests have substantially reduced the level of defoliation. In the area of historic damage, we're getting increasing damage again.

Mr. **Regula**. Is this a climatic change that is causing this?

Mr. **Leonard**. I think it is the natural population cycle for the moth. It develops some natural predators, and the population collapses. When the population is down, the natural predators lose their efficiency, and then it builds back up again.

Mr. **Regula**. Do you work with the State divisions of forestry to anticipate what might be happening?

Mr. **Leonard**. Yes.

Mr. **Regula**. I think Ohio is getting more——

Mr. **Leonard**. In cooperation with the State forestry agencies we do regular surveys in the areas that are infested using both traps and egg mass counting. Based on the trends and the number of egg masses, we make predictions of what it's going to be. We can now predict with fair accuracy what is going to happen this summer, but we can't predict other than the longer term trends what specifically will happen a year from this summer which is the appropriation you're going to be considering here.

Mr. **Regula**. Do you think that you need either a change in language or an increased amount of funding to deal with the potential emergency problems? In effect, are you satisfied with the present mechanism between appropriations bills to address an inordinate amount of infection in a given area?

Mr. **Robertson**. We're okay with the $3 million emergency fund.

Mr. **Regula**. Do you think that is adequate to meet any emergency?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, the normal emergency. I mean, if we had an emergency of several insects all at the same time it would not be enough.

GYPSY MOTH RESEARCH

Mr. **Regula**. I noticed you reduced your gypsy moth research by over $1 million. That doesn't seem to square with what you're telling me about the expansion of the threat.

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, what you'll find in our research budget is a significant shifting of our dollars to take care of some high priority research programs like global change. Some programs, like the gypsy moth, have been reduced.

Mr. **Regula**. Well, global change is very esoteric, but gypsy moth is tomorrow.

Mr. **Yates**. What about this drug called Gypchek that I read about? Is that an effective deterrent to the gypsy moth?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, it's a new virus. It is effective, but we don't have much of it.

Mr. YATES. Who makes it?

Mr. ROBERTSON. The government does right now—APHIS, another USDA organization. We cooperate with them.

Mr. YATES. Does this have side effects? Is that another DDT in the making?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Oh, no. In fact, it is just the opposite. Gypchek is a virus that is very specific to only the gypsy moth and to no other organism. It is a very safe virus to use on the gypsy moth. The problem is we can't get enough of it, and it is very expensive.

Mr. YATES. Is it effective?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes. It is effective. Of course, we're doing some pilot testing with it now. I think we'll spray about 1,500 acres or so this year. That's all of the Gypchek we've got.

Mr. YATES. I knew that they had this and had to go through the testing process.

Mr. REGULA. I'm interested—you proposed to reduce gypsy moth research by $1.065 million and yet in the same document, on the research facts, it says,"Several lines of research are now reaching their maximum value, the value of which will be lost if the research is interrupted." It seems to be a bit of a dichotomy to reduce the money but say that we're going to lose valuable research if we don't keep going. How do you rationalize that position?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, let me just tell you how it is.

Mr. REGULA. Okay.

Mr. ROBERTSON. There was a lot of money added to our gypsy moth research program last year by the Congress. Then when the Administration budget looked at all of our priorities, we didn't carry forward all of the increase that the Congress added to our budget last year.

Mr. REGULA. Okay. So it will be a policy issue we have to address.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes.

TIMBER BRIDGES

Mr. REGULA. You have a program—at least I'm advised by the mayor of one of my cities—of matching grants of up to $30,000 for the construction of timber bridges. Is that correct?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. REGULA. That must be in research or development?

Mr. ROBERTSON. It's in our State and private forestry program. It is a timber bridge demonstration program. We've done a lot of research on using wood for bridges, and it is very successful. They last longer. They cost about 30 percent less.

Mr. REGULA. That's what the mayor says.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I think they look better too. Finally, it is a very good use of some low-grade hardwoods that we need to harvest in the east to improve the forest. There is $2 million that was in our budget last year on a cost sharing basis to demonstrate about 60 or 80 bridges, and we now have them in about 41 States.

Mr. REGULA. Did you request funding this year for that?

Mr. ROBERTSON. No, we did not.

Mr. **Regula**. So this is just one of those that got cut in the priority adjustment process?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes.

Mr. **Regula**. I noticed West Virginia has an awful lot of these grants. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Yates**. They're trying for more.

Mr. **Robertson**. I believe the appropriation act does specify half for West Virginia.

Mr. **AuCoin**. That's fair. Half for West Virginia; half for the rest of the country. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Regula**. Mr. Chairman, I read in the Wall Street Journal today an interesting article on funding for colleges and universities and research facilities. West Virginia and Oregon get an inordinate——

[Laughter.]

Mr. **Leonard**. I can understand Oregon. [Laughter.]

Those bridges are a winner. I'm not sure who finances them, but——

Mr. **Regula**. Well, $30,000 I think is the maximum amount. Obviously that would be a small part, but it is probably a little incentive for communities to go into these.

Mr. **Leonard**. The important thing is that wooden bridges have been such a minor part of our highway design and work that most county road departments—and a lot of these bridges are in the counties and small communities—don't have anybody that has ever had any experience with the design and use of a wooden bridge. Demonstration in a lot of the States so that these people can go to them, see what they are, deal with people that they know, and learn how to design bridges is essential. Part of that project was the development of design criteria. It is really a technology transfer to those local governments.

Mr. **Regula**. So in addition to the money, you would offer them plans or suggestions on how to build these.

Mr. **Leonard**. Yes. The basic design stresses on the woods to help them custom fit. Every bridge has got to be custom fitted to a particular site.

Mr. **Regula**. Obviously there is no limit on how many a State can get since West Virginia got half of them. How about a city? Is there a limit on how many a city can get?

Mr. **Robertson**. No.

Mr. **Regula**. I know cities that would like to build three of these. We'll be in touch.

Mr. **Robertson**. They are very popular. Once they're installed, people like them.

Mr. **Regula**. Oh, I bet.

Mr. **Robertson**. They're aesthetically pleasing. That's why a lot of people go to West Virginia. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Leonard**. They're particularly good in the areas where we have a lot of freezing weather where they use a lot of salt on the roads, because salt kills the concrete reinforced bridge. It doesn't hurt the wooden bridges.

Mr. **Regula**. I suppose that could include a covered bridge because most of those are wood.

Mr. **Leonard**. If you put up a covered bridge, it'll last forever.

Mr. REGULA. And they're very pleasing in appearance.

Mr. Chairman, I think I'll put the rest of my questions in the record.

ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

Mr. YATES. I have a report from along the trail. I'm looking for Secretary Lujan. This is what one of the second-level or third-level people has indicated. I'm reading what my staff has given me. "The two agencies have concluded a draft analysis of the economic impact. The material has been made available to the Secretary. Lujan's staff's concern is that the department does not know yet what will be recommended next. Their hope is to have available a coordinated response on how to deal with the impact before releasing any data." By dealing with the impact, Lujan's staff means retraining, for example. If we're going to wait for that kind of result, what is the economic impact going to be? We're not going to be ready for another three fiscal years, are we?

Mr. ROBERTSON. We'll be ready before that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Oh, you know the economic impact. A secondary concern is that the impacts may change at the point a listing decision is made which could be as early as June 23, but not any earlier, I guess, than June 23. The question I should like to ask you is: we are not so concerned with total economic impact—and correct me if I'm wrong—as what the effect will be on forest sales. Correct?

Mr. AUCOIN. Yes. I think our Committee now is realizing the importance of——

Mr. YATES. That's right. The two secretaries can keep the reports for total economic impact. As far as the needs of the Committee are concerned, it is for the effect on forest sales. You know what that is. And you've told them what it's likely to be.

Mr. AUCOIN. And you've got it in——

Mr. YATES. At any rate, that is the latest report so far along the trail and whether the Secretary will agree to that—we still have to get from him a statement as to whether he will permit the release of the data relating to forest sales by itself without the total economic impact. And you're going to try to get that through. We don't want the full economic impact. We just want it as it relates to forests.

I now turn to Mr. Regula.

Mr. REGULA. Well, if you'd yield, Mr. Chairman, to one last question.

Mr. YATES. Sure.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Mr. REGULA. It is clear to me at least getting into the national forests that law enforcement is going to be a more and more difficult problem. I just wondered, are you trying to address this with additional training facilities and with additional funding? As the forests become used for recreation by an urban population the dimensions of your problems will change considerably. Angeles, of course, is probably the epitome of the kind of thing I am talking about. Nevertheless, it will happen elsewhere because of the pressures of society.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You'll see a big increase in our budget here for law enforcement to respond to that. We are training a lot more people in law enforcement. We're using the training center down in Georgia, which is used by all of the local——

Mr. LEONARD. Federal law enforcement training center.

Mr. ROBERTSON. It is used by all the agencies. We've got something like 200 professional law enforcement officers. Then we've got about 500 or so technicians that we have run through that program that are really law enforcement people at the local district level. So we are beefing up to handle that job. This budget reflects a significant increase in that.

Mr. REGULA. Does the rising incidence of problems put any kind of a chill on your volunteer activities? Historically, you have used a lot of volunteers.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I don't think so. It might in localized areas, but not in general.

Mr. REGULA. Generally, you're still having a lot of success in getting volunteers.

Mr. ROBERTSON. We have major increases. Last year we had 67,000 volunteers. That was a significant increase over the previous year.

Mr. REGULA. That's great.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. I have a few questions before I turn it over to Mr. AuCoin.

FOREST ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH

The first question relates to something in my own district. There is a $26,000 reduction in funding for fiscal year 1991 for the Forest Service's urban forest recreation research project in Chicago. I'm going to put letters I have received on that into the record.

[The information follows:]

ILLINOIS COUNCIL ON FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT
110 Mumford Hall, 1301 West Gregory Dr., Urbana, Illinois 61801

24 April 1990

Congressman Sidney Yates
Evanston Civic Center
2100 Ridge Avenue, Room 2700
Evanston, Illinois 60204

Dear Congressman Yates:

This letter is a request to the Interior Subcommittee of the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations by the Urban Needs Task Group of the Illinois Council on Forestry Development to support urban forestry research at the federal level. This can best be accomplished by increasing the monies budgeted for urban forestry research. We support the International Society of Arboricultures recommendation of increasing the proposed funding level of $800,000 to $2,000,000.

The Urban Needs Task Group conducted a study in 1988 of urban forestry practices in over 700 municipalities and park districts in Illinois. One of the stark facts of the study was that very few of the institutions surveyed had any clear idea of what was really involved in managing urban vegetation. More research is needed.

As part of the urban forestry research budget the Task Group also recommends the reinstatement of a planned $26,000 reduction in funding for the North Central Forest Experiment Station's urban forest recreation research project that is located in Chicago at North Park Village. This project is the only federal initiative studying the social aspects of vegetation on urban dwellers. This work lays important groundwork for understanding the individuals perception of self worth in the chaotic world of urban living.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment. The members of the Urban Needs Task Group are more than happy to respond to any questions regarding the above two points and urban forestry in general.

Sincerely,

Edith Makra

Ms. Edith Makra, Chairperson
Urban Needs Task Group

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27 April 1990

Congressman Sidney R. Yates
Evanston Civic Center
2100 Ridge Avenue, Room 2700
Evanston, Illinois 60204

Dear Congressman Yates:

This letter is to voice our firm's concern about the impending budget reduction (-$26,000) for the North Central Forest Experiment Station's urban forest recreation research project in Chicago at North Park Village.

Natural Path Forestry Consultants, Inc. regularly seeks and receives information from the many United States Forest Service Experiment Stations throughout the country. It is one of the few ways we receive current information on critical forestry and environmental issues. The Chicago office has assisted Natural Path in developing vegetation policies for municipalities and park districts. These policies are derived from the Chicago office's findings on the sociological effects of vegetation on city inhabitants.

The results of the Experiment Station's research has had practical results in everyday-life situations. No other research institutions have had such tremendous impact on the development of urban forestry programs as the Chicago research office.

I trust you will restore the funding for the North Central Forest Experiment Station's Urban Forest Recreation Research Project in Chicago when the Forest Service Budget comes before your committee on May 2.

If your committee would like to review any programs we have developed as a result of the urban forest recreation research, we would be more than happy to supply any pertinent details.

Sincerely,

Anne R. Johnston

Anne R. Johnston, President

ARJ:mtd

Mr. YATES. It seems to me on the basis of the letters that I have it is a very worthwhile project. I'm sure you agree with that, do you not?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, it is.

Mr. YATES. Okay. All right. The second thing I want to ask about is the Chicago urban forest climate study proposal—a cooperative research project between the city of Chicago and the northeastern forest experiment station. I understand that this, too, was a—perhaps I'll ask your research man about this.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That's Dr. Sesco.

Mr. YATES. Dr. Sesco, are you acquainted with the climate study proposal I just asked the chief about?

Dr. SESCO. Somewhat, Mr. Chairman, yes.

Mr. YATES. All right. I have a copy of it here. It amounts to $300,000. Are you in a position to tell us how worthy it is? Can you supply that for the record? What would you rather do?

Dr. SESCO. I can make a few comments.

Mr. YATES. All right. It sounds like a very good project, doesn't it?

Dr. SESCO. Yes. It is to look at the heat island effects in cities and perhaps what trees can do to alleviate the heat island effects.

Mr. YATES. Trees where? Trees within the city? Around the city? Or what?

Dr. SESCO. In and around the city. Trees planted in cities are about 16 times more efficient in terms of carbon sequestration than trees in rural areas.

Mr. YATES. What you're saying then is that more and more trees should be planted in urban centers?

Dr. SESCO. Yes. Some of the things this study would look at are the impacts of trees and alleviating——

Mr. YATES. How long a study is it?

Dr. SESCO. I don't know, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Would you put that in the record?

Dr. SESCO. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

LENGTH OF CLIMATE STUDY PROPOSAL

This study is being proposed for three years. It would be initiated in October 1990, and run through September 1994.

URBAN TREE PLANTING

Mr. YATES. I've wanted to do that for a very long time. I agree with that. I was concerned by somebody telling me that trees can't last in cities because of the lead content of gas. There is an article, "Trees in Trouble," from the Washington Post dated April 14. In it it says that "street trees are the most visible and most endangered urban trees. It is a harsh world out there. We're plagued with our natural impediments to normal growth—cars, trucks, buses, bikers, bad air, excessive heat, concrete, asphalt, and dogs. Another enemy of the street tree is the way we plant them." That is the principal conclusion of a recent study. Isn't this interesting? That's the recent conclusion of a recent study of 1,338 trees in 13 locations funded by the National Endowment for the Arts. How do you like that?

Mr. AuCoin. Better not denude those. [Laughter.]

Mr. Yates. I like that. All right. Mr. Irvin studied the trees meticulously for signs of stress and discovered "a significant decline in health after the median age of 17 years." He considered lots of variables. Trees planted in less than 200 cubic feet of soil almost always performed poorly. Those properly planted almost always were healthier. The study was completed last year. Lastly, Mr. Irvin stated that he now believes 200 cubic feet to be far too little. "We should be giving them 400 cubic feet and maybe more." Can you do that in a city?

Dr. Sesco. Four hundred cubic feet?

Mr. Yates. That's a modest space.

Dr. Sesco. That's quite a bit of space.

Mr. Yates. Can you do that in a city? With that requirement, can you plant trees along a boulevard like Lake Shore Drive?

Mr. Leonard. It's got to be designed. It takes a lot of design, particularly as you develop new areas. It is extremely difficult to do that in a developed facility where when you start digging below the sidewalk you run into sewers and power lines and everything else.

Mr. Yates. That's right. Secretary Kearney came in this morning and talked about how many trees she is planting. A billion trees. I assume trees for cities are part of that billion. Are they not?

Dr. Sesco. Yes.

Mr. Leonard. Yes.

Mr. Robertson. Yes.

Mr. Yates. We have to find out how we propose to plant trees in the cities, don't we?

Dr. Sesco. Yes.

Mr. Yates. That's where Dr. Sesco comes in with his research program.

Dr. Sesco. Yes, sir.

Mr. Yates. Do you have a research program that covers this?

URBAN TREE RESEARCH

Dr. Sesco. Mr. Chairman, we have some work on it. For example, at one of our urban forestry units in California we are looking at planting trees in large tubes so that the roots will grow straight down rather than out. Using tubes will help keep them from coming in contact with buildings.

Mr. Yates. How much more expensive is that?

Dr. Sesco. It's not any more expensive to do it that way.

Mr. Yates. It isn't?

Dr. Sesco. I don't think it is.

Mr. Yates. Do you mean once you train the root to go down, it won't spread out?

Dr. Sesco. We've had pretty good results with that. It is in a plastic container, and we've had good success with the roots going straight down. This would be like planting between a roadway and a sidewalk where you don't have much room.

Mr. Yates. You have planted trees in cities as part of a research program?

Dr. Sesco. Yes, I have.

Mr. YATES. What is the percentage of failure of those trees?

Dr. SESCO. Well, as Assistant Secretary Kearney said this morning, about half of the trees that are planted in cities die. They're very short lived in cities.

Mr. YATES. Because of all of the things——

Dr. SESCO. Because of the pollutants, the compaction, the vandalism.

Mr. YATES. And the type of trees that are planted? I was told by somebody in the Department of Agriculture, possibly the Forest Service, when I asked that question some years ago that you had to have special kinds of trees that are particularly resistant to the causes of diseases and outside contaminants.

Mr. LEONARD. And species choice is very important to their survival. One of the real problems in the cities in addition to just getting trees planted is that relatively few cities have programs to care properly for the trees once they are planted. In that hostile environment, the trees simply have to be properly cared for. They need to be properly groomed, and too many of our cities just did not have the resources.

In fact, even the knowledge base among arborists for the care of city trees, in too many instances, isn't there. There are some real good examples of cities that have had tremendous success. Milwaukee, Wisconsin is probably the best example of a city where every one of the street trees and park trees is in a computer with scheduled pruning, scheduled fertilization, and scheduled treatments. They simply have a system that properly cares for the trees.

Mr. YATES. And is money available for it?

Mr. LEONARD. Yes. The urban forestry in Milwaukee has a $10 million budget to care for the city trees.

Mr. YATES. Really? Are you giving anything?

Mr. LEONARD. Yes, sir. We have some money in that.

Mr. YATES. Is it $10 million?

Mr. LEONARD. Very little, There is very little of that, but we are involved with Milwaukee in their tree program.

Mr. ROBERTSON. And I might add also that Chicago has a very progressive program.

Mr. YATES. I know.

Mr. LEONARD. Mr. Chairman, you've put your finger on one key when you mentioned planting sequoias. In Europe, where they worry so much about the decline of the forests, a lot of the sequoias that were planted 50 or 100 years ago are doing very well. The sequoia does not seem to be adversely affected by the kind of acid rain and climatic conditions that are devastating some of their——

Mr. YATES. Then why are you cutting down sequoias now?

Mr. LEONARD. We're not cutting down sequoias. [Laughter.]

FOREST RESEARCH

Mr. ROBERTSON. We're trying to grow more.

Mr. YATES. All right. The request for forest research—and your interest is in this, I'm sure—is $148,673,000, an increase of $3,497,000 over 1990. It is a decrease, however, of $3,262,000 from the base. That is not good. The budget has been reoriented to provide a substantial increase for six priority research programs, $63 million, an increase over the base of $13 million, by reducing base research to $85.7 million, a reduction of $16.2 million. How many FTE's will be reduced from the base research programs as a result of this proposal?

Dr. SESCO. In the base programs? We estimate, Mr. Chairman, in this budget because of the reshuffling, that while on one hand we're going to be hiring some new skills we're going to have to RIF about 120 individuals. About one-third of those will be scientists.

Mr. YATES. Really?

Dr. SESCO. Because you can't make a state-of-the-art entomologist into a start-of-the-art meteorologist. With the direction our work is going in—global climate, endangered species—we're going to need some skills that we now don't have.

Mr. AUCOIN. So you're moving from basic science to applied science?

Dr. SESCO. In this particular budget, because of the shifting that we had to do—it is a good budget. It addresses priorities.

Mr. AUCOIN. It robs Peter to pay Paul.

Mr. LEONARD. Probably not accurate. They call it applied science. Actually some of the work that is being done in global change is very basic fundamental science trying to figure out how these global changes are going to affect our trees.

Mr. AUCOIN. But I think the point of the research the Administration is talking about on climate change comes at a price—a price that is a decrease in funding in some of the basic ongoing research that this Committee has been funding, and so it is dipping into one pot in order to enrich another. I think there is a case to be made for both.

Mr. YATES. Are you hurt by this reduction? If you're losing—was it 123 scientists?

Dr. SESCO. About 40 scientists. We're going to try to reassign some of them. We estimate about 40 of the 120 would be scientists that we would lose because of these shifts.

Mr. YATES. That doesn't make sense. With the environmental movement being as strong as it is, the need for knowledge being as strong as it is, and the Forest Service participating in that operation, if you cut off the scientists' funds, will this result in curtailing existing research programs?

Dr. SESCO. Mr. Chairman, because of the shifts that occurred in the budget, there will be some substantial reductions in what we call our "foundation program." For example, insect disease work is down by about 18 percent. Some of our inventory and analysis work and our tropical forest work will also decline because this was in our foundation program. It is certainly important. Because of the shifts that we had to make in the context of this budget, they just come out lower priority.

Mr. YATES. This Committee added the money last year for tropical research.

Dr. SESCO. That's correct.

Mr. YATES. Now this budget doesn't contain the continuation of that research?

Dr. SESCO. That's correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Should it contain it?

Dr. **Sesco**. In the context of this budget and the priorities, it is not——

Mr. **Yates**. How important is tropical research?

Dr. **Sesco**. It is very important, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Yates**. You talk about the 40 scientists being subject to a reduction in force. In other words, they won't be reassigned?

Dr. **Sesco**. That is correct.

Mr. **Yates**. All right. Well, what are the potential costs of this level of a RIF if it happens?

Dr. **Sesco**. Well, the costs, Mr. Chairman, are typically the investment that we have in the expertise. We have investments in research that would have to——

Mr. **Yates**. To be terminated.

Mr. **Leonard**. But in addition direct out-of-pocket costs of perhaps $50,000 or so per individual.

Mr. **Yates**. How much money do you need to keep those research programs going? Do you know? Do you want to put it in the record?

Dr. **Sesco**. Yes, sir. I'd like to put that in the record, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay.

[The information follows:]

Cost of Foundation Research

To continue our foundation research programs, the total Forest Research budget would have to be increased by $11.801 million. These increases would occur in the following budget line items: +$3.883 million for Forest Protection; +$1.983 million for Resource Analysis; +$2.230 million for Timber Management; +2.490 million for Forest Environment; and +$1.215 million for Forest Products and Harvesting Research.

FOREST RESEARCH

Mr. **Yates**. Could you tell us how many FTEs have been lost due to reductions in the research program since 1980? Do you know that?

Mr. **Sesco**. Yes. In 1980, we had about 1,000 scientists. Right now, we have about 740 scientists.

Mr. **Yates**. You've lost almost 300 scientists.

Dr. **Sesco**. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Yates**. Is that as a result of reduced appropriations? Or is it because they wanted to go elsewhere? Or for other reasons?

Dr. **Sesco**. Well, it is because of some adjustments that we had to make in terms of our budget situation, yes.

Mr. **Yates**. What portion of your base research program being reduced represents terminations due to completion of the research?

Dr. **Sesco**. What portion of the base?

Mr. **Yates**. Yes. Are any of the 40 scientists who are being reduced leaving because their research has been completed?

Dr. **Sesco**. We are terminating several work units. Some of those were selected for termination because, in the context of this budget, the work there is viewed as being near completion.

Mr. **Yates**. How many of the scientists?

Dr. **Sesco**. How many of those scientists?

Mr. YATES. Yes. You really didn't need them anymore, then, is what you're saying.

Dr. SESCO. Well, no, I didn't say that.

Mr. YATES. I thought that's what you were implying because the work is near an end. There is no need for further services unless you move them to other projects.

Dr. SESCO. In the context of this budget, Mr. Chairman, we don't need them. If they were adequately funded, for example, we would move them from work being finished to new, high priority research requiring their skills on high priority items in the future. We would use their skills for that.

Mr. YATES. Give us an example of a high priority item.

Dr. SESCO. For example, the Amherst, Massachusetts unit that is proposed for closure. They have been in operation for 10 years or so and have done some good work on the relationship between the wildlife and habitats and silvier hural cultural treatments. That work is being used by the Green Mountain and the White Mountain National Forest. We were postured to move into doing some work on songbirds, for example. The priorities in this budget mean that now we're not going to be able to continue that work.

Mr. YATES. We asked the Smithsonian about that question when they were here. Where have all the songbirds gone? Of course, this is the research that you're doing.

Mr. Atkins, did you know about this being closed in Amherst?

Mr. ATKINS. That It's proposed for closure is, frankly, news to me.

Mr. YATES. I thought it had been moved to West Virginia rather than to——

[Laughter.]

Mr. ATKINS. That's an expansion program. The research station in Amherst which does wildlife research, particularly that ongoing research there, has no plans to move any of those researchers. I might add there is some quite significant research going on in the songbirds and other areas involving changes in species in the northeastern forests. There are no plans, and there is no budget to move that to Green Mountain or White Mountain, and none of the principal researchers are scheduled to move, or at least to their knowledge, scheduled to move up to the Green or the White Mountain.

Mr. YATES. Did I misunderstand what you said?

Dr. SESCO. What I meant, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Atkins, was that the technology that has been developed there—some of the classification systems and so forth—are now being used by the White Mountain and the Green Mountain National Forest. I didn't mean to imply that the scientists were being moved there. We don't know where the scientists are going to go in this particular case. We are going to lose a couple of scientists, but we don't know where.

Mr. ATKINS. We're going to lose all of them, aren't we?

Dr. SESCO. Well, I think we have two scientists here.

Mr. ATKINS. But there are a number of——

Dr. SESCO. Three scientists and one computer programmer.

Mr. ATKINS. It's a cooperative program, so there are a large number of graduate students working in conjunction.

Mr. YATES. Okay. All right. You're going to put into the record the amount of money you need to continue research at the level that you have now, right?

Dr. SESCO. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Okay. All right.

[The information follows:]

FUNDING NEEDS FOR AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS

$398,000 is needed to continue research at Amherst, Massachusetts, at the same level as FY 1990. That funding level, however, is not adequate to address all the important questions assigned to the Amherst unit. $600,000 is the funding level necessary to accomplish all the research responsibilities currently assigned to the unit.

FOREST RESEARCH EQUIPMENT

Mr. YATES. What is the impact of the estimate that this budget will provide $4.7 million for equipment compared to $6.1 million estimated in 1990? What equipment needs have you identified?

Dr. SESCO. Mr. Chairman, we have in the last couple of years done an inventory of our equipment needs in Forest Service research. We have a tremendous backlog of equipment. The equipment is very expensive now. In other words, the equipment costs in research have gone up about twice the rate of the normal consumer price index, kind of like the medical industry.

Mr. YATES. How much of a backlog do you have? Do you want to put that in the record, or do you have that?

Dr. SESCO. I have it.

Mr. YATES. Okay.

Dr. SESCO. We estimate that our current equipment backlog for critical scientific equipment is about $27 million.

Mr. YATES. Do you want to include the rest of what is entailed in the record?

Dr. SESCO. Yes, we'll do that for the record.

[The information follows:]

RESEARCH EQUIPMENT NEEDS

The most recent survey of scientific equipment needs for Forest Service Research was conducted in FY 1988. It found that "critical" and "esssential" research equipment needs totaled $36.883 million (FY 1988 dollars). Since then, little progress has been made in acquiring new equipment to replace obsolete equipment. In the interim, inflation has raised the need to $41.642 million (1991 dollars).

The survey defined "critical" equipment needs as the investment required to update or replace equipment to adequately perform current research programs, such as biotechnology and genetics research. The "Essential" equipment category included the investment required to respond to emerging research problems anticipated through FY 1992, such as new insect and disease pests.

[In thousands of 1991 dollars]

	Critical needs	Essential needs
Forest protection research	4,767	4,103
Resource analysis research	640	460
Timber management research	3,845	3,132
Forest environment research	2,361	6,169
Forest products and harvesting research	15,791	374
Total	27,404	14,238

SPOTTED OWL

Mr. **Yates**. All right. One of your priority programs is the threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant and animal species.

Dr. **Sesco**. That's correct.

Mr. **Yates**. Of which the spotted owl is one, isn't it?

Dr. **Sesco**. Yes.

Mr. **Yates**. All right. For which $5.7 million is requested compared to $5.3 million in 1990. $3 million is included for spotted owl research.

Dr. **Sesco**. Correct.

Mr. **Yates**. Now that the Interagency Scientific Committee has completed its report on the spotted owl, are you going to move the funds over to other endangered species research? Or are you going to continue it on the spotted owl?

Dr. **Sesco**. Mr. Chairman, in discussions with the Interagency Science Committee, they suggested that once the decision is made on whether or not the spotted owl is going to be listed or perhaps whether or not the agencies are going to implement the Interagency Science Committee recommendations, that the Committee then reconvene to look at what needs to be done further in terms of owl research.

Mr. **Yates**. Owl research? Or spotted owl research?

Dr. **Sesco**. Spotted owl research.

Mr. **Yates**. Well, you don't know yet whether you're going to require additional research on the spotted owl question? I thought that had been concluded. Are you saying now that it has not been concluded?

Dr. **Sesco**. Do you mean the studies?

Mr. **Yates**. The research on the spotted owl, yes.

Dr. **Sesco**. Oh, no. Research on the spotted owl has not been concluded, no.

Mr. **Yates**. It has not?

Dr. **Sesco**. No.

Mr. **Yates**. What is the effect of the report of the Committee? Is it authoritative?

Dr. **Sesco**. Well, the Committee proposed a conservation strategy. Now what has to happen with that conservation strategy is some research and followup and monitoring to see if in fact the recommendations of the Interagency Science Committee are having any effect or are conserving the——

Mr. **Dicks**. How long will that take? That'll take 50 years, won't it?

Mr. **Leonard**. Well, there are a number of questions that we want——

Mr. **Dicks**. It's like research on the B1.

Mr. **Leonard**. One question is: can you manipulate the habitat? Can you get some levels of timber yields from areas that are with spotted owls and still retain the owls in that habitat? If we can establish that through research, then it would enable us to go into some of these habitat conservation areas and get timber yields from those. That is one question.

The Committee, in their report, identify a number of outstanding questions. All the committee really did was say, "Here is the current state of knowledge about the spotted owl." They didn't conclude that we know everything.

Mr. YATES. So you do need the money for continuation of research on the spotted owl?

Mr. LEONARD. We think so, and it is a very high priority.

Mr. YATES. Okay. Dr. Sesco wanted to say something.

Dr. SESCO. I was going to add that the Interagency Science Committee calls for a series of habitat management experiments which would be research conducted outside of the habitat classification areas to see if in fact we can manage those areas for owl habitat.

Mr. YATES. And this money will be used for that purpose?

Mr. DICKS. These are areas outside of the HCA's——

Mr. YATES. Wait until he answers. Is that what this money is for?

Dr. SESCO. Some of the money would be used for that, yes.

Mr. YATES. Okay. Now—

Mr. DICKS. Are these areas outside of the habitat conservation areas?

Dr. SESCO. Yes.

Mr. DICKS. One of the suggestions that has been made is that we might use the "new forestry techniques" within the habitat conservation areas, though I understand the Jack Ward Thomas group was not enthusiastic about it.

Mr. LEONARD. No. They suggested we do that outside.

Mr. DICKS. Well, do you have anything planned for region 6 to use these new techniques that Dr. Franklin and others who—I guess Dr. Franklin is a consultant for the Forest Service. He works half-time for the Forest Service.

Dr. SESCO. Yes. We should sign in the next few days a charter for an RD&A for new perspectives in forestry.

Mr. DICKS. What is an RD&A?

Dr. SESCO. Research development application program, which would be a joint program with Region 6 and the Pacific Northwest station to do work on new perspectives. Some of this would be done in relationship to these outside agencies if, in fact, this Science Committee report was implemented.

Mr. DICKS. Based on your professional background, do you think we should do some experimenting within the HCAs?

Mr. YATES. What does that mean?

Mr. DICKS. With these new forestry techniques. In other words, some have advocated that you do not believe that we shouldn't use some of these techniques within the HCAs. There is no scientific justification for not doing that.

Dr. SESCO. I guess it depends. Are you talking about manipulative research where there would be cutting in the HCAs?

Mr. DICKS. There has been a lot of manipulation here. I realize that. I'm not sure I understand "manipulative techniques." I'm talking about leaving the green trees—the things that Dr. Franklin has talked about. Some areas of old growth and——

Mr. ROBERTSON. What the scientists are saying is that that might work. We might be able to perpetuate the spotted owl in a managed forest.

Mr. DICKS. Do you want to check it outside of the HCAs though?

Mr. ROBERTSON. See if we can do that outside? We've got owls outside——

Mr. LEONARD. The HCA is a safety valve. If we can harvest that way outside and retain the owls—and we've got owls outside the HCA—then there is a good basis for going in and taking at least some of those HCAs and putting them back into the——

OLD GROWTH DEPENDENT SPECIES

Mr. YATES. Do you want to yield? I just want to finish what I'm doing so I can turn this over to you. How will you use the increase of $150,000 to cover old growth dependent species?

Dr. SESCO. Mr. Chairman, that would go to some of the other species like the old growth-dependent species.

Mr. YATES. Are there other old growth-dependent species other than the spotted owl?

Dr. SESCO. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Are they on the endangered list or prospectively on the endangered list?

Dr. SESCO. Yes.

Mr. YATES. How many?

Dr. SESCO. Well, I'm not sure. I think there are about 171 threatened and endangered species on national forest system lands. Am I correct on that?

Mr. YATES. On national forest system lands? We're talking about old growth now, aren't we?

Dr. SESCO. I don't know how many are in old growth.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I don't believe there are any others in the Northwest that I know of.

Mr. YATES. My question was addressed—would you use the increase of $150,000 for other old growth-sensitive species?

Dr. SESCO. Yes. Marmallets, pine martin, wolverines, fischers, and the red-cockaded woodpecker.

Mr. YATES. So there are at least five possibly-endangered species who depend upon old growth?

Dr. SESCO. Yes. One of the things we are looking at is trying to get away from just looking at specific species, to looking at the ecosystem and how to maintain the viability of that ecosystem. There are fungi, and insects, and what not that we probably haven't even identified yet that occupy that kind of habitat. We want to look at the habitat and the ecosystem rather than specific species.

Mr. YATES. Is the increase of $150,000 enough for that program?

Dr. SESCO. In view of the number of species that we're going to be dealing with, let me say that in this particular budget, yes.

Mr. YATES. It is? Mr. Atkins, I have promised—do you have one short question? I promised Mr. AuCoin I was going to give him some time, and I have one or two more questions.

Now the old growth question is not exactly the same question as the spotted owl question.

Mr. LEONARD. That's absolutely right.

OLD-GROWTH

Mr. **Yates**. Okay. What specific activities are you involved in with regard to formulating or implementing your policy for old growth?

Mr. **Robertson**. Would you repeat that question?

Mr. **Yates**. Do you have specific activities that you're involved in in connection with implementing your policy for old growth?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes. We have what we call "the new perspectives" in which we're trying to manage and perpetuate old growth and values in a managed forest by leaving some old growth trees, leaving snags, and leaving a lot of the dead material on the ground which is conducive to animals that live in old growth. Dr. Sesco just mentioned a major research and development application project for how we can go about managing a forest and perpetuate these values. I think that is really, really important.

Mr. **Leonard**. In addition to that, as we developed each of the land management plans for the forest, particularly in the Pacific Northwest where this is such an important issue, although it is an issue in every segment of the country, we have specifically designed our land classification system to ensure what we believe at this point to be an adequate representation of old growth is retained using the wilderness and wild scenic rivers as well as other areas. In some instances, we specifically designated areas simply because we recognized that they retain substantial old growth values that are needed to maintain a total ecosystem.

TIMBER TARGETS

Mr. **Yates**. Now with respect to Section 318 of last year's bill, do you believe that the timber targets should be set by law?

Mr. **Robertson**. Not normally, no.

Mr. **Yates**. Would you agree with those who have said that the targets you set were too high?

Mr. **Robertson**. No.

Mr. **Yates**. You don't think your targets were too high that were established?

Mr. **Robertson**. No. I think they were targets that were stretching us.

Mr. **Yates**. Well, then you disagree with Senator Adams?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, what did Senator Adams say?

Mr. **Yates**. All right. This is from the Portland Oregonian on April 5. "Senator Brock Adams, Democrat from Washington said Wednesday that Congress' timber compromise allowed too many timber sales to offer much protection to old growth forests and northern spotted owls. We know that the level we set was too high now. There has been overcutting of Federal lands and tremendous overcutting of private lands." In other words, you don't agree with him?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, I heard Senator Adams' testimony before the House Subcommittee on Agriculture. Basically what I heard him say was that he told the Forest Service to produce 7.7 billion board feet. He told them to protect old growth and also protect spotted owls. They can't do all of that. That is true. About 80 percent plus of our timber sales are in old growth forest or spotted owl habitat. It is a matter of balance. We are cutting old growth forests, and we are cutting some spotted owl habitat in this 7.7 billion timber sale target.

Mr. AuCoin. That is a two-year figure?

Mr. Robertson. That's a two-year figure. It started out as 8 billion board feet, and that was based on our draft plans at the time the figure was first initiated. Through the process it got negotiated downward to 7.7, but it was within the forest plans at the time. Now we're revising those forest plans, and the forest plans are being revised downward.

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Chairman, will you yield on that?

Mr. Yates. Of course.

Mr. AuCoin. I think at this point in the record it ought to be clear that the 7.7 billion board foot program is a two-year program. The annualized timber sales program would be, according to Section 318, a 3.85 billion board foot harvest. Just for the record I want to refer to the April 1989 report by the National Trails Coalition. This is a coalition made up of the National Audubon Society, the National Wildlife Federation, the Sierra Club, and the Wilderness Society.

They testified before our Committee in April of 1989, at the beginning of our budget process last year, and I'm quoting them on page 10 of their report dealing with what would be a standard program cut in Region 6. This is a direct quote from page 10. "The National Trails Coalition supports reductions and urges Congress to set the Region 6 net merchantable, saw-timbered cutting level at no higher than 3.9 billion board feet for fiscal year 1990. This level of cutting does not include any departures from sustained yield." That was the recommendation—3.9 billion board feet.

What Congress and this Committee ended up funding is an annualized level of 3.85 billion board feet. It is hard for me to see how the coalition could criticize the sales level as being overcutting. Frankly, I have to say I don't understand how Senator Adams, or any Member of the Congress, could label 3.85 billion board feet, which is under what the environmental coalition asked this Committee to incorporate, as being overcutting in any way.

Mr. Yates. This is what Adams says further, Les——

Mr. AuCoin. I'm not quoting—all of these organizations out there have a public interest in organizations that have been working on the matter of overcutting forests in the Northwest for several years, not just one person. Although I have great respect for Senator Adams, that is what they said.

Mr. Yates. Well, the article continues. Adams said that the timber supply bill, which was attached to an Interior appropriations bill for the Forest Service and BLM, was a desperation step taken to avert economic chaos in the Northwest lumber communities after Federal injunctions blocked most old growth timber sales last year. He pleaded with the House members to act on a long-term Federal timber policy this year so Northwest lawmakers won't be forced to use a similar tactic this year to save timber-dependent communities.

Mr. AuCoin. It's just like the Senate to do that. [Laughter.]

Mr. Yates. Did you have a question on this, Mr. Atkins?

FOREST RESEARCH—T&E

Mr. ATKINS. I have a question on the earlier issue of forest research. I just wanted to ask the Chief. You identified threatened and endangered sensitive species as one of your six priority items for research. Is that correct?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ATKINS. And yet of the $13 million increase for those six priority research items, you only gave threatened, endangered, and sensitive species 1 percent of that. Is that correct?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Very small percentage.

Mr. ATKINS. In light of the fact that we have, as I understand you indicated earlier, a continuing need for spotted owl research; you have 12 species that are proposed for listing in national Forest Service lands; you have the court opinion the Mount Graham red squirrel issue that was highly critical of the quality of the science that was performed on the red squirrel there. Why did we only give that area a 1-percent increase?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, it really came down to trying to boost our priority on global change to tie in with the Committee on Earth Sciences and what our part of that would be. When we took care of that priority, there wasn't much money left to spread around to the other priorities. That is kind of how that came about. And even though there is not any increase here, or very minor, threatened and endangered species is one of our most pressing problems in the life of research. Knowledge about those species is really hurting us.

Mr. ATKINS. You have a number of threatened or endangered species on Forest Service lands where you have no recovery plans. Is that correct?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. ATKINS. How many species are there where you have no recovery plan?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, I think it was quoted awhile ago at about 171. I don't know, but I suspect only a handful of them have a recovery plan. Those recovery plans are prepared by Fish and Wildlife Service.

Mr. LEONARD. Or jointly.

Mr. ATKINS. But you have a role in this. It seems to me as though what we're drifting into is a situation where threatened and endangered species listings are going to be the thing that is going to drive all the Forest Service decisions. In light of that you haven't even begun to deal with invertebrate species, which certainly that will be coming up.

Mr. LEONARD. Or the plants.

Mr. ATKINS. We're headed for a crisis in this area. The budget doesn't reflect that. As a matter of fact, it adds to the crisis atmosphere.

Mr. **Robertson**. I share that concern.

Mr. **Yates**. How much more money do you need in order to avoid that kind of a crisis?

Mr. **Leonard**. Mr. Chairman, we just recently completed a review of our endangered species program and developed a program which we think will take responsible steps, and we would like to provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

United States Department of Agriculture | **Forest Service** | **Washington Office**

12th & Independence SW
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, DC 20090-6090

Reply to: 2670 **Date:** APR 16 1990

Subject: Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species

To: Regional Foresters, Station Directors, and Area Director

REPLY DUE DECEMBER 1

Today we are announcing a significant new approach to accelerate recovery of Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive (TES) species that occur on National Forest System lands or which are affected by Forest Service Research or State and Private Forestry.

Forest Service managers hold the key to the orderly recovery of many species. At least 171 federally listed species, more than 30 percent of those currently listed, occur on National Forests and Grasslands. For many, recovery is within reach and can be achieved by a redoubling of our efforts in cooperation with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, States, and our partners in the conservation community. For other species, we lack basic knowledge about the species' biology, factors limiting their success, and possible habitat improvement techniques. For these species, a combination of research and management manipulations is needed to develop and test information that may lead to a recovery plan.

At the Winter RF&D meeting, this new approach was presented by the TES Task Force under the leadership of Regional Forester David F. Jolly. The Task Force presented both a vision statement and action plan for expanding the Forest Service role in species' recovery. Following the meeting, we asked for your comments on the action plan. The Regions, Stations, and Area were all supportive of this effort. The suggestions you made to improve the document have been incorporated. Copies for wide distribution will follow in a separate mailing.

For this program to be effective, each Region will need to develop its own action plan modeled after the enclosed. Please submit your Region's plan to the Director of Wildlife and Fisheries for review by December 1. Research has initiated a complementary TES priority research program and is in the process of building TES research objectives into their Station Strategic Plans. Each Station should coordinate with the local Regions to identify priorities for TES research needs for both plants and animals.

F. DALE ROBERTSON
for Chief

Enclosure

Limited Distribution

USDA FOREST SERVICE
and
Threatened, Endangered & Sensitive Species Recovery & Conservation

Briefing Summary
TES Task Force Report
April, 1990

Leader:
David F. Jolly, Regional Forester
Southwestern Region
Albuquerque, New Mexico

INTRODUCTION

Recovery and conservation of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species are among the highest priority challenges to our natural resource stewardship. World-wide, we are witnessing an accelerating rate of plant and animal extinction—what some scientists have called "...the greatest extinction crisis in the history of the earth."

The greatest threat of extinction results from loss or alteration of natural habitats. National Forests and Grasslands are special lands of refuge recognized in both the Endangered Species Act and the National Forest Management Act. They are critical to the survival of plants and animals and the conservation of biotic diversity. We are making progress:

- In the Intermountain Region, the threatened Rydberg milkvetch, endemic to Utah, was delisted in 1989 as a result of timely inventory and monitoring efforts.
- In Puerto Rico, cooperative efforts between the Forest Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have increased both the wild and captive populations of the endangered Puerto Rican parrot.
- In the Southwest, recovery plan objectives have been met for downlisting the gila trout from endangered to threatened.
- In the Southeast, research and management designed and implemented habitat management programs which resulted in the first recorded population increase for the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker.
- The Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee reports healthy Grizzly Bear populations in both the Yellowstone and Northern Continental Divide (NW Montana) ecosystems as indicated by monitoring of Grizzly Bear reproduction and reduced bear mortalities.
- In the Midwest, virtually all known habitat for the endemic "slit-mouthed" snail (a sensitive species) has been protected through comprehensive forest planning.

In spite of these achievements, our efforts must now match the urgency of the task. Few species that occupy National Forests and Grasslands have been recovered to the point of downlisting or delisting. Yet, each year new organisms are added to the list of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species. Currently, nearly 600 species of plants and animals in the United States are classified as endangered or threatened (T&E) with extinction; about 30 percent are found on National Forest System land. Of the 171 federally listed T&E species found on NFS lands, we have recovery plans for less than half. Research has conducted studies on fewer than 20 species, and approximately 90% of T&E research funding has been invested in four species. To effectively exercise our stewardship we must:

- Recognize the TES program as a management opportunity and not a management constraint.
- Recognize the TES program as central to our stewardship mission.
- Increase funding to broaden and accelerate our research and management activities.

Recent Forest Service TES activities have attracted national attention. Unfortunately, too much attention, both internally and externally, has focused on conflicts, confrontation, and the costs of TES conservation. Energies are being dissipated in litigation rather than being directed toward conservation. Our goal is to redirect those energies and establish the Forest Service in the forefront with a nationally recognized program for TES conservation.

The USDA Forest Service Vision for Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species

This vision statement vividly describes a compelling, achievable, and desired future condition for the USDA Forest Service management of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species. The target for attaining these conditions is the year 2000. With this statement, one may envision a desired future and compare it to present circumstances. With this view in mind, you can identify key actions necessary to fill the gaps which may appear. Such actions are the basis for developing strategies to assure urgently required investments of leadership, time, attention, money and other necessary resources.

UPDATE: YEAR 2000

Leadership and Commitment

Beginning in 1990 and continuing throughout the decade, people at all levels of the Forest Service organization show clear evidence of employee ownership, incentives, and accountability in integrating threatened, endangered, and sensitive species goals and actions with other resource programs. Forest Service employees are frequently recognized and used as experts to help meet species management challenges at local, national, and international levels. We are partners with state foresters and private landowners, sharing information and our expertise to conserve and recover TES species. Leadership for and commitment to conserving species and their habitats are abundantly visible and applauded.

Programs

All Forest Service units, including State and Private Forestry, Research, and National Forest System, have aggressive programs aimed at recovering and protecting threatened, endangered, and sensitive species in full compliance with the Endangered Species Act. Clear, carefully communicated goals reflect a proactive, balanced program that addresses the conservation of biological diversity and the needs of entire biotic communities (plants, birds, mammals, fishes, reptiles and amphibians). TES species recovery efforts are fully integrated with other Forest Service resource programs, as well as state and international programs, creating a balanced, multiple-use approach to management. Budgets and staffs have evolved to provide needed skills and resources that reflect management needs and priorities. Regions, Stations, and Areas coordinate their actions to ensure that management programs have a strong scientific foundation.

Linkages

The Forest Service now has sophisticated networks sharing vital and timely information, both internally and externally. Because of these networks, we enjoy a high level of trust and cooperation among stakeholders in threatened, endangered, and sensitive species management. Successful partnerships have continued and new ones are forged frequently to address specific management, recovery, and protection challenges. The Forest Service serves as both "leader" and "learner" among people/constituencies concerned about threatened, endangered, and sensitive species.

Results

Now in the year 2000, we celebrate with pride the many successes in recovery and protection of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species. Successful recovery of species with more easily achieved recovery prospects has allowed us to focus greater attention on those species whose recovery is more complex, difficult, or expensive. Emphasis is now on managing species proactively rather than merely mitigating negative effects. We now have sophisticated monitoring systems that permit us to quickly adapt new strategies as needed. Success of the program is evidenced by a rapidly accelerating rate of delisting of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species. The Forest Service is meeting its share of the recovery challenge for species for which the Forest Service shares responsibility with other resource managers. Last, but not least, we enjoy public trust and respect. This allows us to dedicate our professionalism to effective program administration in an organization where the conservation of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species flourishes.

Goal A: Leadership and Commitment

ACTION	RESPONSE UNIT/PERSON	COMPLETION DATE
1. Encourage and develop awards/recognition to acknowledge significant internal & external efforts to conserve and manage threatened, endangered, and sensitive species.	Chief/RF/Dirs	1990 and continuing
2. Develop and communicate a policy statement for agency-wide distribution featuring Chief's commitment to TES and the fit between TES and FS philosophy. Utilize TES success stories.	WO/Chief	Fall 1990
3. Implement a public relations strategy to cultivate positive, consistent, and accurate media attention to TES issues and accomplishments.	WO & Region PAOs/Dirs	1991
4. Provide learning opportunities for line officers and staff to improve their knowledge of TES species responsibilities. Include biological, legal, organizational and marketing aspects.	RF/SO/DR/WO + appropriate staff	1991 and continuing
5. Identify and utilize people who represent "centers of excellence" to serve as resources for accomplishing TES objectives.	WO/RF/Dirs	1990
6. Design and utilize marketing research and materials to more effectively relay TES-related messages to internal and external audiences.	WO & Region PAOs Dirs	1993
7. Relay Forest Service commitment to TES conservation and recovery and extend assistance to state foresters and cooperators interested in private land management.	Chief/RF/Area Dirs	1990 and continuing

GOAL B: Programs

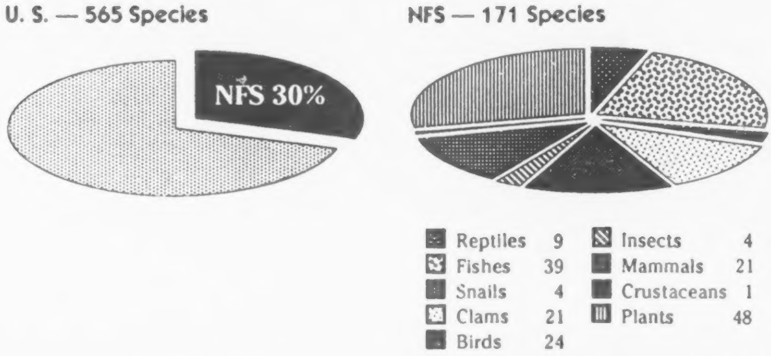
ACTION	RESPONSE UNIT/PERSON	COMPLETION DATE
1. Identify and prioritize TES species recovery/ management objectives. Coordinate Region and Station lists for priorities.	RF/Dirs/SO	1990 and continuing
2. Accelerate and expand research programs encompassing individual species requirements, the process of extinction, and population viability assessments.	FER	1992
3. Incorporate TES recovery and management objectives in Forest plans and implement this schedule.	FS/RF	1992
4. Seek the resources and secure the skills needed to meet recovery objectives for priority species.	RF/Dirs	Continuing
5. Develop recovery plans in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and other cooperators.	RF/Dirs	Continuing
6. Foster partnerships to coordinate management, recovery, and consultation.	RF/Dirs	Continuing
7. Include TES action items in annual plan of work to ensure individual and programmatic accountability.	RF/FS	1991
8. Develop a comprehensive field-oriented review system focused on TES activities on the ground. Include cooperators and partners on the review team.	RF/FS/Dirs	Continuing
9. Acquire essential habitats needed for successful recovery efforts.	RF/FS/Dirs	1990 and continuing

GOAL C: Linkages

ACTION	RESPONSE UNIT/PERSON	COMPLETION DATE
1. Forge internal and external partnerships that will result in the coordinated implementation and monitoring of recovery objectives and management programs.	RF/FS	1991 and continuing
2. Commensurate with ESA responsibility, assure that Forest Service/Fish & Wildlife Service cooperation and communications are effective and timely.	WO/RF/Dirs	Continuing
3. Seek internal and inter-agency collaboration for sharing information and education programs, policy-making briefings and media communications.	RF/FS	Continuing
4. Improve and utilize information management systems to report annual accomplishments toward recovery and expenditures in TES management and research.	WO/RF/Dirs	1992 -
5. Implement technology transfer strategies for conveying research findings to Forest Service managers and cooperators in a timely fashion.	RF/Dirs/FER	1991
6. Develop and utilize continuing education opportunities to build skills among staff.	WO/RF/Dirs	Continuing
7. Foster international partnerships to promote TES conservation and exchange information and management strategies.	WO/RF	1990 and continuing

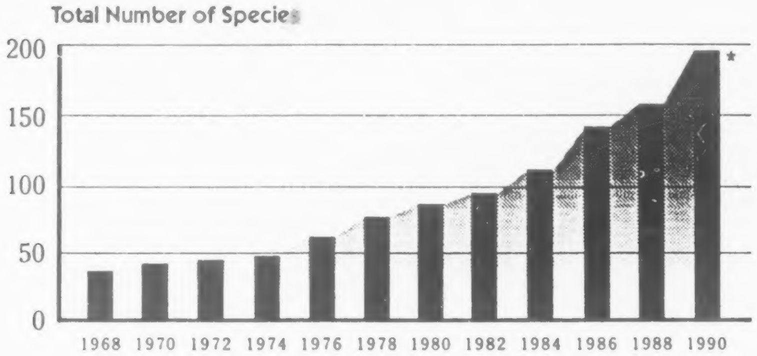
APPENDIX A:

Species Federally Listed as Endangered or Threatened



APPENDIX B:

Listed Threatened and Endangered Species on National Forest System Lands



* 1990 is estimated.

Source: USDA Forest Service 9/89

APPENDIX C: Investing in Recovery

A fully invested program for Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive species is one which will 1) provide for recovery of all listed species on National Forest System land through accomplishment of our share of recovery tasks, and 2) prevent the need to list additional species through implementation of a proactive sensitive species program.

The draft 1990 Resource Planning Assessment (RPA) includes a fully invested TES program. The strategy outlines an aggressive pursuit of recovery objectives for threatened and endangered species. It also includes the accomplishment of objectives to prevent the need for further listing of sensitive species. It states that newly listed species will be handled promptly. In the absence of formal Fish and Wildlife recovery plans, the Forest Service will pursue recovery through interim management strategies.

The long-term strategy in the draft 1990 RPA mirrors the Task Force's vision for the TES program. It also places full investment of the TES program within the larger program costs for Wildlife and Fisheries management.

Estimated below are the number of species which will require recovery efforts on NFS lands, the number of species for which recovery activities will be accomplished, and the amount of money required for this program for a specified year.

Full Investment Program Year	Recovery Target (Species)	Accomplishment of Our Share (Species)	Investment in $ (Millions)
1989	171	16	17
1990	181	32	~~41~~ 28
1995	221	53	~~80~~ 41
2010	221	171	80
2040	221	171	40

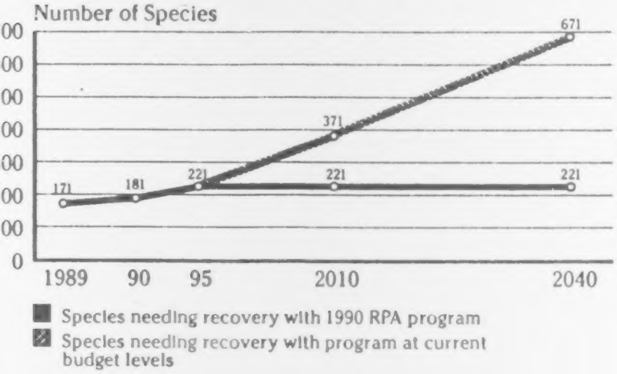
Notes:

Recovery Target: Estimated number of listed species on NFS lands.

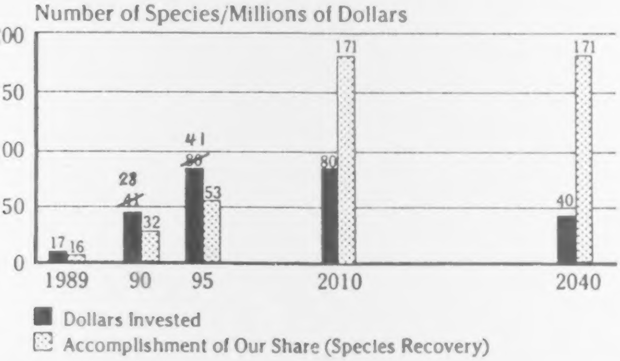
Accomplishment of Our Share of Recovery Activities: By 2040, recovery will be accomplished for all but 50 species. Approximately 50 species will remain to be worked on, although these species are not the same ones over time. For some species, accomplishment will occur early in the planning period; for others, accomplishment will take longer; and throughout the planning period, a few additional species will be listed.

Investment in $: Investment requirements are based on field data for three regional programs, and include funding for a supportive research program. *With a program investment level of $80* *million for each year from ~~1995~~ 2010 until 2040, we will accomplish our share of recovery objectives for all but 50 listed species.* By pursuing an aggressive sensitive species program, we will nearly eliminate listing of species that rely on National Forest System lands for the majority of their habitat. Program costs will decline in 2040 to approximately $40 million. Note that the costs of accomplishing recovery objectives and "delisting" species are substantially more than those required to manage for sensitive species. In addition, savings will be experienced as a result of litigation and appeals and increased management flexibility.

Comparing Investments in Recovery



TES Program in 1990 RPA



Source: USDA Forest Service 1990 RPA 12/89

APPENDIX D: Background of TES Project

Threatened, endangered and sensitive species (TES) are among the most treasured resources of our nation's natural heritage. Our national forests and grasslands are home for many of these plants and animals. Since May 1988, the USDA Forest Service has been taking a critical look at how it can better meet its responsibilities and take advantage of opportunities to assure the survival of species entrusted to its care. An 18-member task force composed of representatives from the Forest Service, other agencies, and conservation organizations worked together to address a simple but fundamental question: How do you best create an environment within the Forest Service where a responsible and proactive TES program can flourish?

This group identified many issues relating to the Forest Service's responsibilities to recover and conserve TES species. Some of these issues related to the TES program's content and structure; others related to communication and marketing needs.

Continuing the work of this original task force, a communications analysis and strategy entitled "Raising the Profile" was prepared with the assistance of the Center for Environmental Study, a non-profit organization specializing in natural resource/environmental communications. The report was completed at the end of 1988. In early 1989, TES managers from all regions joined with representatives from other state, federal and conservation agencies and organizations to address the issues regarding the programmatic aspects of TES recovery and conservation. This group, meeting in Tucson, Arizona, further refined the issues and identified possible actions to help meet the challenges and opportunities in TES management.

The Tucson work provided the foundation for a TES Task Force led by Dave Jolly, Regional Forester for Region 3 (See appendix E for listing of TES Task Force members). Established in May of 1989, the TES task force team was charged with synthesizing the Tucson recommendations into a goal-oriented program to strengthen TES program management in the Forest Service.

Implementation of these recommendations are expected to begin in 1990, positioning the Forest Service in a leadership role for effectively recovering and conserving biotic diversity during the next decade.

APPENDIX E: TES Task Force

David F. Jolly, *Regional Forester*
USDA Forest Service
Albuquerque, NM

William D. Zeedyk, *Director*
Wildlife and Fisheries
USDA Forest Service
Albuquerque, NM

Glen Contreras, *Program Manager/TES**
USDA Forest Service
Washington, DC

Michael L. Rath, *Program Manager*
Threatened and Endangered Species
USDA Forest Service
Odgen, UT

Robert T. Jacobs, *Forest Supervisor**
National Forests in Florida
USDA Forest Service
Tallahassee, FL

Michael R. Lennartz, *Project Leader**
Southeastern Forest Experiment Station
USDA Forest Service
Clemson, SC

Ken Russell
Deputy Assistant Regional Director
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Albuquerque, NM

Doug Inkley
National Wildlife Federation
Washington, DC

Deborah Meadows
Center for Environmental Study
Grand Rapids, MI

James H. Wilson
Natural History Administrator
Missouri Department of
Conservation
Jefferson City, MO

Kathy Johnson, *District Ranger**
Gold Beach-Siskyou National Forest
USDA Forest Service
Gold Beach, OR

Gail Tunberg
Program Assistant/TES Species
USDA Forest Service
Wildlife & Fisheries
Washington, DC

James J. Claar
Special Project Coordinator
Wildlife and Fisheries
USDA Forest Service
Missoula, MT

Teri Raml
Acting Program Manager/TES
Wildlife and Fisheries
USDA Forest Service
Washington, DC

Robert Alvarado, *Facilitator*
(District Biologist)*
Santa Fe National Forest
USDA Forest Service
Albuquerque, NM

*Positions reflect assignments when Task Force was appointed.

Mr. YATES. Mr. AuCoin?

Mr. AUCOIN. Well, Mr. Chairman——

Mr. YATES. Do you want to wait until we vote?

Mr. AUCOIN. Unfortunately, we have suspensions that are coming up. I don't want to adjourn the hearing until we cover the——

Mr. YATES. We won't adjourn until you finish what you want to do. We'll also provide time for Mr. Atkins to ask questions.

Mr. AUCOIN. May we begin now until we get——

Mr. YATES. Sure. You have the time.

Mr. AUCOIN. How many suspensions are there?

Mr. YATES. I just want to tell the Chief—Chief, we have a number of questions that we want you to answer for the record.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I'll be glad to do that, Mr. Chairman.

SPOTTED OWL

Mr. AUCOIN. Chief, my understanding of the Thomas Report is that it suggests the following major elements, among others—the establishment of 89 multiple paired habitat conservation areas for the northern spotted owl on Federal, State, and private lands in western Oregon and Washington. That is one. Two, the establishment of an untold number of single paired habitat conservation lands where nesting pairs or owls are found, each HCA in this instance being several thousand acres in size in the south range and in the Olympic Peninsula.

Third, it calls, among other things, for the so-called 50/40 rule to spread out the timber management activities. What that seems to mean is that 50 percent of the timber stands would have 40 percent canopy closure and trees of 11 inches in diameter or greater. It has that prescription as well. It has lots of other things, but those are some of the major recommendations of the Thomas Report.

No matter how you slice it, Chief, the report's recommendations are wildly at odds with the record of decision that you signed in December of 1988. Why are the Thomas Committee's recommendations so much more far-reaching than your own record of decision? Why is that?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, what was driving us in our spotted owl decision was to have pairs of spotted owls well distributed throughout the forest, close enough that they could interact. I think the major point our scientific committee came to was that you just can't have single pairs here interacting with another pair 7 to 12 miles away and over time survive. Something is going to gradually knock those pairs out. There was a major change in approach. That is that you have to have around 20 pairs of spotted owls all interacting, all together. If you've got that many, that subpopulation has a high chance of surviving through time as opposed to single pairs isolated.

So it was that major change in thinking and logic that led to fewer spotted owl habitat areas. So I think that was the key point that ended up with a different strategy.

Mr. AUCOIN. The net withdrawal—I'm talking about total amount in terms of land being withdrawn as it was recommended to be under the Thomas Committee report. Net meaning that which would be withdrawn which already isn't protected in some way. It is according to my estimates about 4.5 million acres of timberlands in Region 6. Is that roughly correct?

Mr. ROBERTSON. No. I don't believe so.

Mr. AUCOIN. What is the——

Mr. ROBERTSON. Are you adding the pairs outside the spotted owl? I don't have that number. There are about 1.7 million acres of suitable timberland within the HCAs in Region 6. Now you'd have to add to that then——

Mr. AUCOIN. Is that the national forest——

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is national forest.

Mr. AUCOIN. I'm talking about the total.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Okay, you're talking about the total.

Mr. BUTRUILLE. The total acres inside HCAs is 3.2 million acres. In Washington it is 3.3 million acres. That is total gross acres.

Mr. AUCOIN. 3.2 million in Oregon?

Mr. BUTRUILLE. And 3.3 million in Washington. That is gross acres.

Mr. AUCOIN. Of which how much is already withdrawn, Mr. Butruille?

Mr. BUTRUILLE. Approximately 20 to 30 percent of that acreage is in wilderness. I'm sorry, 1.1 million acres of that is already withdrawn.

Mr. AUCOIN. So 1.1 is already withdrawn?

Mr. BUTRUILLE. Yes.

Mr. AUCOIN. So you have a net of 5.6 million acres.

Chief, can you think of a wilderness act? A single set-aside or withdrawal with a scope that comes to 5.6 million acres ever legislated by the Congress or rendered down administratively?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Not with those kinds of impacts. The Alaska Lands Act would match that in acres but not nearly the economic impacts.

Mr. AUCOIN. I think the size of the entire Commonwealth of Massachusetts is probably——

Mr. ATKINS. Several times.

Mr. AUCOIN. Is probably 5.6 million acres.

So outside the Alaskan Wilderness Act, we're talking about a withdrawal from timberlands of an amount that is unprecedented. Is that correct?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. AUCOIN. What I'm trying to understand is, did the Thomas Committee bring to the table some new kind of information that suddenly became new scientific information? What accounts for the sudden change in the scientific thinking between your record of decision and now?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Again, I think it's back to the point I made a little while ago. We're talking about HCAs that are capable of supporting eventually—either now or at some time—20 pairs of spotted owls. That takes a lot of land.

Mr. AUCOIN. Was that science not understood a year before that, two years before that committee met?

Mr. LEONARD. I think that's fair. That science doesn't come specifically from the research on spotted owls. It is taking what we know about the characteristics of the spotted owls and applying the current understanding of conservation biology.

Mr. AuCoin. Are the recommendations of the Thomas report focused on addressing any particular legislative or regulatory mandates? Mandates you have in statute or in regulations? For example, they focused on addressing diversity of species, regulatory requirement of the National Forest Management Act, or the Endangered Species Act, or the Migratory Birds Treaty Act?

Mr. Robertson. It's aimed at maintaining the viability of the spotted owls. That is under the National Forest Management Act and the regulation that are under that Act.

SPOTTED OWL

Mr. Robertson. So the Thomas Committee's recommendations stem from the mandate you have for diversity of species well distributed across this range? I think that is the term of the National Forest Management Act.

Mr. Leonard. Or from the regulations.

Mr. AuCoin. Or from the regulations promulgated from that act.

Mr. Leonard. Right.

Mr. AuCoin. The range of the owl is not limited to Federal lands as we all know. I don't think the owl can distinguish between private lands or Federal lands, yet isn't the burden of the impact of the Thomas Committee on Federal lands?

Mr. Robertson. Well, it could affect both if it was fully implemented.

Mr. AuCoin. But if you did fully implement it, wouldn't it be largely on Federal lands?

Mr. Robertson. Yes, but there is some private land proposed.

Mr. AuCoin. I'm talking about the burden of the——

Mr. Leonard. The burden is because of their conclusion that mature and overmature timber is a suitable habitat, and virtually all the remaining mature and overmature timber in the Northwest is under the Forest Service.

Mr. AuCoin. Are there no tribal lands in the Pacific Northwest in Region 6 that had those characteristics? Or is there not a single HCA that has been proposed to tribal lands?

Mr. Leonard. There are some that have those characteristics. I don't know why they viewed the lands as——

Mr. AuCoin. The burden does not fall then on private lands. It falls really for the most part on Federal lands. That leads to this question, and time is running out, so don't give a long-winded answer, Chief, please.

Mr. Robertson. All right.

Mr. AuCoin. If the burden is on the public lands, and if the fact is that most of the mill-based economies in the Pacific Northwest are driven by the availability of public timber because these mills don't own their own private stands of timber, and if most of the timber harvest is from private lands and exported, isn't it then true that the burden of protecting the habitat of the owl doesn't fall on the log exporters at all, but instead it really falls on the domestic mill operators and the employees of those operators?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes. The ones that depend on the national forests and BLM for their timber supply.

Mr. **AuCoin**. So the impact is on domestic mill production, not on the exporters?

Mr. **Robertson**. That is correct.

Mr. **AuCoin**. I want to pursue several lines of questioning that stem from this as soon as I get back from this vote. Thank you.

Mr. **Robertson**. Thank you.

[Brief recess taken.]

RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Mr. **Yates**. A further word on the hidden document. Staff informs me that Secretary Lujan's number one assistant says that they have not yet heard from Secretary Lujan, but they will get back to us as soon as they do.

You haven't talked to the Assistant Secretary yet?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes. I've talked to her.

Mr. **Yates**. What has she said?

Mr. **Robertson**. She has talked to the Secretary, and the Secretary would like to not release the information at this time and wait until he completes his review and do it in a coordinated way with the Department of Interior.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay. Does that mean he would not like to release the important information that relates to the impact on forest sales?

Mr. **Robertson**. His preference would be to release all of it at the same time. I can go back and——

Mr. **Yates**. All right. I was just informed by the Chief that contact has been made with Secretary Yeutter, and that Secretary Yeutter has indicated that he would prefer not to release the information until such time as he can release it in total. All right. I propose to tell the Chief that in view of the importance of the information relating to forest sales that we will not present the Forest Service budget until we have that information.

If we don't get that information, we may have to go forward with the rest of the bill because I'm sure that Mr. AuCoin believes that information to be very necessary for his position on the bill. I'm sure that's true of other members of the Committee as well. We have no alternative. In view of the need for that information, we'll just say that we can't go forward with the course of this budget until we get that information.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Chairman, the other point is the information I want isn't on that.

Mr. **Yates**. Which information is that?

Mr. **AuCoin**. That is the information on how much the timber sales program would be reduced in each forest in Region 6. That much is known. There is a study that has gone on that the Secretary wants to review in terms of what that means in terms of all kinds of economic ripple effects.

Mr. **Yates**. Right.

Mr. **AuCoin**. I just for one want to say that I agree with what the Chairman has just suggested. I want to say that out in the Pacific Northwest whether you're for the owl or something else, whether you're part of the commodity coalition or the environmental coalition, we don't have to be treated like ignoramuses out there. We know what a 50 percent reduction in the timber sales program might be, or a 20 percent, or a 30 percent, or a 70 percent, or a 55-percent reduction. We have a general idea.

What I really resent is that that number is known, it's in the possession of the agency, the Secretary of Agriculture wants us to have his opinion coupled with it, and we think with all due respect to the Secretary that we can make some judgments of our own and don't have to be treated like children here. So what I was asking for is the raw numbers on the timber sales program. I really am galled that the Secretary won't do it until he finishes his own independent economic analysis. I'll be very interested in what that analysis is. In the meantime, I think it is an insult to the intelligence of the people of the Pacific Northwest who have differing views on the subject to deny us the information that is in the possession of the agencies. We could really get very heavy handed and subpoena the information through the Freedom of Information Act but that's just not the point.

I suspect the study is going to be revealed shortly. He said "soon." I hope soon isn't longer than what Secretary Lujan described as soon. He thinks he is a speedreader, but he has been reading that OCS report for 13 weeks. I hope it is sooner than that. I hope it is very soon. I think I've made my point. It is really very insulting to my constituents.

Mr. YATES. Is time of any importance in connection with when you receive your next budget?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Are you talking about the 1991 budget?

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, I'd like to have it before 1991 starts.

Mr. YATES. Well, that depends on the Secretary. I've seen cases where agencies can take them out of an appropriations bill, just lay it aside, and the rest of the bill go forward. I don't think our request is unreasonable.

Mr. AUCOIN. Especially, Mr. Chairman, when you consider that the Thomas Committee's report recommends that the forest acreage, with the possible exception of the Alaska Lands Act, has no precedent in public forestry. This is a breathtaking scope. Given that, you can understand why people of Pacific Northwest, regardless of how they feel about the owl issue or anything else, feel they deserve to know what the impact is going to be on the sales program in each forest in that specific way. I think all of us understand each other.

Mr. YATES. There is no objection to furnishing that information, is there?

Mr. ROBERTSON. No.

Mr. AUCOIN. You want to, don't you? [Laughter.]

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Chairman and Congressman Aucoin, I have no problems understanding what you are saying. I will take the message back and sit down with the Secretary and see if we can't work out something on this and soon.

Mr. YATES. That sounds reasonable.

Mr. AUCOIN. Do I still have the time?

Mr. YATES. You do, indeed.

Mr. AuCoin. Mr. Chairman, I just wanted you to be apprised of one thing that came out after you left. We were talking about where the burden of the impact of the Thomas Committee's report, if implemented, would fall as between private timberlands and public timberlands. Clearly, the main burden falls on public timberlands. That's fact one. Fact two is that much of the timber harvested from private lands in Region 6 is exported, which is not something you can say for the most part about U.S. Forest Service timberlands. So the burden of protecting the habitat of the owl really falls not on log exporters at all, but it falls on domestic mills hiring local people that are producing the product in the United States.

LOG EXPORTS

Mr. Yates. We have a ban on exporting logs from national forests. I'm told that our Committee will consider the possibility of expanding that to include a ban on the export of logs from non-Federal forests.

Mr. AuCoin. That's interesting. The other thing that ought to be recorded, Mr. Chairman, is that today at a press conference the Washington State delegation reported to the press that the Washington and Oregon State delegations, who historically have not been together on the question of Washington's forests, do now agree on a package that will be offered as an amendment to the Export Administration Act, which I think is going to be on the floor next week. It deals with the question of Federal substitution, indirect substitution, and State lands—the power for States to prescribe bans on exports of——

Mr. Yates. Power to States to do it or the Federal Government?

Mr. AuCoin. Well, it would be the Secretary of Commerce empowered to ban exports from State—that agreement has just been reached.

Mr. Yates. We have the national ban in our bill.

Mr. AuCoin. It's been an annual rider for a number of years.

Mr. Yates. Since Wayne Morse put it in.

Mr. AuCoin. That's correct. This would be a permanent solution to the problem.

Chief, I want to talk about the log exports for a second. Could you quantify for me the amounts of timber that generally are exported from State lands in Oregon? Would your staff be able to give an approximate figure on that?

Mr. Leonard. I don't believe we have the figure. We could furnish that for the record.

[The information follows:]

Loc Exports

Timber volume in FY 1989 exported from State lands in Oregon was 68 million board feet (MMBF) and from Stte lands in Washington 682 MMBF as stated in the following testimony.

Mr. AuCoin. Would that same thing hold for the volume of export from State lands to Washington?

Mr. **Robertson**. I can give you that. In 1989 it was 68 million board feet.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Sixty-eight million board feet?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes.

Mr. **AuCoin**. From State lands?

Mr. **Robertson**. From State lands in Oregon.

Mr. **AuCoin**. In Oregon?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **AuCoin**. What is it in the State of Washington?

Mr. **Robertson**. It was 682 million. That is 1989.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Can you quantify the volumes under the historic direct substitution quotas?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, there's 565 authorized, but actually we think it is around 100 million or so.

Mr. **Leonard**. No, it is about 300 million, I think.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Three hundred million?

Mr. **Leonard**. Yes.

Mr. **AuCoin**. And indirect or third-party substitution—do you have any volume estimates there?

Mr. **Leonard**. Our records for last year showed that it was about 114 million.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Is it your understanding that that volume is actually lost? Is it traded around?

Mr. **Leonard**. It's traded around. Every timber sale has a wide range of grades and species of logs. Mills in the Pacific Northwest typically are designed to efficiently process one particular size or species. An old mill would be designed to handle large logs versus a small log. Then, of course, there is a substantial market for veneer logs and other specialty logs. The log markets in the Pacific Northwest facilitate movement of these logs from a timber sale to the mills where they can be most efficiently processed. A certain portion of that represents logs that come from a national forest timber sale which is resold to a purchaser who couldn't buy it directly because it would constitute substitution if he bought it.

Mr. **AuCoin**. So really we have to take, for the most part, a good part of the third party's substitution. Out of the calculus if we're trying to determine how much volume can be accessed by amendments such as that which was agreed to by the Oregon and Washington delegations just today, which would deal with bans on State lands in both Oregon and Washington and on the direct substitution.

Mr. **Leonard**. That's right. Third-party substitutions or a restriction on it would simply reallocate which mill would process it.

Mr. **AuCoin**. So that the total volume that would be accessible by this proposed joint delegation, bi-partisan legislation, on restricting log exports announced today would go at a volume which would be a total of 682 million in Washington State lands, plus 68 million in State of Oregon lands, and 300 million as a result of the restrictions in direct substitution.

Mr. **Leonard**. Well, the 300 million wouldn't be added in with those others. Those others represent a volume that was going offshore—the 68 from Oregon and the 682 from Washington. The portion in direct substitution was not going offshore. That is national forest timber that would be processed domestically but by purchasers. So it's not really added to the total timber supply, but it is reallocated from the purchasers who are exporters to the purchasers who are not exporters.

Mr. AuCoin. But even at that, we're talking about over 750 million board feet of timber that could be affected by this.

Mr. Leonard. That's correct.

Mr. AuCoin. Would I be correct in saying that the volume of Federal timber recaptured by abolishing direct substitution and indirect substitution is partly a function of the total amount of Federal timber sold? That the more Federal timber is sold, the more likely substitution is to occur?

Mr. Leonard. I'm not sure. I think conceptually it could, but I don't know whether there is any data to demonstrate that that would happen.

Mr. AuCoin. Chief, let's say we recapture all of the State timber from Oregon and half to two-thirds from Washington State, virtually all direct substitution and all but say 50 million board feet of indirect substitution volume. What would we pick up? That would be some number less than 750 million board feet that I was just describing. My guess is approximately 400 million board feet or somewhat more. Does that seem right to you?

Mr. Robertson. If you get two-thirds of the State of Washington, you'd be over 400 million right there.

Mr. Leonard. Somewhere in excess of 500 million board feet that would be available to purchasers of national forest timber who are not in the export business.

Mr. AuCoin. How does that compare with reductions anticipated on Forest Service and State timberlands in the hypothetical event of the adoption of the Thomas report?

Mr. Robertson. There would be less.

Mr. AuCoin. How much less?

Mr. Robertson. Our preliminary analysis said from about 700 million to 1 billion in Region 6. That range is holding up.

Mr. AuCoin. That is Forest Service alone?

Mr. Robertson. Forest Service alone.

Mr. AuCoin. So that doesn't count BLM or the State timberlands?

Mr. Robertson. No. It doesn't.

Mr. AuCoin. So it wouldn't even make up for the withdrawals out of the Forest Service and the national forest.

Mr. Leonard. And, of course, that is very heavily weighted towards Washington because of the Washington timber supply.

TIMBER LEVELS

Mr. Yates. Will you yield for a question? With respect to Region 1, I am informed that some of your forest rangers have protested that the sales levels in that region are established at too high levels. Is my information correct?

Mr. Robertson. Well, they're saying that they cannot produce the target level because about 25 to 30 percent of it would have to come out of roadless areas. We're running into appeals and lawsuits, and we can't get into those roadless areas without a full-blown environmental impact statement which is taking a year to two years to do. So they're just saying they can't double up on the roaded areas and offset what should come out of the roadless areas. They're running into some serious problems because of that.

Mr. YATES. Do you agree with them?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, I agree with them that if they can't get into the roadless areas, they've got a problem. Or we've got a problem.

Mr. YATES. Well, then what's the impact of that? What's your position on that? Sales ought to be increased? They ought to be reduced?

Mr. ROBERTSON. We're going to try to produce those targets. I think they are within our forest plans. In fact, they're less than our forest plans. We are in the process, I believe, of preparing about 58 environmental impact statements on the individual roadless areas, so that we can get in there and pick up about 25 to 30 percent of our timber.

Mr. YATES. How long will it take you?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, it takes about two years to do it.

Mr. YATES. Will you be able to do it right now?

Mr. LEONARD. The work is underway. Completing it in order to make those sales available will take two to three years. The problem is that it implies a very large increase in our unit costs for doing business because we're making substantial investments this year, but sales aren't going to materialize for two or three years down the road.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

Thanks, Les.

SPOTTED OWL HABITAT

Mr. AUCOIN. About two more minutes, Mr. Chairman.

Chief, in thinking about the questions I wanted to ask you today, I came upon a report issued by the Wilderness Society 18 months ago entitled "Old Growth in the Pacific Northwest," a status report. That report estimated that in 6 of the 13 Washington and Oregon owl national forests there remain only about 1.1 million acres of forests, and that 479,000 of those 1.1 million acres have little biological value.

That leaves about 700,000 acres on roughly half the owl forestry region. Of those 700,000 acres the Wilderness Society estimates that exactly half are in designated wilderness. Presumably there are some areas that are withdrawn for other reasons besides wilderness. My question is: why are so many acres that are apparently not ecologically significant old growth being set aside for the purpose of conserving an old growth dependent species?

Mr. ROBERTSON. It goes back to this concept that we need the habitat for 20 pairs of spotted owls to survive over time. Even though the habitat may not be there now, we anticipate that over time we can grow the habitat for 20 pairs.

Mr. LEONARD. It is also clear that the spotted owl habitat is not synonymous with the definition of ecologically significant old growth. We do find owls in what we consider to be simply mature stands so that the acreage of potential and existing spotted owl habitat is substantially larger than the acreage of ecologically defined old growth.

Mr. AuCoin. So that to protect the owl we have to protect not only ecologically less significant old growth, but we have to protect ecologically significant old growth as well?

Mr. Leonard. Sometimes.

Mr. AuCoin. Another question is this: are all of areas—we're talking now about ecologically significant, unprotected old growth identified by the Wilderness Society. Are all of those acres identified by the Wilderness Society included in the HCA overlays?

Mr. Robertson. No.

Mr. AuCoin. They're not? If you're hoping to save the bird by protecting less ecologically significant old growth stands hoping to grow it into more ecologically significant old growth of the future, why would you overlook currently existing ecologically old growth stands for the purposes of the HCA? Why would the Thomas Committee——

Mr. Leonard. The Thomas Committee started out by actually seeing where the owls were located. In some cases, we had higher levels of populations in stands that were not ecologically significant old growth. One of the questions we're going to have to address in implementation of that plan is the question, if you accept the science and the standards and guidelines that are set forth in the Interagency Scientific Committee report, is it possible to redraw some of the lines that the Committee drew, still within the standards and guidelines, but to perhaps include more ecologically significant old growth and reduce the impact of the designations on timber that is available for harvesting.

Mr. AuCoin. Well, I hear what——

Mr. Leonard. Several of the forest supervisors have looked at this without doing a detailed study, just simply a quick look at a map. Based on their knowledge, they have suggested to me that they think there are some opportunities in that regard.

Mr. AuCoin. Well, I hear what you're saying, Mr. Leonard. Here you have the Wilderness Society that probably is as much an old growth-oriented organization as you can find. It says in its report that it stamps its name on, that there remains only 1.1 million acres of significant old growth forests in Region 6. Then here comes the Thomas Committee, and it comes up with a recommendation that would withdraw 8.5 million acres of old growth. One of the most old growth-oriented public nonprofit organizations says that only 1.1 million acres of forest old growth is ecologically significant. So much for the characterization that the spotted owl is the old growth-dependent species, I guess.

Mr. Robertson. Congressman AuCoin, could I just go over this chart with you? It shows how a natural forest ages over time. You can see out on the far end what is called "ecologically significant old growth," which is about 250 years and older. You can see what the Forest Service has inventoried. That 6.2 million acres that we keep talking about is really large, old trees. That is about 100 years old and older. Then, the bottom line shows where spotted owl habitat is. It's even a larger area than the old trees. We're talking about three different areas here.

Mr. AuCoin. So some of the groups that want to protect for its own sake old growth ancient forests and have them designated as such—and those would be forests in this range right here——

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes.

SPOTTED OWL HABITAT

Mr. AUCOIN. They will not find in the Thomas report complete satisfaction because some of those ecologically significant old growth stands that are of ages out in here are left out because the Thomas report dealt with some of these less mature stands of trees which are, nevertheless, spotted owl habitat and has protected them.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That's correct.

Mr. LEONARD. There is not a lot of correlation, I wouldn't think—maybe some—between HCAs and trying to protect all remaining ecologically significant old growth. Those are two different things.

Mr. AUCOIN. We're left with a situation in which some environmental organizations of some note and prestige have as their object the protection of old growth for its intrinsic ecological significance. They have no satisfaction here whatsoever in the Thomas Committee report. Other groups which are more wildlife oriented are probably more satisfied with the report themselves. So what you have here probably is shades of satisfaction within the environmental community or perhaps differences within the environmental community on the Thomas Committee's report.

Mr. LEONARD. Shades of dissatisfaction.

Mr. AUCOIN. Shades of dissatisfaction. So what we have here then is the commodity community and the environmental community. It's not just a two-way argument. There are some arguments within the environmental community.

Mr. LEONARD. If you recall during the big debate on Section 318, while people will agree that there are some stands that are fragmented to the point where they watch their ecological significance, when you start to come down and say, "Well, what's the size of those groups?" you could never get down to an acreage figure that people were willing to write off as no longer ecologically significant.

Mr. AUCOIN. The size of what groups?

Mr. LEONARD. Well, just all the parties who were trying to negotiate Section 318. As you recall, we talked about our stuff that was below 80 acres as ecologically significant. There is general agreement there, but nobody was willing to say that they were going to write off everything below 80 acres or below 40 acres.

Mr. AUCOIN. Some groups are very concerned in Oregon about Opal Creek for example where we've heard about the North Kalmiopsis for years and years and years. Haven't we, Mr. Butruille? There are other areas. None of those are affected by the HCAs called for in the Thomas Committee report. Is that correct?

Mr. LEONARD. Correct.

Mr. AUCOIN. Just hazarding a guess, would you indicate that if the Thomas Committee's recommendations were in fact implemented, and you had withdrawals of the magnitude we described earlier—and that withdrawal was about 5.6 million acres, I guess—that it would be easy to see Congressional agreement and administration agreement on further setasides of old growth for old growth characteristics in and of themselves in that environment?

Mr. Robertson. You're saying is that possible, or are some people proposing that?

Mr. AuCoin. I know it is being proposed. How feasible do you think that is to get both Congressional approval and administration approval to legislative action of that kind in that environment with 5.5 or 5.6 million acres of old growth withdrawn for the HCAs under the Thomas Committee recommendation?

Mr. Robertson. I would think it would be pretty difficult. It gets down to how much is enough. Sooner or later, you've got the whole national forest system as a preserve. They've got to have some kind of balance.

SECTION 318

Mr. AuCoin. Let me turn to Section 318 and ask you a couple of questions there. Chief, how do you anticipate meeting the timber offer target of 7.7 billion board feet? As of April 1, you had only advertised or awarded less than 50 percent of this two-year target. I think Mr. Butruille did speak generally to that subject earlier, but I'm not sure he indicated whether he thought he could get to that target or not.

Mr. Butruille. I said it was going to be extremely tight. I think we'll get within 5 percent of it, Congressman. We have made good progress in the last four weeks. We have about 400 million either sold or advertised. I expect that rate to continue. We've got 300 million plus—I expect that to increase, so there are——

Mr. AuCoin. Will it be the appeals that result in the 5 percent shortfall?

Mr. Butruille. I think that will be part of it. I think the other part will be dependent on where we end up with the decision on the Thomas report.

Mr. AuCoin. Leaving the listing question——

Mr. Butruille. If that happens, we're in a new ballgame.

Mr. AuCoin. And it also depends on what is in the Thomas Committee report?

REGION 6 VOLUME AND SPOTTED OWL

Mr. Butruille. Well, just in terms of if we accept that then we have about 1.2 billion feet of the remaining 1990 program inside HCA's. So if there was a decision made to adopt that, or maintain the option to adopt that, that obviously would have a major impact.

Mr. Robertson. Could I explain that?

Mr. AuCoin. In just one second you can. Just going back to a point I made earlier, when you either adopt the Thomas Committee's recommendation or adopt some variation of the theme, what you in effect have done is created a new record of decision that will govern your activities for fiscal year 1991 and beyond. Is that correct? And that would be subject to litigation just as it was in the case of your last record of decision. In fact, you could probably adopt Thomas carte blanche and expect to have litigation.

Mr. Robertson. Probably.

Mr. AuCoin. And have a variation of it and probably expect litigation. It could be litigated no matter what you do probably. And you could then have an injunction as a result of that litigation.

Mr. **Butruille**. It's all possible.

Mr. **Leonard**. We do feel though that the Thomas Committee report truly represents the product of the most knowledgeable people, the most knowledgeable scientists in the field of spotted owl and conservation biology, so we really believe we have a substantial opportunity to prevail in such lawsuits. Of course, the time it takes to get there will be significant given the problems we have in terms of volume in the contracting.

Mr. **AuCoin**. And you have the problem, if enjoined, of being enjoined until you ultimately do prevail. That could be some period of time. It could be the season, could it not?

Mr. **Leonard**. Well, in our experience of getting this back from the Ninth Circuit in terms of the timely thing, a couple of years would not be unusual in getting something litigated through the Ninth Circuit.

Mr. **AuCoin**. So you're telling this Committee that we could be at a period where we really have paralysis out there, notwithstanding the Thomas Committee's report.

Mr. **Leonard**. The potential certainly exists. I wouldn't want to predict paralysis, but——

SECTION 318—ADVISORY BOARDS

Mr. **AuCoin**. No, no. I'm not predicting anything either. This is something that could possibly happen. It could be tied up for a couple of years. I want Mr. Atkins to be able to ask his questions, and I want to move into some other areas of the budget like America the Beautiful, which I think needs to be examined. There are some other aspects as well.

I have only one other question here, and I'll be happy to yield to you for your questions at that point. What were the instructions that were given to the individual forests to work with the advisory boards to modify or develop alternative sales? Mr. Butruille, you can answer this, too. Since you were freed by this Committee from the procedural constraints of NEPA under last year's appropriations bill, what kind of instructions did you give to the individual forests to work with this advisory board to both modify or develop alternatives?

Mr. **Butruille**. In terms of looking for volume to present to the advisory boards, I told forest supervisors to look at the maximum opportunity. We moved sales forward to 1991, 1992, and, in some cases, 1993 programs that we could complete work on in the timeframes that we had to work with under Section 318 and bring them on line so they could be considered. There was about 350 to 400 million feet that we were able to do.

That is about the extent of new volume that we were able to look at. That was disappointing to many members of the advisory boards—the fact that we were not able to provide more volume than that.

Mr. **AuCoin**. If we had been able in this Committee to increase the amount of timber sales through the use of excess receipts, which in fact I tried to do last year, would that have helped you in being able to access additional——

Mr. **Butruille.** I don't think so in terms of the timeframe we had under 318. I think it might have helped in terms of an outyear. Frankly, our people on the ground have had to do the presale work, and the recommendations that came out of the advisory board were flat out—we just could not do any more. Because of the nature of the presale work in Region 6 on the west side it is not something that we could bring presale foresters from other regions in or hire people new out of school to do.

Mr. **AuCoin.** Did you give instructions to the forests to either move units or boundaries or make other modifications?

Mr. **Butruille.** Yes. And we have in all cases to date responded to their recommendations for change. I expect anytime to start having a look at that. I have told forest supervisors that we want to consider their recommendations, but we may at some point in time ignore recommendations coming out of advisory boards and, in some cases, out of the Fish and Wildlife Service on their recommendations.

Mr. **AuCoin.** And your testimony earlier was that the idea of the Advisory Committee is so good that it ought to be kept as a permanent fixture administratively in the decisionmaking process?

Mr. **Butruille.** Yes. I think that is generally the feeling. I think we would hope that it would not be specific in terms of the direction. But certainly in terms of looking at a program, and overall advice, and monitoring of activities, I think it has a very useful purpose.

INTERAGENCY SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. **AuCoin.** Finally, before yielding to my colleague, your testimony today was that in the entire history of the Endangered Species Act there has never been a recommendation of the magnitude that we have in the instance of the Thomas Committee report to deal with a potentially threatened or endangered species. Is that correct?

Mr. **Robertson.** That's correct.

Mr. **AuCoin.** Mr. Atkins.

Mr. **Atkins.** Thank you.

Chief, can you tell me in your estimation does the interagency spotted owl scientific committee—the so-called Jack Ward Thomas Committee—represent a scientifically credible strategy that would guarantee the long-term survivability of the spotted owl?

Mr. **Robertson.** I think it is based on the best science there is. I don't know if Jack Ward Thomas would guarantee that, but that is as good as scientists can come up with.

Mr. **Atkins.** So you'd agree then that that represents the most comprehensive and in-depth analysis based on the best scientific data available regarding the northern spotted owl?

Mr. **Robertson.** Yes.

Mr. **Atkins.** There was a letter that was circulated to regional people in the Forest Service that apparently you, or somebody in your office, requested that people not sign. I refer to an April 28 report in the morning Oregonian story—"Agencies back off claim." I'm quoting now, "Sources say that the U.S. Forest Service has asked its regional agency chiefs not to sign a letter endorsing the scientific credibility of the study." And then further down, "A top U.S. Forest Service official in Washington, D.C. called regional agency chiefs last week and asked them not to sign a letter endorsing the scientific credibility of the report." Is that accurate?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, that's accurate.

Mr. ATKINS. And what was the reason for that in light of what I took to be just now pretty strong endorsement of the scientific credibility of the report?

Mr. ROBERTSON. My reasons for that go back to our earlier discussions today. There has been coordination between the Secretary, and Department of Interior, and the Department of Agriculture. We have agreed as a group that we will coordinate everything between us, and we will release information together. We just didn't want a steady stream of information coming out that was not coordinated.

The regional heads of the four agencies took that—I guess they discussed that among the four of them, and we just didn't feel that there was a need to come out with that signed statement at this point. There was no urgency to it because we're in the analytical phase now of looking at the implications.

Mr. ATKINS. But we're dealing now with the preliminary question of the credibility of the study. You just indicated it in stronger language than the language in the letter and attested to the credibility of the study. I'm not sure I understand what your objections then were to people signing that letter.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, it is kind of a fine distinction, I guess, and particularly hard to get squared away in the press between accepting the scientific credibility of the report and a decision that was made to implement that. We just didn't want to get those two mixed up. I don't feel the urgency timewise to have to come out and say, "I agree that it is credible science or it isn't," until we go through the process and make some decisions. We want to make that judgment at the time we make our decision on how we're going to implement it.

Mr. ATKINS. So you're not certain whether it's credible science or not?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I think it is credible science.

Mr. ATKINS. Is there any doubt in anybody's mind that you're aware of that it is credible science?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, there have been some objections to it, but I believe it is credible science, yes.

Mr. ATKINS. We discussed earlier the question of who will sign the modified record of decision. You indicated that you would sign it. We discussed who would make the decision about whether it gets signed or not. We discussed people, such as the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, being a part of that process. Is my recollection of that correct?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes. Anytime a department is dealing with a decision of this magnitude with this far-reaching ramification, that is the way things normally get done. There are discussions between agency heads, and the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary. I anticipate the same kinds of discussions on this issue regardless of who finally signs the recommended decision.

Mr. AUCOIN. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. **Atkins**. I'd be happy to yield.

Mr. **AuCoin**. I'm looking at the Jack Ward Thomas Committee's report, and I guess this is the final paragraph of the executive summary. It is worth quoting here. It adds light to the information you're driving at in your questions. It says, "We urge that a coordinator and interagency staff, State and Federal, be assigned to oversee the conduct of the conservation strategy. The coordinating group would have the additional duty of recommending alterations to our conservation strategy. The plan put together by our Committee, however, is a strategy for the entire U.S. range of the northern spotted owl. No part of this strategy was designed to stand alone. Proposed changes must be considered in that light. Our assignment," it goes on, "was to develop a scientifically credible conservation strategy for the northern spotted owl.

We recognize that the impacts of the strategy we propose will be analyzed by others. The immediate response, we expect, will be to focus almost solely on the short-term economic and social impacts of implementing the strategy. This assessment is critically important. Adoption of the conservation strategy, however, has significant ramifications for other natural resources, including water quality, fisheries, soils, stream flows, wildlife, biodiversity, and outdoor recreation. All of these aspects must be considered when evaluating the conservation strategy. The issue is more complex than spotted owls and timber supply—it always has been."

I think that is what the Chief is suggesting in the answer to the questions that you're asking. It is good science, but the scientists who produce the good science indicated that this is what and how it needs to be done with its recommendations.

INTERAGENCY SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY REPORT

Mr. **Atkins**. Let me reclaim my time. The thing I was driving at was whether we have a consensus that this is good science. I'm driving at what happens once you accept the science and accept the validity of the science. That comes further. My guess would be that the controversy surrounding that would keep me as a regular reader of the Oregonian. [Laughter.]

Mr. **AuCoin**. You have my pity and my sympathy. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Robertson**. Congressman Atkins, I don't want to leave anybody with the impression we don't think that is good science. It is good science.

RECORD OF DECISION

Mr. **Atkins**. Well, I think you have made that pretty clear by your testimony. I appreciate that. In terms of the question of who makes the decision of signing the modified ROD, once you sign that ROD, then it is an appeals process. Isn't that right?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes. It can be appealed to the Secretary. At his discretion, he can decide whether to take the appeal, or not, or let my decision stand.

Mr. **Atkins**. Is there an appeal beyond that? Or is that the final appeal?

Mr. **Leonard**. That is the final administrative appeal.

Mr. Atkins. The final administrative appeal. And then there are legal appeals?

Mr. Leonard. Yes, sir.

Mr. Atkins. In light of that appeals process, hasn't it been past practice since there was a procedure to appeal to the Secretary's office that the decisions would be made at your level—the Chief's level—in the Forest Service about signing these kinds of records of decisions, and then the involvement of the Secretary's office would occur at such time as there was an appeal to the Secretary's level?

Mr. Robertson. Well, that's the way it normally works under most of our decisions. On a major decision of this nature, the Forest Service is just going to be working with the Secretary on it. That is just kind of the way the Government works, and the Secretary will be involved. This will be a team effort.

Even the delegation of authorities—even though the delegation is for me to sign that letter and sign the decision, the delegation also to the Chief of the Forest Service says that the Secretary can elevate that decision for authority to make decisions on especially controversial, high-stake decisions.

Mr. Atkins. Do you expect that in light of your ability to elevate the decision that that noted ornithologist from the northeast, John Sununu, will be involved in the decision?

Mr. Robertson. I don't know. Probably not. All I know is Secretary Yeutter and I are going to spend a lot of time together, just the two of us, on this decision before it is made. It will be coordinated with Cy Jamison and Secretary Lujan, so you're basically, I think, going to have four people making that decision as a team. I welcome the help.

Mr. Leonard. I think the important thing to understand is that the responsibilities under the National Forest Management Act for the Forest Service and under FLPMA for the Bureau of Land Management are delegated to the Secretary. The Secretary can't avoid the responsibilities for the new position.

ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY

Mr. Atkins. If I could quote from the so-called Sunbird letter that was written to you by the forest supervisors dealing with the issue of allowable sales quantities. They indicated, "The allowable sales quantity issue will continue to be a problem for us, and some supervisors feel our ASQs are unrealistic even with full funding." I might add that this was referring not just to the Pacific Northwest region but to a number of regions around the country. Would you agree that there is a considerable amount of controversy and concern over whether your ASQ targets are realistic?

Mr. Robertson. Yes. I think that relates to my answer to Chairman Yates a few minutes ago. Especially I'm concerned, for example, in Montana and Idaho where 25 to 30 percent of our allowable sale quantity has to come out of roadless areas. We're getting stopped through appeals and lawsuits. We're just having difficulty entering those roadless areas. If we don't enter the roadless areas, we can't meet the ASQ because that is the assumption that went into those calculations—that we would have all of our land base.

Now we have reworked the roaded areas as much as we believe we should and still maintain our basic stewardship responsibilities. That is their concern. We just can't get into some of these areas in terms of the land base that went into the assumptions that calculated the ASQ.

Mr. ATKINS. So your suggestion is that the problem with calculating the ASQs and concerns are limited really to the problems in the roadless areas, not in the other areas?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, the roadless areas are the big parts. Congressman Atkins, it's like anything else—the more you know, the more concerns you have. If we learn more about the spotted owl, the more we learn about old growth, the more that complicates our life. These ASQs are calculated in a forest plan based on a set of assumptions. By definition ASQ has to be right. As assumptions change and new information comes along, you change your management practices, and then ASQ has to fluctuate with that.

What they're saying is there are a lot of things like roadless areas, new threatened and endangered species, and other things coming on, a big concern with old growth, new perspectives on managing the national forest. All of those things affect ASQ eventually.

Mr. AUCOIN. How many additional species might there be in the region that could come——

Mr. BUTRUILLE. I don't know what it is. We have some that are being looked at.

Mr. AUCOIN. A dozen?

Mr. BUTRUILLE. I would guess it is in the——

Mr. LEONARD. When you include the plants, I think it does——

Mr. BUTRUILLE. I would like to make one correction, if I may, Congressman. That was Region 1, not Region 6. That was not a letter from Region 6 supervisors that you're referring to.

Mr. ATKINS. No. I appreciate that—the Sunbird letter. My point was that there clearly has been controversy in Region 6. That controversy came not just from Region 6 but from a number of other regions in the country. You have, as I understand it, a number of factors that go into establishing your ASQ—your inventory data, your required station estimates, your yield tables, genetic improvements.

Mr. BUTRUILLE. Land base is the big one.

Mr. ATKINS. Land base—do you have a sense that those things are adequate as you presently use them?

Mr. LEONARD. I think that we have a good, sound basis for establishing the allowable sale quantity on a forest-by-forest basis. That doesn't mean we know everything about those forests or that we won't know more next time around. There are several safeguards built into it. The most significant one is that we reinventory forests every 10 years, and we redo the management plan every year. There are problems in the inventory for our anticipated growth rates long before we are well down the line, so those things can be corrected.

We have established monitoring procedures. We reinventory growth rates to continue to refine our ability to predict growth. The fact is that on many of our forests we still have more volume than we had predicted under earlier management schemes, even though we have been harvesting at levels predicted by earlier management schemes. When we go back to reinventory, we find we have more volume because in many of our forests we are being very conservative in our growth estimates.

The fact that we do this at repeated intervals is a very strong safeguard that we don't get far out of line. If we find a problem, we correct it.

FOREST INVENTORY

Mr. ATKINS. But you feel your inventory methods and your data are scientifically accurate and have a strong scientific basis?

Mr. LEONARD. Yes, we do.

Mr. ATKINS. You're very confident of that?

Mr. LEONARD. The inventory is designed to provide a given level of accuracy. We can calculate the likely accuracy based on the kind of data used and the standard statistical methods.

Mr. ROBERTSON. But those inventories get out of date. We've been at this forest planning process now for about 14 years. When we first started down the forest planning process, we had an accurate inventory. In some cases, it is getting quite old now before we ever get a forest plan. Like everything else, inventories have to be updated.

Mr. ATKINS. How many of your plans are based on information that is over 10 years old?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, for Region 6, ask John.

Mr. BUTRUILLE. In our forest in Region 6 we have six plans that have inventory information of that age. Those inventories have been updated for changes in land classification. Both Oregon and Washington have been updated obviously as changes have been made in other classifications—wild and scenic rivers, and those types of things. Those acreages have been included.

We are on a fast track schedule, if you will, that could complete the inventories, but that has been a point of contention in the review of our drafts and, in some cases, appeals on final plans that have come on line. Our commitment is to get those reinventories done and to adjust ASQ, if needed, as that new inventory information comes on line. We're doing two forests per year in the region.

TIMBER/ROAD CONSTRUCTION FUNDING

Mr. ATKINS. Tell me, your timber sale program is clearly trending down and appears to be trending down at a pretty rapid rate, yet when you look at your funding for forest road construction that appears to be increasing at a pretty rapid rate. You have an increase of $17.3 million in this part of it over the 1990 request. Could you explain to me why as timber sales go down, timber roads are going up?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, it's pretty much in line with the previous request. The Congress cut our road budget about $20 million last year, so we had to adjust our target to reflect that.

Mr. ATKINS. So what was your road budget last year in comparison to the previous year?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, in 1990, this year it is $164 million.

Mr. ATKINS. And how much was it in 1989?

Mr. **Robertson**. $176 million. So it's about in line if you look at inflation. The 1991 is about in line with the 1989 budget and would have been in line with the 1990 had Congress not cut about $20 million out of budget.

Mr. **Atkins**. You're saying the budget is what it would have been if corrected for inflation. But your timber sales have been turning downward over that period. Is that correct?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes.

Mr. **Atkins**. Inflation corrects for cost but, theoretically, if you're getting less timber out, then there should be a lesser need for roads. Am I missing something?

Mr. **AuCoin**. Chief, the timber sales number has been trending down, but hasn't the pipeline volume been trending down as well?

Mr. **Robertson**. The pipeline, yes.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Doesn't that have something to do with the answer to the question?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, most of this road money goes into planning—location, survey, and design of roads. That's all planning money. As we lose sales due to appeals and lawsuits we have to replace it, so you have some doubling of costs there. In that regard, another big factor is the salvage sale money. This fiscal year we got $30 million of salvage sale money—additional money to replace volume lost in fires, litigation, and appeals. Salvage sale includes road money. There is a lot of our volume in 1990 of road construction, or road money, that is going to be paid out of salvage sales.

A salvage sale fund is kind of a complete package. You do everything rather than splitting it into road costs and timber sales. At least half of this $30 million in fiscal year 1990 would be for roads. So you'd have to add that to get it on a comparable basis.

Mr. **Atkins**. If you add that that would increase the discrepancy between timber sales——

Mr. **Robertson**. I'm talking about 1990. You'd have to add that $15 million to 1990 in order to get comparable to the 1991.

Mr. **Leonard**. Again, the problem we're facing——

Mr. **Atkins**. But then you'd have to add your salvage program for 1991 as well.

Mr. **Leonard**. Well, except that we hope we don't have another hurricane Hugo and some of the other things that generated that big salvage need. The problem we've got is that the request for 1991 reflects the needs to do two years' work in one year.

Mr. **Atkins**. Why is that?

Mr. **Leonard**. Because of the volume that we have prepared for the 1991 program, and because four or five years ago we had essentially all of the field work done for the sales we were going to make that fiscal year. All the work that was being funded was to prep next year's sale, or 67 percent of it was. We have had a dramatic reduction in the amount of work that is done for the outyears.

One of the reasons, for example, is when we had the Seattle Audubon suit in the Pacific Northwest, and we settled it through the 318 rider on the appropriations bill last year. That gave the environmental groups the opportunity to identify 500 million board feet of sales that we couldn't sell. That's 500 million feet of work that we had done that——

Mr. **Atkins**. How much did you lose from that sale to Audubon?

Mr. **Leonard**. 500 million board feet.

Mr. **Atkins**. I understand. How much in road money did you invest into that that you were never able to recover.

Mr. **Leonard**. We can identify the road money, but it is in direct proportion with volume. It is the cost of doing the engineering on that 500 million.

Mr. **Atkins**. And you went down to all the engineering and——

Mr. **Leonard**. Yes. Those were volumes that were——

Mr. **Atkins**. And you don't have a rough estimate of what that is?

Mr. **Robertson**. We can give you that for the record.

[The information follows:]

Timber/Road Construction Funding

We estimate our costs were $7,500,000 for completing the engineering road work associated with the 500 million board feet of timber sales that were not sold.

Mr. **Robertson**. We can go through these various pieces, but it seems to me that you still get to your bottom line, and your bottom line is that we're getting less timber out than we spend putting more timber road money in.

Mr. **Leonard**. Again, because we're trying to do two years' work in one year. In effect, if we stabilize our timber program at some lower level as a result of the spotted owl decisions, and forest plan decisions that go there, two years from now we will get a significant reduction in the amount of money that we'll be requesting for sale prep, including the engineering.

Mr. **Atkins**. But you don't expect that this year or next year, you expect that two years from now.

Mr. **Leonard**. If we have a proportionate reduction in funding proportionate to the reduction in the sale program, there is simply no way that we can produce that lower volume figure.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT LISTING

Mr. **Atkins**. Tell me—have you completed your Forest Service road project listing report?

Mr. **Robertson**. It's not done yet, but it is being prepared.

Mr. **Atkins**. When do you expect to have that finished?

Mr. **Robertson**. Soon. [Laughter.] Three weeks.

Mr. **Atkins**. I caution that the Chair does not believe the witness. [Laughter.]

You expect to have that in three weeks?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes.

Mr. **Atkins**. Will you make that public at that time?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes, as soon as it is available.

Mr. **AuCoin**. That'll be a breath of fresh air.

Mr. **Atkins**. Will that be before or after your economic impact is released?

Mr. **Robertson**. It will probably be after. That is one of those that I control, and you can have it as soon as I have it.

Mr. **Atkins**. Mr. Chairman, I have several other questions related to other parts of the budget.

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

Mr. AuCoin. Chief, let's move to the America the Beautiful program. You're seeking authority through the Authorizing Committee for this tree-planting initiative. Is the rural tree-planting initiative aimed at non-industrial private forest landowners?

Mr. Robertson. Well, that would be a big target group. The other group would be people who own marginal agriculture or pasture land suitable for trees.

Mr. AuCoin. How would the Forest Service define a non-industrial forest landowner?

Mr. Robertson. I believe it is someone who owns less than 1,000 acres.

Mr. AuCoin. Aren't there a lot of large non-industrial businesses that hold timberlands throughout the country, perhaps in patches of 1,000 acres or less that are out there? For example, insurance companies come to my mind. They are owners of non-industrial private lands. Some of those tracts are less than 1,000 acres. Would they not be considered non-industrial private forest landowners? They would, wouldn't they?

Mr. Robertson. This is Deputy Chief West.

Mr. AuCoin. Am I correct?

Mr. West. That's right.

Mr. AuCoin. So then this program could be seen as a subsidy for some insurance companies and some big landowners?

Mr. West. That isn't the purpose of the program.

Mr. AuCoin. No, but it could be the effect.

Mr. Robertson. That would be a minor effect, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Leonard. It's not the tracts; it's the total land ownership. If the company only owned 1,000 acres, they would be eligible.

Mr. AuCoin. Is that in the statute that you propose?

Mr. Robertson. That's a definition under our Forest Management Act. The Secretary does have authority to go up to 5,000 acres on a case-by-case basis.

Mr. AuCoin. How would the seedlings be distributed to the tree planters?

Mr. West. This will be done primarily through the State Forester's offices.

Mr. AuCoin. Is that specified in the statute?

Mr. West. Through the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act all of that work is done through State Foresters. Contact with those landowners is through the State forester's office.

Mr. AuCoin. How would that distributing agent pick the owners to receive the seedlings?

Mr. West. Well, those would be on a request basis.

Mr. AuCoin. First come, first served?

Mr. West. I'm sure that if we implement this program, there will be no limit to the number of people that want to plant trees.

Mr. AuCoin. But you probably have a limited number of seedlings that you have to distribute, don't you?

Mr. West. Well, there will be a time limit to catch up to get seedlings available to plant.

Mr. AuCoin. You're going to have more people seeking to plant than you have seedlings to plant. How are you going to pick the people who will receive the seedlings?

Mr. West. That will be done in cooperation with our other USDA agencies, such as ASCS county offices.

Mr. AuCoin. Yes, but what will the criteria be?

Mr. Robertson. Well, we're going to just use the regular system that we have. Most of that is done by State Foresters and local foresters working with landowners. We'll work with them year round, signing them up, doing the planting, and getting them to sign an agreement to plant trees. We'll distribute the seedlings and the money based on owners who have signed up and signed an agreement to plant trees.

Mr. AuCoin. How do you pick among them when you finally get down towards the end who gets them and who doesn't? I assume you're going to have more demand than you do seedlings.

Mr. Leonard. That's not clear. We certainly hope so. To some extent, we would simply carry over from year to year. This is anticipated to be a long-term program, not just a one-shot program.

Mr. AuCoin. How many seedlings do you intend to plant a year?

Mr. Robertson. Well, about 700 to 800 million trees planted and then another 200 million or so improved. In other words, releasing trees that are already out there—something that results in improvement-type work.

Mr. Leonard. But 700 to 800 million seedlings.

Mr. Robertson. New trees.

NURSERY CAPABILITY

Mr. AuCoin. Do we have the seedlings available to implement this program next year?

Mr. West. The capacity of the nursery is there, but the seedlings aren't available until October 1.

Mr. AuCoin. How long does it take to bring seedlings to the point where they are able to be planted?

Mr. West. Most of these will go in one year.

Mr. AuCoin. My understanding is that it takes about two years.

Mr. West. It depends on the location, but in most of the areas one-year seedlings will do.

Mr. AuCoin. Okay. Even if it is one year, it sounds like you don't have the supply to implement the program in the coming year.

Mr. Robertson. Well, what we're going to do starting October 1, as soon as you give us this $175 million to do it.

Mr. AuCoin. Knock on wood.

Mr. Robertson. We're going to be working 12 months out of the year with landowners getting them to sign up for tree planting.

Mr. AuCoin. But these will come out of the Forest Service?

Mr. Leonard. No, the State and private nurseries.

Mr. AuCoin. So you'll buy them from the State and private nurseries?

Mr. Robertson. Yes. There is the nursery capacity. The seeds are already planted for this coming fall and spring tree planting. We've got to get the people signed up. The nursery will plant their seedlings this time next year, anticipating how much money we've got, how many landowners we've already got signed up, and how much money we've got to sign up landowners the coming year so they can make plans for seeding for the planting in 1991.

SEEDLING QUALITY

Mr. **AuCoin**. How can we be sure that the quality of these seedlings meets Forest Service standards? The reason I ask that is I inquired a couple of years ago as to why the Forest Service wasn't turning more to the private sector nursery stock for its own reforestation purposes. The answer I got was that you weren't certain of the quality of the seedlings that were developed outside your own reach and outside your own shop. How do we know the quality is there? Why do you think it is sufficient quality for the America the Beautiful program?

Mr. **West**. The bulk of the seedlings will come from State nurseries that meet our standards.

Mr. **AuCoin**. What percentage?

Mr. **West**. I would imagine that 80 to 90 percent of all the seedlings needed for this will come from the State nurseries.

Mr. **Leonard**. For the rural portion, not for the suburban portion.

Mr. **West**. Right now, through the Conservation Reserve Program, we've been getting about 600 million seedlings from State nurseries meeting our standards.

REFORESTATION ON NATIONAL FORESTS

Mr. **AuCoin**. Why don't we use the money to draw from those nurseries to increase the reforestation on our national forests which, in the appropriated line item for the reforestation, is going to be reduced by $13 million? Why don't we use the money to take care of the people's forests?

Mr. **Leonard**. Because the people's forests have been taken care of.

Mr. **AuCoin**. They have?

Mr. **Leonard**. We are current with the reforestation needs on the national forest when you look at both the appropriated funds we're requesting and the K-V fund. We would not have places to plant any substantial additional trees. The reason the program is dropping is that we will have completed most of the reforestation where we needed appropriated money from the 1987-1988 fires, which was a very high demand.

REFORESTATION BACKLOG

Mr. **AuCoin**. What is your backlog right now?

Mr. **Leonard**. The backlog is just about one million acres. That is a rolling number.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Why let it roll at one million? Why not reduce the size of it and invest in the public's forest, so you reduce that rolling backwards?

Mr. **Leonard**. As a practical matter when you look at the delay between the time most of it is generated by logging, and you look at the delay between the time the area is logged and when we can complete the slash disposal and other site preparation measures, and grow the trees, two to three years is just about the time it takes to complete that cycle.

TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT BACKLOG

Mr. AuCoin. What is your backlog on timber stand improvement?

Mr. Leonard. We have a pretty large backlog in timber stand improvement.

Mr. AuCoin. I know you do. How large is it?

Mr. Robertson. About 1.2 million acres.

Mr. AuCoin. About 1.2 million acres?

Mr. Robertson. Yes, sir.

Mr. AuCoin. That's the people's forest as well. Why isn't that a higher priority before we leave that backlog and start handing out seedlings to private landowners? Aren't we walking away from a public lands management issue and using resources that could be used to address those issues and giving those resources to private landowners instead? Isn't that in effect what we are doing here with the America the Beautiful rural tree-planting initiative?

Mr. Robertson. Well, that wasn't the intent.

Mr. AuCoin. That's the effect though, isn't it?

Mr. Robertson. Well, we are not doing all of the timber stand improvement that is scheduled in our forest plans.

Mr. AuCoin. How much would it take to reduce that backlog in timber stand improvement?

Mr. Robertson. Well, we've got 1.2 million acres.

Mr. AuCoin. Right.

Mr. Robertson. And we're going to do 350,000 acres for about $20 million, so that is four times—$80 million. You can just wipe out the 1.2 million acres, which isn't practical to do all at one time.

Mr. AuCoin. But some percentage of that $80 million could be used for the public's forests in timber stand improvement alone, not to mention the reforestation backlogs, instead of the private tree-planting initiative that falls under the America the Beautiful program. That could be done.

Mr. Robertson. Yes, we could plant some additional trees and do timber stand improvement.

MAINTAINING AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL TREES

Mr. AuCoin. The other thing I was curious about is, what would the Administration do under this initiative to ensure that all of the newly-planted trees are properly cared for after they are planted and after the taxpayers' money is used to plant them on private lands? What is the program for that? Would it do anything to ensure that the newly-planted resources are properly cared for after they are planted?

Mr. West. Well, part of the funding is for technical assistance. As the Chief said earlier, we would embark in that technical assistance through stewardship responsibilities in signing up the lands. With technical assistance we would ensure that the trees would be taken care of into the future.

Mr. AuCoin. Is there anything binding in the nature of that assistance?

Mr. Robertson. Ten years. They'd have to keep the trees for 10 years. That is the normal operating procedure.

STATE REFORESTATION PRACTICES

Mr. AuCoin. How many States have forest practices statutes that require reforestation after harvest?

Mr. West. I don't have that number. We could get that for you.

[The information follows:]

States With Comprehensive Forest Practice Laws

There are eight states that have comprehensive forest practices laws:

Alaska
Idaho
California
Nevada
Massachusetts
Oregon
Maine
Washington

The states of Virginia and Maryland have what are called "seed tree laws" which require landowners to either leave enough trees in a harvested area to allow for natural regeneration or reforest after harvesting.

Mr. AuCoin. Do all of them?

Mr. Robertson. No. None of the southern States have it. The Pacific Northwest and California do.

Mr. AuCoin. So maybe three States do?

Mr. West. Oh, no, more than that. It is probably 15 to 20 that have reforestation, not forest practices like Oregon and California.

Mr. AuCoin. But none of the southern States would? Would States that don't have reforestation statutes be eligible under this program for the tree-planting initiative?

Mr. West. Yes.

Mr. AuCoin. Why should we be giving funds to States to plant trees when they don't now have laws on the books to require reforestation? Doesn't that proposal penalize States that do?

Mr. Robertson. Well——

Mr. AuCoin. Here they don't have statutes that require reforestation. Now we have a proposal to give them seedlings to grow trees at taxpayers' expense.

Mr. Robertson. One answer to that is that the number one tree-planting State is Georgia, and they do not have a State Forest Practices Act, so there is not necessarily a correlation between having a State Forest Practices Act and how much tree planting they do.

Mr. AuCoin. No. But we're talking about a whole category of States, not just the State of Georgia. We're talking about an initiative that would use taxpayers' funds to purchase trees to be used in this way and in States where there are not laws on the books that require reforestation. After a period of years, they could be liquidated with no requirement for reforestation. What happens to the billion points of shade when they're liquidated? Does it make sense to give funds to States to plant trees when they don't have reforestation laws on the books?

Mr. Robertson. Well, I know of some of our States that are doing a great job, and they do not have a State Forest Practices Act requiring reforestation. We're not trying to have a Federal program here that is going to force the States to have a State Forest Practices Act.

Mr. **AuCoin**. We'll just give them the seedlings. If they don't have a reforestation requirement in the statute, they'll get the seedlings anyway, notwithstanding what ultimately happens in terms of harvest and non-reforestation.

Mr. **Robertson**. That's the way it works now because we've got several tree-planting programs—a Conservation Reserve Program——

PEST SUPPRESSION—CO-OP LANDS

Mr. **AuCoin**. The other thing that intrigues me, Chief, is that your budget request for insect suppression on non-Federal lands was at $11 million. That would be insect suppression for these kinds of trees under this initiative. Last year it was at $11 million, and this year the budget request is zero.

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes.

Mr. **AuCoin**. So you're giving money under this proposal to plant trees, but you're cutting money to protect them against bugs. That doesn't make a lot of sense to me.

Mr. **Robertson**. It gets down to who should pay for it. Insect disease suppression——

Mr. **AuCoin**. Well, then, who should be paying for the planting of trees in non-Federal lands with Federal taxpayers' dollars? That is even a larger question.

SOURCE OF TIMBER SUPPLY

Mr. **West**. Mr. AuCoin, I think there is another item that has to be considered. That is the increased demand for timber supply in the future and where that will come from. The projection is that the bulk of the future supply will need to come from those non-industrial private lands. The Forest Service responsibilities do include forestry leadership beyond the national forest.

Mr. **AuCoin**. If that's the case, we need to make sure that there is a reforestation requirement before we make this investment. You're now talking about long-term timber supply, and that's not going to be there unless there are safeguards that the investment is protected.

Mr. **West**. We feel, through our agreements with the State Foresters who work directly with the landowners, that the investment will be there.

RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Mr. **AuCoin**. I think I have about four minutes left on the vote, so we're going to have to recess.

[Brief recess taken.]

Mr. **AuCoin**. The Committee will reconvene.

Do you have anything to tell the Committee?

Mr. **Robertson**. Well, Mr. Chairman, I think that with a lot of hard work we can probably deliver those numbers that you asked for sometime tomorrow. I think we'll be able to do that.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Excellent. That is forest by forest and the numbers under the Thomas recommendation on the timber sales program.

Mr. **Robertson**. We'll show you the impact by national forest.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Well, that just shows you that when you finally light a fire and raise the temperature sometimes you can get good results, I guess.

Mr. **Robertson**. It was all with good intentions.

Mr. **AuCoin**. I understand. The intention to release the numbers tomorrow is especially good. If you want to trickle out one or two today——

[Laughter.]

Mr. **Robertson**. I can give it to you in plus or minus 100 million board feet. I should have bargained with you. I should have given you the numbers in exchange for no more hard questions today. [Laughter.]

LAND ACQUISITION—COLUMBIA GORGE AREA

Mr. **AuCoin**. Mr. Atkins is on his way back to ask what he said was a couple of questions. In the meantime, while we're waiting we can get into land acquisition. Let me do that now.

Chief, I know you're familiar with the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. You were a former supervisor on the Mount Hood National Forest. How would you feel if you were able to acquire the Reynolds Aluminum property at the mouth of the Sandy River at the west end of the Gorge?

Mr. **Robertson**. You mean where the plant is?

Mr. **AuCoin**. Yes. What I understand is that this project may become available in the very near future. Where is it located? It's on the western edge of the Gorge outside Tradale. It is a fairly sensitive and significant area.

Mr. **Robertson**. Undeveloped, but next to the aluminum plant there.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Exactly. John Butruille, do you know what we're talking about?

Mr. **Butruille**. I know where the property is. I don't know any of the details.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Given the nature of the property, what would you feel if you were able to acquire that property at the mouth, right on the west end of the Gorge, that land that we're talking about? Does it make sense?

Mr. **Leonard**. It is property where any subdivision or development of that property would be totally inconsistent with the spirit and the intent of what is trying to be achieved in that area.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Under the national scenic area legislation. I understand the project may become available in the very near future. I understand it may have a price tag of somewhere around $3 million. I know there is getting to be a backlog of smaller but very willing sellers in the Gorge, so I assume that identification of $4.6 million in the Gorge in your land acqusition priority list does not have this particular property built into it. Acquistiions of the Gorge rank fifth, do they, on your national priority list? Is that correct?

Mr. **Leonard**. That's correct.

Mr. **AuCoin**. Another acquisition area I know that was included on your priority list was roughly $3.6 million for the Hell's Canyon national recreation area. Does this assume acquisition of the 6,400-acre Cash Creek ranch? Does it, John?

Mr. BUTRUILLE. Yes.

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Butruille indicates it does. How important is this parcel to the Forest Service in managing the national recreation area at Hell's Canyon?

Mr. BUTRUILLE. My understanding is that a detailed management plan for that area was developed as a priority need.

Mr. AUCOIN. A priority need?

Mr. BUTRUILLE. I need to check on that. I can correct that if that's not right.

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Atkins?

PRAIRIE DOG CONTROL

Mr. ATKINS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just have a couple of brief questions.

Can you tell me—does the Forest Service have a position on the question of prairie dog control on rangelands?

Mr. LEONARD. Most of the prairie dog problems take place out in the national grasslands. We have identified specific areas where we will retain prairie dogs. There are other areas where we will control prairie dog populations in order to maintain the range carrying capacity. Yes, each of the management plans for those areas specifically identify a strategy for perpetuating prairie dogs but also for maintaining the productivity of the rangelands.

Mr. ATKINS. Now my understanding is that there are a number of studies that have come out that indicate that there is no appreciable difference in the market weight of steers whether or not prairie dogs have been poisoned or have been controlled in some fashion. Are you aware of those studies?

Mr. LEONARD. No, I'm not. I certainly have personally seen areas where effectively all of the grasses on substantial acreage has been lost simply because of active prairie dog counts.

Mr. ATKINS. Based on your experience, you would dispute those?

Mr. LEONARD. Without having seen the studies—and that's a dangerous thing to do to dispute a study you haven't seen—but certainly just observation says that there is a lot less grass growing on areas where there are intensive prairie dog counts, and there is more where it is not.

Mr. ATKINS. We'd be happy to provide you with copies. If you could respond to the studies and respond to whether those are cause for you to come back and take a look in your policies in prairie dog control. Have you done any studies on the impact that your prairie dog control programs have had on the black-footed ferret?

BLACK-FOOTED FERRET

Mr. LEONARD. Well, it is certainly our belief that our work has been done in such a way that we don't have any adverse impact on the black-footed ferret.

Mr. ATKINS. Do you have studies for that? Do you have a management plan for the black-footed ferret?

Mr. **Leonard**. We don't have, as far as I'm aware, any black-footed ferrets on the national forest system lands. Let me verify that.

Mr. **Atkins**. I believe you do.

Mr. **Leonard**. Let me verify that.

Mr. **Atkins**. If you could provide that for the record, I'd appreciate it.

[The information follows:]

Recovery for Black-Footed Ferret

Employees of the Rocky Mountain Region are participating on several interagency committees involved in black-footed ferret recovery. These committees are assessing priorities for re-introduction sites which include the National Grasslands in Wyoming and South Dakota.

The Region is coordinating all Forest Service activities that could potentially effect ferrets and ferret habitat with the Endangered Species Branch of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Black-footed ferret surveys are being conducted prior to prairie dog control treatments and other inventories and studies are being initiated on the National Grasslands to provide baseline data for evaluation of re-introduction proposals.

Forest Plans do not adequately address the re-introduction of black-footed ferrets. Any re-introductions on National Grasslands will have to be evaluated through the NEPA process. We are anticipating re-introductions to be proposed in the near future and are preparing the necessary information needed to evaluate these proposals and prepare the NEPA documents.

TIMBER LEVELS AND RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER

Mr. **Atkins**. Based on your research on the red-cockaded woodpecker, do you believe it is possible to continue the current levels of timber harvesting there and also maintain a viable woodpecker population?

Mr. **Leonard**. Based on the development of guidelines as it is currently underway down there, we think that there will be some reduction in harvest levels on those forests with populations of the red-cockaded woodpeckers in order to maintain their types of stands. We don't have good data yet on what the magnitude of that reduction might be.

Mr. **Atkins**. If you could provide that for the record, I'd appreciate it.

[The information follows:]

Harvest Levels and the Red-Cockaded Woodpecker

The Southern Region has just begun a process of further identifying long-term habitat needs for the red-cockaded woodpecker through a major environmental analysis. This process is expected to be completed in two years.

Two results of the analysis will be identification of what silvicultural treatments are needed to recover the red-cockaded woodpecker, and how woodpecker management will affect timber volumes in the Region.

Mr. **Leonard**. I don't think we'll be able to provide it for the record for this hearing because the studies are still underway. We can give you our preliminary estimates.

PRAIRIE DOGS

Mr. **Atkins**. Let me just, if I can, getting back to the prairie dog control issue—we asked a number of questions for the record to the Fish and Wildlife Service. The question was: What can be done to enhance prairie dog populations?

They indicated, and let me quote—I'm quoting from their response to this committee. "Better coordination also is needed by agencies conducting prairie dog control actions to avoid conflicts with reintroduction of ferrets. Any Federal agencies need to aggressively pursue their responsibilities under Section 7(a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act, particularly the prairie grassland division of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Opportunities should be explored to provide incentives to private landowners under some form of agriculture conservation legislation to encourage the presence of prairie dogs within complexes identified for ferret reintroduction."

It goes on from there. You have not met with the Fish and Wildlife Service on this issue?

Mr. LEONARD. We have not. It may very well be that those contacts are at the field level, and I am not aware of them.

Mr. ATKINS. I would appreciate it if you could provide that for the record for us.

[The information follows:]

COORDINATION OF PRAIRIE DOG/BLACK-FOOTED FERRET EFFORTS

The Nebraska National Forest recently amended their Forest Plan to provide for the management of prairie dogs. They had an intensive public involvement effort and had a wide range of interested people and organizations involved. Many meetings and discussions were held with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Fish and Wildlife Service is consulted when prairie dog control programs are conducted. Prairie dogs are controlled annually on the grasslands to limit their distribution where they are not being specifically provided for and to minimize impacts on private land. There is a great deal of public interest in prairie dogs and a growing interest in watching them, as well as sports shooting.

Mr. ATKINS. If you don't have contact, if you would initiate that. We'll have other questions on the red-cockaded woodpecker that we'll put in for the record.

COLUMBIA RIVER INTERTRIBAL FISH COMMISSION

Mr. AUCOIN. Do you have any further questions?

Chief, I want to ask just a few more questions. I want to talk about the Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission and some of its activities. My friends on the Commission tell me that they have worked out an approach with the Forest Service regions 1, 4, and 6 to monitor and manage activities on the national forests in those regions to maximize compatibility between fish habitat protection and commodity production. Are you aware of this particular initiative?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I was aware that they were working on it. I should ask Mr. Butruille to come up.

Mr. AUCOIN. John, what I want to know is, just briefly because of the hour, what kind of work would be involved and what kind of timeframe would be needed to do this work?

Mr. BUTRUILLE. Well, we've met and are working with the Intertribal Commission and with the three regions involved. We are in the process—the three regions—of putting a full-time coordinator on that effort who would be headquartered in Portland. The major priority for that is restoration of the number of non-hatchery salmon produced during the annual run. That would be the top priority in that. It is an ongoing effort that is a high priority.

Mr. AuCoin. What level of funding, and in what accounts, will be needed to implement this initiative in 1991 and then beyond 1991 in the outyears?

Mr. Butruille. Well, if we were to fully implement this project, we're looking at a five-year program with initial costs in 1991 in excess of $2 million. We're looking at that to be jointly funded within Region 6, Region 1, and Region 4. Part of that, of course, is salaries.

Mr. AuCoin. It would be roughly the same amount over the remaining four years?

Mr. Butruille. That's my understanding.

H.J. ANDREWS EXPERIMENTAL FOREST

Mr. AuCoin. Okay. Chief, on the question of the new perspectives forestry, which is something that interests the Chairman a great deal, and you had some questions on that earlier today from other panel members, including Mr. Dicks, I spent some time looking at new forestry practices on the ground in Oregon outside the Eugene area.

In fact, I visited the H.J. Andrews experimental forest near Blue River last month. I have to tell you I was somewhat unpleasantly surprised at the hand-to-mouth existence that the research team lives with out there. One of the people I talked to when I pointed out that this was no Taj Mahal by any stretch of the imagination said that their station out there, their outpost is affectionately known among themselves as "the ghetto in the meadow." [Laughter.]

Given the emerging interest in new perspectives forestry by this Committee and, from what I gather, by the Forest Service itself, and certainly on the part of this member, could you provide the Committee for the record, if necessary, with an idea of what facilities are needed to bring that field station up to par and what the cost would be that would be involved? I imagine you would have to do that for the record.

Mr. Robertson. Yes, we'll do that.

[The information follows:]

FACILITIES AND SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT NEEDS
THE H.J. ANDREWS EXPERIMENTAL FOREST

The H.J. Andrews Experimental Forest is a 16,000-acre experimental forest located within the Blue River Ranger District of the Willamette National Forest. The research program, funded at approximately $1.5 million per year by the Forest Service, National Science Foundation, and Oregon State University, concerns forest and stream ecology, biological diversity, maintenance of site productivity, water quality, climate change and related issues. About 40 scientists and 35 graduate students use the Andrews annually. One of the largest of these projects is the Long-Term Ecological Research Program funded by the National Science Foundation at about $500,000 per year.

Research done on the Andrews has been the major source of concepts on which the New Perspectives Research Program is based. It is a site where concepts are also communicated to users and the public through on-the-ground demonstrations, field tours, videotapes, and other methods. The Andrews is a fine example of a research-management partnership involving Forest Service Research (Pacific Northwest Research Station), the National Forest System (Willamette National Forest), and a major university (Oregon State). The Andrews and neighboring areas of the Willamette National Forest form the prototype research, development and application area for the New Perspectives program.

Existing office, laboratory, and scientist quarters at the Andrews Headquarters Site accommodate up to 40 people in surplused trailers. These facilities are inadequate. The following list describes $3,325,000 in facility and scientific equipment needs, and $145,000 in annual personnel expenditures that will be required to fully fund the New Perspectives Program. The FY 1991 President's Budget has no funding these items.

ITEM	ESTIMATED COST
o Improve Andrews Headquarters Site by replacing surplused trailers (some soon to be condemned), expanding capacity to 60, providing meeting space and interpretive facilities.	
* 3 Bunkhouses with living accommodations for 16 each	$600,000
* Conference room for 100 with suitable kitchen facilities	240,000
* Office/laboratory/library complex	250,000
* Kiosk for interpretive program	40,000
* Facility maintenance/supplies/materials	30,000/yr
o Camping Facility to provide summer quarters for larger number of visitors during periods of heavy use, including workshops and multi-day field trips.	90,000

ITEM		ESTIMATED COST
o Research-Related Construction and Equipment items:		
* Geographic Information System (GIS) for analysis of landscape patterns and ecological processes.	Software	60,000
	Hardware	140,000
* Automatic climatic and hydrologic data collection including satellite telemetry		300,000
* Construct five new stream gauging stations for landscape studies		150,000
* Greenhouse for field research of CO^2 enrichment and temperature change research		300,000
* Crane for access to tree canopies feasibility study of engineering and scientific aspects:		
- Feasibility Study		250,000
- Acquisition/installation of crane pending outcome of feasibility study		800,000
* Backhoe		30,000
* Snowcat with trailer		75,000
o Personnel Needs:		
* Site custodian		35,000/yr
* Public Affair Officer		40,000/yr
* Site Manager		40,000/yr

TOTAL FACILITY, SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL NEEDS

o One-Time Capital Investment Costs:		
* Living/working/interpretive facilities		$1,220,000
* Research equipment		855,000
* Crane (including feasibility study)		1,050,000
* Field research installations		450,000
	TOTAL	$3,325,000
o Annual Operating Costs:		
* Personnel		$115,000/yr
* Maintenance/supplies/materials		30,000/yr
	TOTAL	$145,000/yr

BLUE MOUNTAIN INITIATIVE

Mr. AuCoin. I'm getting a lot of noise about something called "the Blue Mountain Institute initiative." I've heard talk about establishing something called "the Blue Mountain Institute" to begin to address some of the forest management conflicts expected to arise east of the Cascades in Oregon and in Washington. I can't seem to find out much about the initiative anywhere in your budget documents which we went over in some detail before the hearing today. Can you tell the Committee what this institute is about and how important the Forest Service considers the initiative?

Mr. Robertson. Well, it is not in our budget documents because it is not in this budget.

Mr. AuCoin. So it is not very important then?

Mr. Robertson. But it would build upon the——

Mr. AuCoin. Is it important?

Mr. Robertson. Yes, it is important, but we've got to look at it in the relative priorities of everything else. We've got our Pacific Northwest experiment station kind of overloaded with pressing problems out there.

Mr. AuCoin. Well, what would this do?

Mr. Robertson. Okay. Well, it would actually take our two research projects at LaGrande, those core units, and build around them in kind of a research development demonstration program to deal with some critical resource issues in eastern Oregon and eastern Washington. We've got a big problem with insect disease control and forest health.

We had a demonstration project—a stewardship project—several years ago dealing with grazing riparian management, so we really try to focus applied research and demonstration on some of those critical problems that we've got in that part of the country. One of the other issues is this coordination between forest management and wildlife management, especially elk.

Mr. AuCoin. And you would build on two research projects that are underway now at LaGrande?

Mr. Robertson. At LaGrande, and then we've got a research unit at Bend.

Mr. AuCoin. What are those two research projects that you'd build on at LaGrande?

Mr. Robertson. Well, one of them is Dr. Thomas' project.

Mr. AuCoin. The elk research?

Mr. Robertson. Yes.

Mr. AuCoin. What is the other one?

Dr. Sesco. Integrated Pest Management.

Mr. AuCoin. And that's the same Jack Ward Thomas whose science brings us to the conclusions on the northern spotted owl.

Mr. Robertson. Yes. We thought we'd institutionalize him.

Mr. AuCoin. A scientist who produces science that you have indicated you have a lot of respect for.

Mr. Robertson. Yes.

Mr. AuCoin. And then you zero out his elk research program at LaGrande.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Oh, no. We didn't zero that research program out.

Mr. AUCOIN. Well, you cut it. Is the Starkey elk tracking study in that research project at LaGrande being cut? Jack Ward Thomas' Starkey elk tracking study?

Dr. SESCO. Yes.

Mr. AUCOIN. Is that any way to treat Jack Ward Thomas after all he has done?

Dr. SESCO. No, Mr. AuCoin, it is not.

Mr. AUCOIN. Do you have any funding for those two projects at LaGrande in the budget request?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Oh, yes.

Mr. AUCOIN. You do?

Mr. ROBERTSON. They're just reduced.

Mr. AUCOIN. And there are no funds to build around it, but that would be the intention of the Institute. Is that it?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, we take those as kind of core units.

Mr. AUCOIN. But there are no funds in the budget request yet for it. Is that right?

Mr. ROBERTSON. There is no funding in the budget request to go beyond those core units. That is true. The long-range plan is to do so.

Mr. AUCOIN. What would be a sensible level of first-year funding for a full-up program there?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Oh, $1.5 or $2 million.

Mr. AUCOIN. Is that what you asked for?

Mr. ROBERTSON. No. I didn't ask for anything.

Mr. AUCOIN. You made the decision not to ask for anything?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well——

Mr. LEONARD. Actually, this is a project that is just being initiated.

Mr. AUCOIN. It came in after——

Mr. LEONARD. It came in after the budget process.

Mr. AUCOIN. Is that a serious response to my question? $1.5 million?

Mr. ROBERTSON. $1.5 to $2 million. I think that would be a good start for first-year funding.

Mr. BUTRUILLE. Congressman, I might elaborate a little bit. There is a lot of interest in the Blue Mountain area, both in Oregon and Washington, on this issue.

Mr. AUCOIN. I have been hearing a lot about it.

Mr. BUTRUILLE. Charlie Philpot, the director there, myself, along with people from Oregon State, Washington State, county government, and State government met several times on this. The State of Oregon put some dollars into it. I put some NFS dollars out of our wildlife fund into the pool of money to hire a person for the balance of this fiscal year and into next year to get this off the ground.

The purpose of the Foundation is to provide an opportunity to get cash in from outside sources, which we are prohibited from doing without having some kind of a separate account. They are hoping in a large extent that that is how donors, at least on the initial side, with money available from the National Elk Foundation, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, et cetera, that have expressed real interest in helping in this area will be able to. This is one of the purposes of it.

ELK RESEARCH

Mr. AuCoin. Okay. I appreciate that explanation. What is needed to move Jack Ward Thomas' elk research to a full level?

Dr. Sesco. To restore it, Mr. AuCoin, would be about $180,000.

RESEARCH CONSTRUCTION

Mr. AuCoin. Okay. Still on research, what are your top three research-related construction priorities?

Mr. Robertson. Our two top ones are Columbia, Missouri and——

Mr. AuCoin. Is that number one?

Mr. Robertson. Yes. And Flagstaff, Arizona would be our number two priority.

Mr. AuCoin. And the third?

Dr. Sesco. That would be Juneau, Alaska.

Mr. AuCoin. Okay.

Dr. Sesco. We have a problem at the Pacific Southwest headquarters because of the earthquake. We are planning on moving. Now, because of the earthquake, we need to expedite that. There is a $1 million need to expedite that move.

Mr. AuCoin. That would be the third priority? The Columbia, Missouri project, is that connected with the University of Missouri?

Mr. Robertson. Yes. It's one of these cooperative financed projects where the university is putting money into it. They've got contributed funds of about $1.5 million. Most of the other funds are available, but about $3.5 million of that we would contribute.

Mr. AuCoin. The Federal contribution would be $3.5 million?

Mr. Robertson. I believe so, yes.

Mr. AuCoin. Million?

Mr. Robertson. Yes, as I recall.

Mr. AuCoin. How much are the State, and the university, and the private sector putting into the project?

Mr. Robertson. Okay. Well, the private sector has already contributed $1.5 million.

Mr. AuCoin. $1.5 million. The State and the university?

Mr. Robertson. The State was to put in $9.3 million.

Mr. AuCoin. And the university?

Mr. Robertson. Well, that was State and university.

Mr. AuCoin. That is combined.

Mr. Robertson. We would put in $3.5 million for a total of $14.3 million.

Mr. AuCoin. Okay. I have other questions that I'll submit for the record only because you were forthcoming in the figures by forestry, otherwise we would have been here very late, as if we aren't already. [Laughter.]

WRAP-UP

Chief, I want to thank you and Mr. Butruille, who was on the hot spot several times today, and also you, Mr. Leonard, for hanging in there and providing the answers to our questions today. It is a tough time for the Forest Service, certainly in my particular region, to satisfy all the contending interests. I think you handled yourselves very well today.

The Committee will now adjourn.

[Questions and answers for the record follow:]

HOUSE HEARING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN SIDNEY YATES

TSPIRS

001. Question: What is your rationale for moving brush disposal and reforestation costs from the sale activity to the growth activity pool?

Answer: Originally BD and reforestation costs were included in the sale activity pool because they were trackable to individual sales (primarily a result of how the dollars were obtained -- through KV). Appropriated reforestation costs already were included in the growth activity pool. As a result of our testing of TSPIRS for two years (FY 87 and 88) many questioned why they were in the sale activity pool and not in the growth activity pool. BD and reforestation costs are long-term investments in timber production and should be treated as such, regardless of how the dollars were obtained (through KV or appropration). Therefore, given the results and findings of our testing of TSPIRS, we chose to move these costs to the growth activity pool. The reviews of TSPIRS by the GAO and the independent accounting firm support this change.

002. Question: Why are you changing the way road costs are treated? What is the basis of the depreciation schedules chosen for these costs?

Answer: We are changing the way road costs are treated in TSPIRS based upon the review by the independent CPA firm. In addition, many outside interest groups have questioned how roads were previously treated in TSPIRS. We have made these changes as a result of the 2-year testing of TSPIRS, the outside comments, and the recommendations of the CPA firm. The actual depreciation schedules chosen were based upon engineering estimates of the the average life of road surfaces, bridges, and culverts. These schedules may change as we further refine TSPIRS.

003. Question: What impact will these changes have on the costs reported in the system?

Answer: Our analysis of all the changes we have proposed in TSPIRS will increase the National net gain in the Statement of Revenues and Expenses slightly. However, the number of positive or negative Forests is not expected to change dramatically. The financial outlook for some Forests may get worse as a result of these changes.

004. Question: Are you making these changes in part in order to make the timber program appear more financially viable?

Answer: No. As we pointed out above, some Forests actually look worse, and the actual numbers of Forests that are positive or negative is not expected to change dramatically.

005. Question: Why are you adding a new work activity to report appeals and litigation processing costs for timber sales? Why do you believe these costs need to be highlighted?

Answer: Many interest groups have raised the issue that appeals and litigation costs are extremely high. However, we can not prove or disprove these claims because these costs are not displayed separately. The CPA firm also recommended that these cost be singled out because of outside concern. With this information, the validity of these claims can be determined.

006. Question: Haven't these costs already been included in the totals? How will you ensure against double counting?

Answer: Yes, they already are in the current totals, and still will be included as cost to the timber program. They will only be included as a separate line item for display. We are developing individual accounting codes for this item to prevent double-counting.

In the TSPIRS report for 1989, 72 out of 120 forests or 60 percent were reported as "below-cost" forests in Report 1.

007. Question: Other than the below cost test included for 12 forests in the 1991 budget, what specific direction or activity are you planning to address the large number of below cost forests?

Answer: We have developed, tested, and are in the process of implementing some below-cost timber sale program guidelines. We tested these guidelines on four National Forests. A draft copy of the test results and a revision of the guidelines is expected to be completed in July 1990. We hope to eventually mold these guidelines into a policy on below-cost timber sales for all National Forests. Our intent is to have a policy developed within this fiscal year. We believe that a copy of our action plan for testing these guidelines and the "draft" guidelines themselves has been provided to the committee.

008. Question: How have you reduced reported losses in your Washington office by $11.9 million since 1987? Provide financial data that traces how you did this, including personnel and other changes?

Answer: The FY 1987 data was a test of the TSPIRS system. Based upon analysis and recommendations, accounting procedures have changed and these costs have been "allocated" to other areas. There have been no changes in personnel or charges, only in the procedure which allocates the share of the charges to timber management.

Since 1987, Regions 3 and 8 have changed from "net gain" to "net loss" regions, and Region 5's "gain" has fallen by about $11 million.

009. Question: Can you explain, by forest if necessary, what happened in Regions 3 and 8 between 1987 and 1989?

Answer: Volume harvested in Region 3 has been fairly stable over the past three years. Revenue fluctuated slightly due to the value of sales harvested. However, the level of harvest was greater than the annual target for the past three years. Consequently, the volume under contract has decreased significantly from three years ago. The closing of the long-term Colorado Plateau Pulpwood contract added significantly to this decrease. The result of this decrease in volume under contract caused a significant increase in the Sale Activity pool depletion which increased total operating costs for the Region.

In Region 8, three factors have influenced the harvest reduction that reduced timber revenues between 1987 and 1989. The primary factor was the unseasonably wet spring and summer weather that reduced the harvesting activity in the South. To protect soil and water resources, timber sale areas were shut down to restrict harvesting. Another factor on two National Forests in particular, the NFs in Texas and the Ouachita NF in Arkansas, was a very large number of sale appeals. Also, in Texas implementation of court ordered practices related to red-cockaded woodpecker habitat management greatly reduced revenues.

REGION 8 NATIONAL FOREST REVENUE AND HARVEST VOLUME FY 88 AND 89

Forest	Revenues, M$		Volume Harvested, MMBF	
	1988	1989	1988	1989
Alabama	6,412	5,963	83	75
D.Boone	1,656	1,167	47	33
Chatt-Oconee	3,786	3,448	66	69
Cherokee	1,586	1,566	33	31
Florida	9,623	8,531	123	122
Kisatchie	15,339	9,603	164	108
Miss.	22,134	16,467	244	157
Geo.Wash.	860	931	41	42
Ouachita	17,364	13,417	226	157
Ozark-St.Fr.	3,513	5,023	62	64
N.Carolina	2,725	2,905	70	77
Fr.Marion & Sumpter	10,742	9,415	114	85
Texas	12,903	7,126	117	86
Jefferson	655	612	29	21
Total:	109,297	86,173	1,419	1,128

010. Question: What, if anything, are you doing to reduce these trends? How specifically are these results being used, by the Washington office or the Regional offices, to improve these situations?

Answer: TSPIRS information is being used to initiate programs on the national forests to enhance sale revenues through changes in timber appraisal techniques, product marketing and timber sale area design. Programs are also being initiated to reduce costs through more cost efficient methods of timber sale preparation and administration of timber sale contracts. The current emphasis is on below-cost forests, but will extend to above-cost forests in the near future.

We continue to be concerned about the increasing costs associated with appeals and litigation. This require funds not only for processing the case, but also for continuous reworking of timber sales that have advanced fairly far in the "pipeline".

We have requested and are utilizing pipeline funding. A healthy pipeline allows flexiblity to take advantage of markets and efficiency of management. We plan to continue this effort until the pipeline has been refilled.

CHARGED-AS-WORKED POLICY

011. Question: What problems are you aware of in implementing this policy?

Answer: GAO has just completed a review and we agree that there are a number of situations that need additional management direction. The report does a good job of identifying areas where further work is needed. These areas are:

1. There is a degree of uncertainty among some field units concerning the proper budget activity or work activity code to charge for some activities that are ambiguous in nature, such as work details to another activity, training for work in another activity, compensatory time off earned on another activity, equipment use costs, etc.

2. There is also a degree of uncertainty on the part of some field units concerning reprograming requirements, authority and procedures. This is coupled with a belief that reprograming procedures are cumbersome and that requesting reprograming will be perceived as poor planning.

3. The practice of permitting employees hired for fire prevention to perform work for other activities when not needed for fire prevention but to charge such work to the fire management budget activity account if the other activities do not have funds available. The practice also requires these employees to charge their regular 8-hour pay to fire management, instead of to fire suppression when actually fighting a fire.

4. There is inconsistent monitoring of adherence to the charge-as-worked policy.

5. On some units, there was not a clear understanding concerning the use of work activity codes. Units are interpreting the codes in different ways resulting in inconsistent application.

012. Question: How are you planning to address these problems?

Answer: The Forest Service will take the following action to correct the situations identified in the review:

1. We plan to assemble a National Team to address these issues, or areas of uncertainty, and develop National policy, direction and detailed procedures and definitions to be incorporated into Forest Service manuals and handbooks.

2. When formal procedures and direction are in place, we intend to work with field units, through informal communications and formal workshops, to gain understanding and acceptance of these procedures and direction.

3. We will identify comprehensive internal controls to be used by all units to ensure compliance with the charge-as-worked policy and procedures. In addition, we have included a performance element in all line officer and budget officer performance appraisals to ensure compliance with the charge-as-worked policy.

4. We plan to review our work activity definitions and codes and to clarify as needed.

TIMBER SALES APPRAISAL PROCESS

013. Question: What role will HQ play in the future in monitoring and providing oversight in the use of the appraisal systems, including rollback factors?

Answer: We will conduct and participate in formal reviews, training, and workshops. When we discover problems, we will make formal recommendations for change and set target dates for completion. We will also incorporate the information and direction necessary for even handed compliance in our Forest Service Manual and Handbook Systems.

014. Question: What are your plans for correcting the large rollback factor used in Region 1?

Answer: Region 1 has been directed to reduce their backoff factors and reduce the difference between their average advertised rates and average bid rates to 30 percent within the next four quarters. We are requiring two reports showing their progress toward that goal by December 31, 1990, and by June 30, 1991. We will also change our Forest Service Manual and Handbook to reflect an acceptable range of backoff factors and average differences between advertised and successful bid rates.

015. Question: What are your plans to correct the errors in the existing timber sales database and to maintain its accuracy and thereby its usefulness in the future?

Answer: We are currently working on the major overhaul of our Timber information structure and database. Due to it's complexity of use, lack of consistent data definitions, and need to track new forest land management plans, the timber sale data base is being updated and standardized at the national level. As part of this process the database will be made more user friendly and easier to update. The new database will be our definitive source for near real-time operational information at all levels. As the new database comes on-line we will cleanup our current data before converting to the new system. We plan to correct errors when we begin installing the new system. We expect this process will take at least 3-5 years to complete.

BELOW-COST TIMBER SALE TEST

016. Question: What is the status of the two additional efforts you have underway with regard to the below cost sales issue, in addition to the test in the budget?

Answer: The first initiative examines the feasibility of establishing National guidelines and procedures with respect to below-cost timber sale programs on individual National Forests. The second initiative is a study of alternative minimum bid rate scenarios on National Forests. The below-cost timber sale program guidelines have been tested on four National Forests and a draft report of our findings and recommendations as a result of this test should be completed by August 1. A preliminary report on the minimum bid rate study was issued to both the House and Senate Appropriations committees on April 20. We are in the process of developing a draft report from this preliminary report, and expect to release it jointly with the below-cost timber sale program guidelines report.

017. Question: What action do you plan to take on GAO's recommendation to consider costs on all sales, and document your reasons for each decision to proceed with sales that will not recover costs?

Answer: In the development of the Timber Sale Program Information Reporting System (TSPIRS), it was not the intention of the Forest Service or GAO to keep costs on a sale by sale basis. Costs are being kept forest by forest and reported annually for each forest in the TSPIRS. Overall sale planning takes returns into account during this process.

Early analysis indicated that computer hardware was not available that could accomodate an accounting system that tracks each sale (approximately 550,000 per year), for each year in its life (5-8 years) and for each budget line item and receipt which would then be adjusted over the life of the tree rotation for capital investments like planting, thinning, fertilization, road building and maintenance, etc. If current technology exists that could accomodate such a system, the cost would far exeed the benefits of maintaining such a detailed level of information.

018. Question: What criteria do you plan to provide for the field to follow, in deciding to proceed with below-cost sales?

Answer: We intend to issue the "draft" below-cost timber sale program guidelines and their implementing procedures as direction to the field in proceeding with below-cost timber sale programs. However, before this direction becomes final, an announcement regarding this new direction and a public comment period will be solicited through the Federal register.

019. Question: What documentation do you believe should be required to authorize a below-cost timber sale?

Answer: The "draft" below-cost timber sale program guidelines discuss in some detail what our expectations would be in the future for National Forests to address below-cost situations on individual Forests. However, we are still in the development phase in identifying the exact procedures in this process. We believe that the below-cost issue should be addressed at the program level and not for each individual timber sale. This should be done using the Timber Sale Program Information Reporting System (TSPIRS) and should be incorporated into the the Forest planning process.

020. Question: What costs do you believe should be recovered whenever possible? For example, should the Forest Service set minimum rates at a price that recovers preparation and administration costs only, or set them at a price that covers all costs or some other alternative?

Answer: We are in the process of reviewing our current minimum bid rate policy and also evaluating some additional "cost recovery" options for future minimum bid rates to be applied on National Forests service-wide. Two of the alternatives we are considering (among others) is one which recovers preparation and administration costs only and one which recovers all costs associated with a Forest's timber sale program. A draft report explaining our intent will be issued by August 1, 1990.

GIS

021. Question: Why have you decided to replace all your information processing hardware and software as part of this GIS procurement?

Answer: The current Data General (DG) contract expires in July 1991. The GIS procurement will expand our existing information processing capability to support geographic information analysis. It will also provide a migration path to renew existing capabilities as the current equipment becomes obsolete and no longer cost effective to maintain.

In September 1988, draft specifications for Geographic Information Systems (GIS) were released for industry review. Our intent at that time was a two year procurement effort to acquire GIS systems only, and to prepare a separate contract to support the administrative functions performed by the Data General (DG) systems after the DG contract expires in 1991. The specifications for the GIS required close interoperabilty with the existing DG systems, and the replacement for the DG contract would require close interoperability with the GIS. Based on the comments received from the industry, and after additional study, we determined that the same basic technology platform which could support GIS can also support other information processing needs of the Forest Service. We reevaluated our requirements and expanded the scope for a single acquisition. The benefits of this approach are:

- Greater competition by removing the need for restrictive requirements
- Guaranteed interoperability of GIS and administrative systems
- Lower cost both to industry and the Government
- Supports Government-wide move to open systems

During most of the life of the GIS contract the Forest Service will be managing a mix of old and new technology. We will ensure that all offices retain the ability to easily communicate and exchange information throughout the organization by taking advantage of Government-wide telecommunications standards. This will greatly reduce the impact of managing a diverse, proprietary equipment base.

In order to meet the increasing demands on resource managers, it is essential that all information needed to do their work be integrated into an electronic medium where it can be readily accessed from a single terminal. The employee should not have to use separate and different technologies to access and use different classes of information. This includes GIS as well as the full range of administrative, scientific, and technical processing needs. GIS is an important part of our total requirement, but, to realize maximum benefits, GIS must operate with other administrative systems, not as a stand alone island of information.

022. Question: What is the value of the GIS equipment and software currently in place throughout the Forest Service, and what will be done with it if a completely new system is put in place?

Answer: Fiscal year 1987 through fiscal year 1989, the Forest Service has spent $4.6 million on GIS hardware and $1 million on software to meet only the most critical resource management needs. The hardware platforms and existing GIS systems vary widely in their capability. The majority, 68 percent, share resources of existing Data General (DG) systems which support our office automation needs (94 systems), 29 percent are based on single user, stand alone personal computers or workstations (40 systems), and 3 percent share the GIS systems of universities or other government agencies (4 systems). Once the national contract is in place, we expect that much of the equipment already purchased and in use with the DG systems will be usable with the new technology. This equipment consists primarily of plotters, scanners, and terminals, which were selected for their ability to work with a variety of hardware platforms. Personal computers and workstations may be reutilized for other tasks.

The following table indicates the types of GIS software and the hardware platforms currently in limited use by the Forest Service. It should be noted that approximately 50 percent of the software is public domain software (e.g., MOSS, GRASS, DWRIS) which does not provide the full functionality needed.

SOFTWARE USED	SUPPLIER	HARDWARE PLATFORM	# OF SITES
ARC/INFO	ESRI	PC	23
		DG Minicomputer	18
		Universities	2
		Other Agencies	1
DWRIS	Forest Service	DG-Minicomputer	11
ERDAS		PC	1
GEO	Data General	DG Workstation	9
GRASS	Dept. of Interior	PC	1
		SUN Workstation	2
MeGIS		U. of Maine	1
MOSS	Dept. of Interior	PC	3
		DG Minicomputer	65
SPANS	TYDAC	PC	1
Total			138

023. Question: What is the basis of the estimates for GIS included in the budget of $10.7 million in 1990, and $25 million for 1991?

Answer: The procurement of the National GIS capability would require an investment of $157.3 million for software and hardware, over the eight years of the proposed contract. The proposed funding level for FY 1991 is $10.7 million, with the expected contract award in late FY 1991. FY 1992 will be the first full year of implementation. This is the maximum rate that we can reasonably install and/or we can implement with anticipated funding. Priority placement of equipment will be determined by critical environmental analysis needs such as Spotted Owl/Ancient Forests, Red Cockaded Woodpecker, Grizzly Bear habitat, and Mexican Spotted Owls.

024. Question: What exactly will be accomplished with these funds?

Answer: Acquisition of GIS capability will be through a competitive contract which is planned to be awarded in late FY 1991. Implementation will begin by placing GIS technology at those ranger districts, supervisor's offices, and research laboratories which have the immediate critical needs. These sites will be chosen based on their readiness to accept the change in GIS technology and on the nature of the issues facing them to which GIS may be usefully applied. An example of some of these critical issues are the Spotted Owl/Ancient Forest issue in the Northwest, Red Cockaded Woodpecker in the Southeast, Mexican Spotted Owl in the Southwest, and the Grizzly Bear habitat in Yellowstone and the northern

Rocky Mountains. There are also Forest Plan revisions which will require the use of GIS technology to address issues such as biodiversity, threatened and endangered wildlife habitat, cumulative effects, and monitoring requirements. The complexity of environmental analysis required today is unprecedented and cannot be sustained without the use of technology.

Many tasks, which are specific to the actual hardware and software acquired, must be performed before full implementation on field units can begin. These tasks include developing a standard way to use the filing system for organizing data, developing user authorization procedures consistent with Forest Service and USDA regulations, and configuring telecommunication addresses.

Our intent is to use the FY 1991 funds to purchase Forest Service-wide licenses to use GIS software, complete the pre-installation tasks described above, and begin limited implementation at a few selected Forest Supervisor and Ranger District Offices with critical needs. Installation of GIS systems at these sites would start as soon as the preparatory work is completed. Implementation planning will be an ongoing process and plans will be modified annually to adjust to changing priorities and our experience with the installed systems.

025. Question: Provide a breakdown of the funds by budget line item.

Answer: The following table shows a breakdown of the funds by budget line item:

Funding Mix	Funding Level (Dollars in thousands)
RESEARCH	
Timber Management Research	96
Forest Environmental Research	96
Forest Protection Research	144
Forest Prod. & Hvtg. Research	47
Resource Analysis Research	96
Total Research	479
S&PF	
Forest Pest Management T&A	180
Coop Fire Protection	17
Forest Resource Management	17
Wood Utilities	16
Seedlings	4
Urban Forestry	6
Total S&PF	240
FIRE FIGHTING	
Fire Protection	1,559
Total Fire fighting	1,559
NFS	
Timber Sale Preparation	947
Timber Sale Harvesting	899
Range Resource Operations	286
Minerals Common Variety	47
Minerals Leasable	95
Minerals Locatable	95
Minerals Energy	47
Recreation	1,283
Wildlife & Fish	565
Soil & Water	382
Special Uses	95
Lnd. Status, Planning & Lnd Exch.	95
Land Line Locations	238
Reforestation	183
Timber Stand Improvement	238
Road Maintenance	708
Trail Maintenance	191
Total NFS	6,394
CONSTRUCTION	
Timber Road Construction	960
General Purpose Road Construction	431
Recreation Road Construction	192
Trail Construction	144
Total Construction	1,727
PERMANENT	
Tongass Tbr. Sale Fund (Tbr. Prep)	160
Tongass Tbr. Sale Fund (Tbr. Harv.)	160
Total Permanent	320

SPOTTED OWL/OLD GROWTH

026. Question: What direction has been given to the regions as to how the interagency report should be used as 1991 and future year sales are being prepared? Do you have any information as to how many sales planned for 1991 would fall within the proposed HCA's, and what volume this would involve? Provide a breakdown by forest, if possible.

Answer: No direction has been issued from the Chief's Office, however, the Regional Foresters in the affected regions have issued interim direction. The letter on interim direction dated May 9,1990 and the table showing FY 91 sales within HCA's are attached.

United States Department of Agriculture **Forest Service** **RO**

Reply to: 2400 **Date:** May 9, 1990

Subject: Interim Direction, ISC Conservation Strategy

To: Forest Supervisors and Directors

The enclosed Interim Direction is intended to maintain reasonable management options until a decision is made as to implementation of the Interagency Scientific Committee's Strategy. It has been coordinated with Region 5 to provide consistency.

The "Sales Under Contract" section should be used for older sales as well as new sales where owl activity is found after the contract is signed.

We are currently analyzing the impact of sales that are in the Level I Category from conferencing with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. We will continue to delay award until the analysis is complete.

/s/John E. Lowe
for
JOHN F. BUTRUILLE
Regional Forester

Enclosure

INTERIM DIRECTION
ISC CONSERVATION STRATEGY
PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

A conservation strategy for the Northern Spotted Owl was proposed on April 4, 1990, (see report of the Interagency Scientific Committee [ISC] to address the conservation of the Northern Spotted Owl).

Existing direction for Spotted Owl Habitat Area (SOHA) networks is still to be followed. To retain reasonable management options until a final decision is made on the ISC strategy, the following additional interim direction will be used for activities within the range of the northern spotted owl in the Pacific Northwest and Pacific Southwest Regions of the Forest Service.

II. SALES UNDER CONTRACT

There is no legal basis to unilateraly modify a contract. However, in an effort to maintain the integrity of the HCA's to the extent possible during the interim, utilize the options within the contract to protect owls where units are within 1/2 mile of pairs. Additional inventory may be warranted if spotted owl presence or absence is unknown.

Some of these options are:

A. Move the unit where replacement timber is available within the sale area.

B. Delay harvest until September 15, or sooner if no reproduction is verified or fledglings have dispersed.

C. Enhance habitat recovery by increasing known wildlife trees and snags as well as insuring adequate down woody material. (TM, Fire and WL staff at the District should cooperatively provide an appropriate action to take). This evaluation should apply to all units in HCA's where work is not completed.

III. PLANNED SALES--FY'90

All activities will maintain the integrity of the existing Spotted Owl Habitat Areas (SOHA's).

Where possible, complete survey visits for planned sales to bring number completed last field season plus this field season to a total of 6 visits.

Continue to follow existing direction for Conferencing with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

For planned FY'90 timber sales within an HCA, adhere to the following criteria:

If sales or units of sales, in spotted owl habitat, are within 1/2 mile of an owl pair--modify that portion of the sale within the 1/2 mile based on conferencing with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

All units should be reviewed by the District to insure that treatment of wildlife leave trees, snags and down woody material and planned reforestation will enhance habitat recovery.

IV. OTHER ACTIVITIES in HCA's--FY'90

On-going activities and projects in HCA's may continue. Consider modifying existing contracts (other than timber sale) that have an adverse effect on known pairs of owls within 1/2 mile of the activity.

Planned projects should utilize the biological evaluations to determine project design and execution.

V. FUELS PRESCRIPTION--FY'90

Fuel treatment prescriptions will be reviewed for opportunities to retain snags and large down material in furtherance of spotted owl habitat objectives.

VI. PLANNED SALES AND OTHER ACTIVITIES--FY'91

All FY 91 sales and other activities should be consistent with the conservation strategy. Complete 6 survey visits in all project areas.

REGION 6
FY91 Sale Program 1/
Estimated ISC Impacts

	Sales	Total MMBF 2/	HCA MMBF	50-11-40 MMBF	Remain MMBF
Deschutes	26	83.6	14.6	.0	69.0
Mt. Hood	67	277.1	56.7	51.6	168.8
Rogue River	42	104.6	56.8	6.5	41.3
Siskiyou	31	145.9	30.8	.0	115.1
Siuslaw	49	209.6	146.0	.0	63.6
Umpqua	62	333.9	80.1	1.1	252.7
Willamette	91	417.6	192.2	.0	225.4
Winema	26	111.6	3.4	.0	108.2
Oregon	394	1,683.9	580.6	59.2	1,044.1
Gifford Pinchot	56	310.7	123.0	18.7	169.0
Mt. Baker	29	106.7	86.2	.0	20.5
Okanogan	17	64.4	.5	.0	63.9
Olympic	34	100.9	68.9	.0	32.0
Wenatchee	48	147.1	53.1	50.2	43.8
Washington	184	729.8	331.7	68.9	329.2
Total Region	578	2,413.7	912.3	128.1	1,373.3

1/ Updated as of April 9, 1990. Owl Forests only.
2/ Forest projected capability pre-ISC report.

Assume 850 MMBF from non-owl Forests for total Regional Program

REGION 5
FY91 Sale Program 1/
Estimated ISC Impacts

	Sales 2/	Total MMBF 3/	HCA MMBF	50-11-40 MMBF 4/	Remain MMBF
Klamath		124	47		77
Mendocino		85	33		52
Six Rivers		91	61		30
Shasta-Trinity		202	65		137
Region		502	206		296

1/ Updated as of April 9, 1990. Northern Spotted Owl Forests only.

2/ The number of sales in FY 91 has not been determined because a significant portion of the expected volume has not yet been identified by sale.

3/ Forest projected capability pre-ISC report.

4/ Effects of 50-11-40 have not been fully analyzed. Effects will vary by Forest, with the expected highest impact on the Mendocino and Six Rivers, and the lowest on the Klamath.

Assume 1,146 MMBF from non-Klamath Provence Forests for total Regional program of 1,444 MMBF.

Adoption of the conservation strategy will require monitoring of owl populations and habitat, research and coordination.

027. Question: How much is included in your 1991 budget request for spotted owl monitoring and inventory? Provide a breakdown for the record, including a comparison with 1990, and including funds in both the timber management and wildlife management budgets.

Answer: The following tables identify the funding in the FY 1991 President's Budget for spotted owl monitoring and inventory.

Region 6: The President's Budget was built around Forest Plans that incorporated the Spotted Owl SEIS ROD and planned appropriate levels of spotted owl monitoring and inventory. The President's Budget has $3,600,000 for monitoring of spotted owls and spotted owl habitat. If the ISC HCA requirements are adopted in FY 1991 we would need an additional $5,300,000 a year for the next 3 years which includes habitat and spotted owl population inventory and monitoring for a total of $8,900,000 in FY 1991. The $8,900,000 includes $1,700,000 for timber management and $7,200,000 for fish and wildlife.

FY 1990 contains $3,070,000, $1,370,000 for owl monitoring and $1,700,000 for owl habitat validation inventory.

COMPARISION CHART R-6

(Dollars in millions)

	FY 1990	FY 1991 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	FY 1991 FUNDS NEEDED WITH ISC's HCA's
Fish & Wildlife	1.37	1.90	7.20
Timber Management	1.70	1.70	1.70
Totals	3.07	3.60	8.90
			-3.60
Additional Needs:			5.30

Region 5: The FY 1991 President's Budget incorporated spotted owl monitoring and inventory levels to meet RD&A objectives consistent with Regional Guide and Forest Plan commitments. The President's Budget has $1,820,000 included for spotted owls. If the ISC HCA requirements are adopted in FY 1991, we would need an additional $3,050,000 a year for the next three years for inventory, monitoring, banding, and related wildlife actions. Vegetation inventory and related timber management work would require an additional $1,500,000 for a total additional need of $4,550,000. This additional amount does not account for possible changes in the status of the California subspecies of the spotted owl.

FY 1990 contains $3,720,000, $1,820,000 for owl monitoring and $1,900,000 for owl habitat validation inventory.

COMPARISION CHART R-5

	FY 1990	FY 1991 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	FY 1991 FUNDS NEEDED WITH ISC's HCA's
		(Dollars in millions)	
Fish & Wildlife	1.82	1.82	4.87
Timber Management	1.90	0	1.50
Totals	3.72	1.82	6.37 -1.82
Additional Needs:			4.55

028. Question: Will those funds be adequate to meet the requirements for such activities if the conservation strategy is implemented? What additional activities and resources are estimated to be required?

Answer: Region 5 is short $3,550,000 and Region 6 is short $4,550,000 for a total of $8,100,000 that would be needed to accomplish the monitoring, banding, related wildlife actions, vegetation inventory, and related timber management work. If the Conservation Strategy is not implemented, it would be necessary to reallocate funding from other programs.

029. Question: How much is included in your budget request for research on the spotted owl, and on possible silvicultural alternatives to maintain viable populations? How does this compare with 1990?

Answer: The FY 1991 President's Budget includes $3.024 million dollars for spotted owl research including some research on possible silvicultural alternatives to maintain viable populations of the owl. This amount is only slightly less than the $3.113 million budget in FY 1990 for spotted owl research. In addition, a portion of the funding for "Other Old Growth" species (page 3-11 of Explanatory Notes) may also impact owl management.

030. Question: Will adoption of the strategy require additional research to be undertaken? If so, provide a breakdown of the requirements and resources for the record.

Answer: In their report, the Interagency Committee of Scientists (ICS) addressed future research needs related to their proposed strategy. First, they suggest that a series of habitat management experiments be planned and conducted that would test alternative silvicultural techniques on suitable northern spotted owl habitat currently existing outside the Habitat Conservation Areas (HCAs). If alternative silvicultural strategies were developed that could increase the habitat suitability of managed forests for northern spotted owls, it is possible that the recommended restrictions against logging in HCAs could be relaxed. If we were to initiate these experiments in FY 1991, an additional $1 million would be needed in our Ecological Perspectives research area.

Second, the ICS suggests that its members would reconvene to consider future needs for northern spotted owl research after the agencies decide what their owl conservation strategy will be. If the proposed conservation strategy were implemented by the federal agencies, it is likely that the ICS would recommend a research program that includes some of the same components as our present northern spotted owl research program, with special emphasis on studies of owl populations in HCAs (similar to current demography studies). Studies in the HCAs would provide information needed to test the five basic concepts on which the ICS built their conservation strategy and could be used to refine owl population models. We believe that the current level of funding for northern spotted owls (slightly over $3 million) will be adequate to address the new research questions that will arise if the ICS's strategy is implemented. If this happens, the current northern spotted owl research program will be reevaluated and redirected where necessary to address important research questions. This work does not address Mexican spotted owl research needs in Arizona and New Mexico.

031. Question: How do you intend to address the potentially "weakest link", in the words of the Committee's report, which they believe is "apt to be coordination between concerned agencies resulting from efforts to protect management prerogatives and entrenched ways of doing business" (p. 40)? How is the need for coordination of whatever strategy is chosen going to be addressed?

Answer: A new interagency agreement was signed in August, 1988 by the heads of the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service. The agencies agreed to work together toward a common goal of ensuring population viability for the northern spotted owl throughout its range. This group was expanded to include State representatives from California, Oregon, and Washington to form the Interagency Spotted Owl Committee on April 13, 1990. The purpose of this committee is to cooperate in the development of options for the long-term management of this species and to work toward resolution of current issues relating to this species.

Although there is some overlap, the issue of the spotted owl and the issue of old growth ecosystems are not exactly the same.

032. Question: What specific activities are you involved in with regard to formulating or implementing your policy towards old growth? What are your plans for 1991?

Answer: Key provisions of the old-growth policy are being implemented through the final forest plans for Regions 5 and 6. Additionally, these regions are developing new "old-growth" definitions in conjunction with the ongoing interim old-growth inventory for northern California, western Oregon, and western Washington National Forests. This inventory is scheduled for completion in September 1990. The new old-growth information will be used in FY 1991 when the forest plans are updated to reflect forthcoming spotted owl decisions.

033. Question: What additional needs have you identified for research in the area of old growth, including the needs of other old growth-dependent species other than the spotted owl?

Answer: In FY 1990, Forest Service Research is spending about $2.1 million on old growth research, of which $1.4 million funds research on old-growth wildlife species (not including spotted owls and red-cockaded woodpeckers). Research needs identified for old growth and old-growth wildlife include:

Restore funding for old-growth management, research, and demonstration projects initiated in California, Oregon, and Washington in FY 1990.	$750,000
Restore funding for research on old-growth wildlife species in western Washington including research on pine marten, and pileated woodpecker.	$125,000
Restore funding for research on the marbled murrelet, a seabird that nests in coastal old-growth forests from California to Washington.	$77,000
Restore funding for research on the impacts of resource management on Sitka deer habitat in Alaska.	$100,000
Initiate research to identify critical habitat requirements for furbearers in California.	$250,000

Part of Sec. 318 in the 1990 Appropriations Act requires the Forest Service to minimize fragmentation in all timber sales in the 13 spotted owl forests.

034. Question: What are the specific actions taken to date to comply with this part of Sec. 318?

Answer: To the extent possible, substitute sales were brought forward from FY 1991 or beyond. Otherwise, sales are to be modified or redesigned to mitigate the impact. If the impact cannot be reduced, the sale may be deleted from the program.

035. Question: How do you respond to those who state that the Forest Service has not given equal weight to the requirement to minimize fragmentation, as it has to meeting the timber sale targets?

Answer: Minimum fragmentation is considered as part of the Advisory Board review. The need to consider the ability of the Forests to meet the target assignments of 318 and the minimum fragmentation requirements is a driving force in timber sale selection and modification. To the extent possible, the principles of minimum fragmentation are being applied and accepted by the Forest Service.

036. Question: As a result of sales made to date this year or planned to meet the target, what amount of previously non-fragmented old growth has been or will be fragmented? What percentage of remaining old growth (not mature stands) does this represent?

Answer: This data has not been collected and is unknown at this time.

The Subcommittee has heard from a number of members of the advisory boards established under Sec. 318, stating concerns regarding the provisions of this language, and its implementation by the Forest Service.

037. Question: Overall, what volume of timber has been given to the advisory boards from which to select the volume to be offered? What percentage of excess sales over the volume to be offered does this represent?

Answer: The Advisory Boards have not completed their work yet. As of 4/25/90, 80 percent of the FY 90 sale volume has been presented to the Advisory Boards and recommendations have been returned on 70 percent.

038. Question: Provide a breakdown by forest showing the above calculations.

Answer: See Sixth Section of 318 Report to Congress for Forest Breakdown.

039. Question: How many new sales have been prepared outside of spotted owl habitat and old growth, and presented to the committees? Why have you not been able to prepare additional new sales to present to them?

Answer: There have been a number of new sales presented to the Advisory Boards. Most of these were salvage sales or sales that could be moved forward from the FY 91 or later program. Because of the time required to do field surveys and collect data and because much of the area was inaccessible during the winter, it was impractical to work on "new" sales. Further, the Forest and District staffs were fully involved in preparing the sales to be presented to the Advisory Boards, or making modifications suggested by the Boards to ready them for advertising.

Generally, the "Owl Forests" do not have the choice of offering comparable volumes from non-owl habitat. The amount of timber available from non-owl habitat is not adequate to replace the volume deferred or "lost" to maintain owl habitat. The timber that is in non-owl habitat has been harvested or treated so that no further silvicultural treatment is necessary or there are other resource considerations which weigh against further harvest in the drainage.

040. Question: In order to meet the volume targets in FY 1990, what is the volume of future year sales that has been moved forward into FY 1990? Provide a breakdown by year of the volume involved.

Answer: Approximately 500 million board feet has been moved forward from future-year sell programs. Approximately 90% of this is from FY 91 and the remaining 10% is from FY 92 and 93. Since work is still in progress, it is difficult to answer how much will actually be brought forward.

041. Question: What effect will this have on your FY 1991 program, and future years?

Answer: The Pipeline for the FY 1991 program is basically empty. We anticipate that less than 400 million board feet of timber will be ready to go at the beginning of the fiscal year.

042. Question: What are your plans in FY 1991 or beyond with regard to the balance of the volume that had been enjoined under the Seattle Audubon Society suit, of which 1.1 BBF was released under the terms of Sec. 318? How much of this remaining volume would be involved in the proposed HCA's? How much of the 1.1 BBF released has been sold, and how much is in the HCA's?

Answer: Planned sales included under the Seattle Audubon Society suit have either been dropped or carried over into the 1991 or beyond program. Sales that were dropped needed to be modified to such an extent that a new analysis and decision was necessary before proceeding with the sale. Sales that have been carried over will either be modified to meet current standards (Fish and Wildlife Service direction) or carried over as is. At the time we began tracking volume under the SAS suit, we did not know about HCA's, nor their locations. Therefore, we have no way of tracking volume originally enjoined, that is now in proposed HCA's. We would, however, expect to find a portion of that volume in proposed HCA's.

All of the 1.1 BBF released has been sold. Again, we do not know how much of that volume falls in the proposed HCA's, as we did not know locations of the HCA's when we began tracking the SAS enjoined sales.

043. Question: What is the status of the protest filed on April 6, by the National Audubon Society and 14 other organizations, regarding the failure of the Forest Service to implement the procedural requirements and substantive protection required by Section 318?

Answer: The Regional Forester replied on April 16, 1990, stating that much of the information contained in the protest was largely incorrect and outdated. The Region will continue to implement FY 1990 timber sales consistent with Section 318.

044. Question: Given the current situation in meeting the 1990 targets, the Interagency Committee's recommendations, and the possibility of listing the spotted owl, what would be your current recommendation as to a reasonable timber sales program that could be carried out in Regions 5 and 6 in FY 1991, and in future years? What are the funding levels associated with this program?

Answer: This data is currently being developed and will be released to the Committee when it is available.

BELOW COST TIMBER SALES TEST

The budget includes a proposal to evaluate the implications of phasing out certain below-cost timber sales, and offsetting the loss in local revenues by expanding the recreation activity on those forests. Twelve forests were selected for the test (page 15-5).

045. Question: Why did you choose to address the below-cost sales issue in this manner? Did you consider other possible ways of addressing it, such as phasing out below-cost sales below a certain threshold at all forests throughout the system, over a multi-year period?

Answer: This test was initiated as part of the Administration's budget development process, which afforded only limited opportunities for modification.

Beyond the test, the Forest Service has been addressing the below cost sale issue in a number of ways, including establishing a comprehensive timber cost accounting system (TSPIRS) to help manage timber costs, developing economic guidelines to govern the timber program, evaluating minimum rates for National Forest timber, and providing direction to the field to take steps to reduce costs and increase revenues.

We have considered a number of options, such as the one you describe, but at this time our efforts are focused in the general areas discussed above.

046. Question:Describe what other options for addressing this issue might be considered.

Answer: The following are some options:

1. Evaluate the opportunities for increasing outdoor recreational activity and jobs before, or independently of, phasing out below cost sales.

2. Initiate an aggressive effort to reduce sale related costs, enhance revenues, and otherwise seek to improve the economics of the sale program, before phasing out below cost sales.

3. Phase out below cost sales over a several year period, thereby giving communities an opportunity to adjust.

4. Various combinations of the above.

047. Question: Why weren't forests in the regions represented in the test with greater losses selected, i.e. in Region 1, the Flathead or Lolo; in Region 2, the Grand Mesa-Uncompaghre; the Daniel Boone or No. Carolina forests in Region 8; and the Superior or Chequamegon in Region 9?

Answer: During the development of the Administration's budget proposal we tried to adhere as close to the original list and selection criteria as feasible. It was not necessary to add forests for purposes of the test.

When designing a test of a Service-wide issue, it is useful to have a variety of conditions represented, including the degree of timber losses anticipated. Forests with only moderate loses represent a significant share of our units and have a high potential of being able to demonstrate the ability to offset their projected timber losses, or to eliminate losses. The test needs to be able to evaluate that projection.

048. Question: Why weren't any forests in Regions 3 or 4, which also have significant numbers of forests with losses, selected?

Answer: Same as response to previous question.

049. Question: Have you had any reason to consider other forests in lieu of those originally identified, to participate in the test?

Answer: Once the list was negotiated with OMB, we did not consider other forests.

050. Question: For each of the forests in the test, provide a listing of the size of the timber program in FY 1989 and FY 1990, including the actual of estimated costs and revenues associated with the program.

Answer: We do not have FY 1990 information for the test forests. FY 1989 data is as follows:

Test Units and Locations:

REGION	NATIONAL FOREST	FY 1989 VOLUME SOLD (MMBF)	FY89 REVENUE & EXPENSES 1/ REVENUE (Thousands of dollars)	EXPENSES	NET
Region 1	Beaverhead	9.6	381	1,527	-1,146
Region 2	Arapaho and Roosevelt	13.2	316	1,038	-722
	Pike and San Isabel	8.6	331	1,005	-674
	White River	33.1	471	1,146	-675
Region 8	Chattahoochee-Oconee 2/	73.5	3,448	3,260	+188
	Cherokee	36.2	1,566	2,185	-619
	George Washington	37.9	931	2,055	-1,124
Region 9	Wayne-Hoosier	8.0	838	868	-30
	Shawnee	0.1	130	835	-705

1/ Gain/Loss Before Payments to States from TSPIRS Statement of Revenues and Expenses--1989 (Report 1).

2/ Includes data from Oconee, an above-cost Forest.

051. Question: In total, do you know how many forests would fit the definition you are using for below-cost sales? Provide a listing for the record of all such forests.

Answer: Under the definition being used for the below-cost sales, many National Forests would have some below-cost sales. In FY 1989, 63 National Forest administrative units had timber programs which had operating costs in excess of revenues before payments to States in the TSPIRS Statement of Revenues and Losses (Report 1).

These forests accounted for about 17 percent of FY 1989 National Forest timber harvest volume.

The following is a list of those National Forests.

Test Units and Locations:

REGION	NATIONAL FOREST
Region 1	Beaverhead, Bitterroot, Custer, Deerlodge, Flathead, Gallatin, Helena, Lewis & Clark, Lolo.
Region 2	Arapaho-Roosevelt, Grand Mesa-Uncompahgre-Gunnison, Rio Grande, Pike-San Isabel, Routt, San Juan, White River, Nebraska, Big Horn, Medicine Bow, Shoshone.
Region 3	Coronado, Prescott, Tonto, Carson, Cibola, Gila, Lincoln, Santa Fe.
Region 4	Boise, Challis, Sawtooth, Targee, Humboldt, Toiyabe, Ashley, Dixie, Fishlake, Manti-Lasal, Uinta, Wasatch-Cashe, Bridger-Teton.
Region 5	Angeles, Cleveland, Los Padres, San Bernardino, Lake Tahoe Basin.
Region 8	Daniel Boone, NF's of N. Carolina, Cherokee, George Washington, Jefferson.
Region 9	Wayne-Hoosier, Shawnee, Hiawatha, Huron-Manistee, Ottawa, Chippewa, Superior, Mark Twain, White Mountain, Green Mountain, Chequamegon, Nicholet.
Region 10	Chugach

052. Question: What is the status of the proposed legislation which would provide additional authorities for charging recreation fees on the test forests?

Answer: The legislative proposal for increased fee authority has been prepared and is currently undergoing inter-agency review. We expect it to be submitted to Congress in the near future.

053. Question: How would you propose to collect an admission fee for wilderness, or for designated rivers?

Answer: In both cases where a permit is already required, the fee would be collected at the time the permit is issued. Where permits are not required, we would issue annual payment permits and also daily permits at Forest Service offices. For those desiring to pay a daily fee, we would provide a self service pay station at entrances at which the daily fee would be deposited in a locked container similar to those we successfully use in many National Forest campgrounds.

054. Question: Explain how the general recreation use fee through a motorized vehicle parking permit would work.

Answer: People planning to park on National Forest lands would be required to purchase an annual or daily parking permit in advance. The vehicle owner would display the parking permit in his vehicle when parking on National Forest land. A parking permit would not be required for existing fee areas, such as campgrounds, in order to avoid duplication of fees. People with valid non-recreational reasons for visiting, such as range permittees conducting grazing operations, would also be exempt.

055. Question: Do you have estimates of how much revenue would be lost through stopping below-cost sales, in accordance with your definition, in these forests in FY 1991?

Answer: The loss in timber revenue is projected as nearly $1.5 million in FY 1991 and an annual loss of over $3.4 million by the 5th year if the test continues. The test, however, requires that those "losses" be examined from an additional perspective.

056. Question: What would be the related cost savings, by forest?

Answer: The following table provides the cost savings, by forest.

FOREST	Unit of Measure	FY-91 Current Planned Program	Test Projection	
			1st Yr.	5th Yr.
BEAVERHEAD NF				
Timber Receipts	M$	563	281	83
Timber Budget	M$	1162	409	210
Net	M$	-599	-128	-127
ARAPAHO & ROOSEVELT NF				
Timber Receipts	M$	538	538	185
Timber Budget	M$	753	349	146
Net	M$	-215	+189	+ 39
PIKE & SAN ISABEL NF				
Timber Receipts	M$	392	286	150
Timber Budget	M$	768	328	150
Net	M$	-376	+ 42	0
WHITE RIVER NF				
Timber Receipts	M$	842	651	113
Timber Budget	M$	788	549	284
Net	M$	- 54	+102	-171
CHATTAHOOCHEE NF				
Timber Receipts	M$	2270	2270	1804
Timber Budget	M$	1560	1379	1328
Net	M$	- 710	+891	+476
CHEROKEE NF				
Timber Receipts	M$	2639	2014	1464
Timber Budget	M$	2134	1026	820
Net	M$	+505	+988	+644
GEORGE WASHINGTON NF				
Timber Receipts	M$	750	684	365
Timber Budget	M$	1671	948	588
Net	M$	-921	-264	+223
WAYNE-HOOSIER NF				
Timber Receipts	M$	400	400	1000
Timber Budget	M$	735	536	668
Net	M$	-335	-136	+332
SHAWNEE NF				
Timber Receipts	M$	959	752	752
Timber Budget	M$	1309	442	442
Net	M$	-350	+310	+310
TOTAL ALL TEST FORESTS				
Timber Receipts	M$	9353	7876	5916
Timber Budget	M$	10880	5986	4636
Net	M$	-1527	+ 1890	+ 12800

057. Question: Would the forest's total budget be reduced by the amount of these savings? If not, how would they be used?

Answer: For the test period, the timber budget would be reduced to reflect the lower sell levels shown in the table above. The second objective of the test to determine the ability of the forest to offset the economic losses (related jobs and income, receipts, and Payments to States) through enhancement of the recreation program, results in an increase in the recreation budget. The net result in the early years of the test (probably through the first 5 years) is an increased budget on the forest. Once recreation investments, such as facility construction, were in place, we anticipate the budget to level out closer to the present levels. As discussed in question #166 the net "savings" in the timber budget would continue into the future. There may be a sizable increase in the receipts from the recreation program to the point that there would be an increase in total receipts of nearly $1.8 million if the recreation opportunities were maximized through the passage of broader fees legislation and increased recreation use on the involved forests.

058. Question: What is your estimate of the revenues that would be generated if the new recreation fee authorities were in place?

Answer: We estimate that the new recreation fee authority would produce an additional 2 million dollars the first year and 4.3 million dollars the fifth year on the nine administrative test units if recreation use increase occur.

059. Question: How long do you expect it will take to put the new fee system in place, including public involvement, setting of fees, etc.? What impact will this have on fee collections in the first year?

Answer: We hope Congress will pass the new fee legislation prior to the fiscal year of implementation. This would give us from October 1 to the start of the field season to complete planning and implement the new fees. We estimated the first year fees conservatively to allow time for implementation and public education. We recognize the need to educate National Forest visitors prior to initiating law enforcement action.

FOREST SUPERVISORS' CONCERNS

Within the past year, forest supervisors in Regions 1, 2, 3, and 4 have given feedback to the Chief regarding the direction of the Forest Service and recommendations for change.

060. Question: How have you responded to these concerns?

Answer: We met with all the Forest Supervisors recently to listen to their concerns. At that meeting we made a commitment not only to them, but to all Forest Service employees, to make them our number one customers, to stay in tune with their needs and requirements and reflect that in all our work. As a result of that meeting, several wide-ranging recommendations, touching important parts of nearly everything we do, were made. Following the meeting, the Chief spent a lot of time, along with his staff, considering the recommendations. Some decisions have been completed and shared with the Forest Supervisors. Most of the recommendations, however, require more work and six national task forces, representing cross-sections of the Forest Service, will help finish the work.

061. Question: What in particular has been your response to the concerns in Region 1 that the ASQ's in the forest plans are too high and cannot be met, and that this is not a matter of lack of funding?

Answer: We are committed to achieving forest plan targets. We have not developed any specific response to this issue. However, the current policy is that the responsibility for initiating adjustments in LMP targets rests with the Forest Supervisor. We continue to require that adjustments to LMP outputs only after the prescribed process of due analysis and public involvement in decision making has been completed.

062. Question: If you agree, how will this situation be addressed?

Answer: This situation will be addressed at the Forest Plan level. Our policy is that as soon as a situation develops where it is clear that harvest levels cannot be met for any reason, the Forest Supervisor will initiate appropriate action to amend the Forest Plan to make sure that projected outputs and standards and guides are consistent. Many of the plans in Regions 1, 2, 3, & 4 are approaching the time for either a 5 year update or a revision, in which concerns such as these will be addressed.

063. Question: Will there be any overall effort to review the ASQ's in forest plans nationwide?

Answer: There will not be a specific review of ASQ levels. As forest plans are revised, review of the ASQ will be part of the analysis and decision.

064. Question: How are you addressing the concerns regarding inequitable funding distribution among forests and regions?

Answer: There is currently a team effort on-going to evaluate the Program Development and Budgeting process. The concepts for change include increased Regional Forester involvement in decisions, Forest Plan based budget proposals, reduced level of budget detail, opportunity for change in budget information, and improved consistancy in Forest Plan cost data. An equitable process for determining Regional and Forest shares of the National constrained budget is one problem area identified. Fiscal year 1993 is the target year to achieve a more equitable distribution of funds based on National issues and Forest land management plans.

065. Question: Should this funding allocation process be changed to provide for the needs of ranger districts first?

Answer: This will be considered as part of improvements in program development and budgeting process. If the concern remains after the recommendations from the Program Development and Budgeting review are implemented, this specific item will be given further consideration.

066. Question: Are you undertaking any reviews of your organization structures to determine if some of the layers could be reduced?

Answer: No, the Forest Service is always looking for opportunities to improve efficiencies but no reviews are underway to reduce organization levels within the agency.

067. Question: Do you agree that the principle of quality resource management should come before achievement of certain output levels? If so, how would you propose to ensure this principle is maintained?

Answer: Yes, quality resource management should come before achievement of certain output levels.

We aim to achieve and maintain this principle by carrying out resource management within the framework of the National Forest Land and Resource Management Plans (forest plans). The forest plans are the result of an intensive interdisciplinary process, which includes socio-economic considerations, and public participation. The standards and guidelines established in the forest plans as a result of this process provide the best basis for quality resource management that we have ever had.

The majority of Forests have approved forest plans and are operating in accordance with them. If there is a conflict between standards and guidelines and program outputs, we expect every project to be in full compliance with the standards and guidelines set forth in forest plans. The chief has clearly stated this position in his correspondence and during his travels to the field. In addition, project monitoring, forest plan monitoring, and management reviews all provide information, wherein we assess our performance and make adjustments.

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

The President's budget included a total of $263,869,000 for the America the Beautiful initiative, of which $175,000,000 is for the tree planting initiative.

068. Question: What is the status of the proposed "National Tree Trust" authorizing legislation submitted in March?

Answer: Authorizing legislation, H.R. 4465, was introduced into the House by Congressman de la Garza on April 4, 1990, as the "National Tree Planting Act of 1990." This bill received a hearing on April 19, 1990, with the Subcommittee on Family, Farms and Energy, Committee on Agriculture. As of May 31, 1990, it had not passed the full Committee. On April 5, 1990, S. 2426 was introduced in the Senate Committee on Agriculture by Senator Leahy as the "National Tree Trust Act of 1990."

069 Question: What other components were originally included in the America the Beautiful initiative, that were not included in the President's budget?

Answer: When the tree planting component was being developed as an approach to offsetting carbon dioxide emissions, a forestry stewardship initiative was considered. However, when the America the Beautiful initiative was finalized, the much more comprehensive stewardship approach was not included, since tree planting was considered to be of higher priority.

070. Question: When would you actually plan to start the tree planting if the funds were made available in FY 1991?

Answer: Actual tree planting would begin in fiscal year 1991 during the planting season which would run from December 1990 through May 1991, depending on the location of planting sites.

071. Question: What mechanisms would be used to allocate these funds among all the possible recipients? What criteria have been or will be established for the allocation?

Answer: We will work cooperatively with State Foresters to determine an appropriate process for allocating funds to Regions, the Northeastern Area, and States. Criteria would include: (1) availability of seedlings, (2) distribution of suitable acres for tree planting and improvement; (3) level of interest by landowners to participate; (4) capability of States to deliver an expanded tree planting and improvement effort; and, (5) current performance by Regions and States in implementing ongoing tree planting and improvement efforts.

072. Question: Provide a breakdown of the staffing represented by the 47 FTE's for the urban program and 30 FTE's for the rural program, and where they would be located?

Answer: The 30 FTE's identified in the President's budget for the rural tree planting program will coordinate delivery of the program and provide technical assistance to the States. As detailed implementation planning progresses, the majority of FTEs will be assigned to the locations within eight Regions and the Northeastern Area of the Forest Service. Exact placement will be determined when funds are allocated.

The 47 FTE's proposed for urban and community forestry are primarily for expanded technical support to local communities and volunteer groups through State forestry organizations. Federal staffing increases would be modest and primarily for national and regional leadership for community tree planting efforts through States forestry organizations and other cooperators. As detailed implementation occurs, the majority of FTEs will be assigned to locations within the eight regions and the Northeastern Area. Exact placement will be determined when funds are allocated.

073. Question: What is involved in "developing the infrastructure of technical expertise" for this program?

Answer: The infrastructure for technical assistance in community trees involves the expansion of support and outreach to communities through State forestry organizations and their partners including State Extension Services, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, universities, city forestry departments, nurseries, and established tree care volunteer groups.

The infrastructure of technical expertise for the rural tree planting program refers to the Federal/State delivery system. Under this system, the Forest Service promises technical assistance to States, which in turn, provide direct on-the-ground technical services to landowners to get cost-shared practices installed.

074. Question: What exactly is the Commission that will be formed for this effort? How large is it, who will serve, what are the related costs, and what are the related costs, and what will its role be?

Answer: The commission is the "National Tree Trust" as proposed in the President's America the Beautiful Program to support community volunteer tree planting effort. The "National Tree Trust" is a private non-profit foundation designated by the President to encourage and find funding for volunteer tree planting efforts through public/private partnerships. It would provide a means to mount a national effort in support of community volunteer tree planting.

The trust would have a board of directors of approximately 10-12 prominent people. It would also have a board of advisors (of 10-12 persons) that would include representatives from national and regional organizations that work in support of tree planting efforts. This would include groups such as the American Forestry Association and the National Arbor Day Foundation, and others. The $35 million one-time grant would be allocated as follows: Twenty million would be placed in an interest- bearing account to provide long-term support for the continuation of the trust in perpetuity. The remaining funds would be used to underwrite a modest staff to operate the trust in the first year and to help support community tree planting volunteer groups and to initiate an aggressive public/private fund raising effort in support or expanded community volunteer efforts.

075. Question: Why are you proposing this new Commission, rather than using existing mechanisms or organizations?

Answer: There is need for a Presidential focus on national tree planting efforts that can carry beyond one Administration or party. The Commission will work through and in partnership with all of the existing organizations or mechanisms already in place.

076. Question: What is the overall failure rate for reforestation on private lands, and for tree planting in urban areas.

Answer: Seedling survival rate can be highly variable from site to site and somewhat variable from year to year. For example, temporary drought conditions in different parts of the Nation are hard on seedling establishment, especially those planted on harsher sites without proper site preparation and followup care. Seedling quality and care during handling and planting are major factors.

Initial survival for Conservation Reserve plantings in the Southern States has been averaging a little over 80 percent. The standard practice of planting more seedlings than are required for minimally acceptable stocking levels has resulted in a little over 90 percent success in plantation establishment. The average percentage of success in the West and Northeast range from 75 to 90 percent depending upon site and season.

The survival rate for tree planting in urban areas has never been documented on a national level. We do know that for every four trees that die or are removed in cities and communities only one is currently being replaced. Future rates on urban plantings are usually directly related to the degree of technical knowledge in preparing planting sites and in selecting and planting trees.

077. Question: Is more research needed to assure more successful efforts, particularly in urban areas? Why isn't there a research component to this program?

Answer: Research has been done concerning this initiative. We believe that with proper care we can assure planting success and long-term survival in stressful urban environments and on marginal rural sites. That is not to say that additional research would not be useful.

078. Question: What kinds of research would be helpful in this effort? What is the related funding?

Answer: A research program could address current and long-term needs associated with tree planting, tree care, and forest management in communities and rural America. Research could range from fundamental to applied work. Some major areas of research are:

- Selecting, planting, and caring for trees in community environment;
- Techniques for inventory and assessment of tree structure, tree health, and tree hazards in community environments;
- Use of trees for environmental modification including reducing energy consumption and sequestering carbon;
- Use and value of trees and forests for aesthetic and other amenity purposes in communities and rural areas;
- Planting and growing trees in rural areas, especially in stressful environments; and
- Management of tree pest problems in nurseries, plantations, parks, shelterbelts, and communities.

079. Question: How will the tree planting efforts be monitored to assure the highest possible success rate? Would a smaller effort in the early years make it more feasible to have better oversight, and correct whatever problems are discovered?

Answer: A strong network led by the Forest Service has been established through years of experience and cooperation. Other USDA agencies and cooperators include: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), Extension Service (ES), Soil Conservation Service (SCS), State Foresters, Conservation Districts, Consulting Foresters, and Industrial Foresters. The Conservation Reserve Program has brought these agencies even closer together in providing technical support and, landowner assistance, and monitoring all steps of the process from seed collection through growing the seedling and finally plantation establishment. This well-established network will be expanded as needed to monitor tree planting efforts to assure the highest possible success rate.

A smaller effort is not necessary. We have the skills to oversee the program as proposed.

080. Question: What will be the source of seedlings for this effort?

Answer: Locally grown trees are available from both public and private sector nurseries. Similar to the existing supply for ongoing tree planting programs, seedling stock will be available to rural landowners for purchase from State and forest industry nurseries primarily, and supplemented by private nursery stock. Privately owned nurseries will be able to provide quality stock for the urban planting that is well adapted to thriving in the harsher environment in communities. The private nursery industry will work closely with the public and private sector to ensure adequate supplies of appropriate trees are available for planting in communities.

081. Question: What will be the cost-sharing rates for the rural part of the program?

Answer: Under the rural tree planting initiative, the Secretary will cost-share 50 percent of the actual cost to establish trees.

082. Question: Provide a breakdown of the budget, showing categories of spending and how they will be used in FY 1991?

Answer: The object class, shown on page 9-12, (with land acquisition taken out) is summarized and revised as follows:

Salaries and benefits	3,868,000
Travel	1,924,000
Transportation of things	659,000
Rent, communications, and utilities	656,000
Printing and reproduction	15,999,000
All Other	4,778,000
Equipment, Supplies and materials	544,000
Land and structures	754,000
Grants, subsidies, and contribution	145,818,000
TOTAL	175,000,000

About $95.5 million will be used to cost-share tree planting with private landowners. A one-time grant of $35 million will go to a private nonprofit foundation to promote tree planting and to raise private sector funds. The remaining financial assistance will be made available to the State Forester or equivalent State officials and to others for providing technical, financial and related assistance.

The funds in printing and reproduction will provide for the development and distribution of training and education materials in support of tree care and planting.

Funds in other services will provide for much needed networking among the currently scattered and unaffiliated volunteer groups now existing and being developed throughout the United States.

083. Question: Explain how the $2.1 million requested for travel will be used.

Answer: Forest Service employees will travel as needed to carryout the land acquisition and tree planting activities of America the Beautiful. Some activities include technical assistance in tree planting, training sessions, and demonstrations.

FOREST RESEARCH

Page 3-1. The request for forest research is $148,672,000, an increase of $3,497,000 over FY 1990 and a decrease if $3,262,000 from the base. The budget has been reoriented to provide a substantial increase for 6 priority research programs.

For the first priority program, global change research, the request is $23 million, compared to $16.1 million in FY 1990.

084. Question: What is the basis for this significant increase in FY 1991?

Answer: Global Change is one of the highest priority environmental science program of the Bush Administration. Forest productivity, health, and diversity are vital to the sustainability of the world economy and the global environment. Although much uncertainty exists as to the magnitude and timing of predicted changes in the global climate, if they are reasonably correct there would be major impacts on forests and related ecosystems. In order to translate potential atmospheric changes into ecosystem impacts we need an accelerated program of ecosystem research to understand, monitor, and predict those impacts.

Global change is a resource issue that must be addressed by scientists who are well versed in understanding multiple-resource management and multiple-stress impacts. If Forest Service Research does not significantly accelerate its global change research, others who are less qualified could step into the void. The President's Committee on Earth Sciences recognized the need for Forest Service Research to be a major participant in the U.S. program, and our budget priorities recognize that shared conviction.

085. Question: How many positions will be added, and what portion of the requested increase does this involve?

Answer: We anticipate the requested increase will be used approximately one-third for extramural and two-thirds for internal research. The internal component is expected to create 90 additional positions for global change research. About half of these will be new positions, the remainder will be current positions reassigned to global change work. These will be filled with a mix of new hires and transfers of available personnel with required scientific skills.

086. Question: How exactly will the funds included for the four regional forest ecosystems be used? Where will this research be conducted?

Answer: The funds included for the four regional ecosystems will be used to emphasize those aspects of forest and related ecosystem processes that are most pertinent to the region of the country involved, but within a well coordinated national framework. Research will be done by existing Forest Service units, by cooperators, and through response for procurements. The best approach will be used to produce the science needed to answer agreed to global change questions. The research will be heavily field oriented to take advantage of long established Forest Service and cooperator experimental forests and watersheds. In house research is currently planned for the following locations: Berkeley, California; Fort Collins, Colorado; St. Paul, Minnesota; Asheville, North Carolina; Portland, Oregon; Radnor, Pennsylvania; Ogden, Utah; Madison, Wisconsin; Corvallis, Oregon; Bend, Oregon; Fairbanks, Alaska; Wenatchee, Washington; Seattle, Washington; Redding, California; Riverside, California; Moscow, Idaho; Boise, Idaho; Missoula, Montana; Flagstaff, Arizona; Lincoln, Nebraska; Grand Rapids, Minnesota; East Lansing, Michigan; Carbondale, Illinois; Rhinelander, Wisconsin; Columbia, Missouri; Burlington, Vermont; Delaware, Ohio; Research Triangle Park, North Carolina; Otto, North Carolina; Pineville, Louisiana; and Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

087. Question: What is the status of atmospheric deposition research? How much is included in FY 1991, and how does that compare to the FY 1990 level?

Answer: Our Global Change Program is founded on our Forest Response Program that is being completed this year with National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program. Although the Forest Response Program as an entity is nearing completion, several ongoing scientific studies will carry over to the new program. Atmospheric deposition research is specifically included in both the U.S. and Forest Service plans for Global Change Research, but in a manner that will allow us to better understand its role in forest ecosystems as one of a multiple of stresses. The knowledge gained from our atmospheric deposition research has dramatically improved our research planning for Global Change, and is reflected in a much improved understanding of the scientific approaches that will be required to understand integrated atmospheric effects on forest ecosystems.

088. Question: For all of the priority research programs, provide a table showing the FY 1990, and FY 1991 amounts for each by budget item.

Answer:

FY90 Priority Research Programs	Budget Line Items: FPR	RAR	TMR	FER	FPHR	TOTAL
	----------Dollars in thousands----------------					
FY90 Global Change	4,816	1,015	2,476	7,800	0	16,107
FY90 Catastrophic Fire	6,856	0	0	206	0	7,062
FY90 T&E Species	0	0	0	5,305	0	5,305
FY90 Water Quality	0	0	0	2,752	0	2,752
FY90 Southern Forest Productivity	2,552	730	3,591	1,157	1,649	9,679
FY90 Rural America	430	1,525	150	145	4,390	6,640
FY 1990 Total	14,654	3,270	6,217	17,365	6,039	47,545

FY91 Priority Research Programs	Budget Line Items: FPR	RAR	TRM	FER	FPHR	TOTAL
	----------Dollars in			thousands----------------		
FY91 Global Change	8,078	1,542	4,755	8,625	0	23,000
FY91 Catastrophic Fire	6,522	0	0	688	0	7,210
FY91 T&E Species	0	0	0	5,734	0	5,734
FY91 Water Quality	0	0	0	4,771	0	4,771
FY91 Southern Forest Productivity	2,415	674	4,500	1,352	1,849	10,790
FY91 Rural America	631	3,202	186	411	7,003	11,433
FY91 Total	17,646	5,418	9,441	21,581	8,852	62,938

Another of the priority programs is threatened, endangered and sensitive plant and animal species, for which $5.7 million is requested, compared to $5.3 million in FY 1990.

089. Question: What will be the focus of the new research to be initiated on threatened and endangered plants, for which $300,000 is requested? Where will this research be conducted?

Answer: The $300,000 for threatened and endangered plants will be used for research on threatened, endangered, and sensitive plants associated with the longleaf pine ecosystem. The plant research will be administered by the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station wildlife research work unit in Clemson, SC. However, field studies may be conducted in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida, on both Coastal Plain and sandhill sites.

090. Question: Based on your research on the red-cockaded woodpecker to date, do you believe it is possible to continue current levels of timber harvesting and also recover and maintain viable woodpecker populations?

Answer: Research by both Forest Service and university scientists conclusively demonstrates that management for recovery of the red-cockaded woodpecker and management for timber production are compatible. However, Region 8 has determined that red-cockaded woodpecker populations on most National Forests are small and stressed due to hardwood encroachment which generally increases the level of competition for cavities and amount of nest predation by flying squirrels. Management guidelines for the woodpecker are currently being revised and extra measures to protect and restore small populations will likely require a moderate reduction in current levels of timber harvest.

091. Question: How has the recent destruction of habitat due to Hurricane Hugo impacted these findings? Will adjustments in timber harvesting in other areas in the southeast (other than S.C.) need to be made in order to provide adequate habitat?

Answer: Hurricane Hugo seriously affected the red-cockaded woodpecker population on the Francis Marion National Forest. Because woodpecker populations on the various National Forests are isolated from one another, habitat gains on one forest cannot compensate for habitat losses on another. Timber harvest adjustments may be made on other National Forests to increase local populations, but these adjustments would be related to local habitat and population conditions, not to Hugo.

092. Question: What are the current population estimates, and what are the goals contained in the recovery plan?

Answer: The recovery plan goal is 15 viable populations, 13 on National Forests. Before Hurricane Hugo there were three potentially viable populations - the Francis Marion National Forest, the Appalachicola National Forest, and the Kisatchie National Forest. Hugo seriously reduced the Francis Marion population and increased the difficulty and risk of recovery efforts. This leaves 2 viable populations and 13 needing special attention to achieve recovery.

093. Question: What specific impact did Hurricane Hugo have on the population of the Puerto Rican parrot? How much is included in the budget for this program?

Answer: The Caribbean National Forest suffered extensive but patchy damage to the forest. About half of the prime Puerto Rican parrot habitat was significantly modified. All five active nest trees were left standing, but two are in greatly changed environments. Of the 47 parrots in the wild flock prior to the hurricane, at least 26 survived Hugo. The FY 1991 President's Budget includes $150,000 for management of the Puerto Rican parrot and its habitats, and $318,000 for research on the Puerto Rican parrot. The entire 60-bird captive flock in the aviary was unharmed by Hugo.

094. Question: Will this amount take care of the needs identified post-hurricane? What are those needs?

Answer: Funding needs related to recovery from the impacts of Hurricane Hugo in Puerto Rico include estimates of both management and research needs for recovery of the Puerto Rican parrot and the impacts of the hurricane on this and other threatened and endangered wildlife. Some of the activities that have occurred since the hurricane include: emergency work to provide the best possible conditions before the current breeding season, cleaning trails to access parrot flocks, rebuilding monitoring lookouts and blinds, and rehabilitating aviary infrastructures.

Research needs in the wake of Hurricane Hugo include studies of how the parrot and other threatened, endangered, and sensitive wildlife of the Puerto Rican forests adapt to the habitat changes that have occurred. Funding for these projects have been partially covered by internal Forest Service reprogramming of funds and the President's Emergency Discretionary Fund.

Funding to cover the remainder of the identified needs related to the Puerto Rican parrot are included in the Senate version of the Dire Emergency Supplemental bill to FY 1990 Appropriations Act.

Another priority program is enhancing forest-based economies in rural America.

095. Question: How does this program, and the funding amounts shown for 1989 and 1990, relate to the priority program included last year on expanding economic opportunities through new wood products?

Answer: The 1989 and 1990 program focused primarily on competitiveness of forest products industries and the "new products and technologies" that enhance market opportunities both domestically and internationally. In 1991 we expanded this program to also include all of the enterprises that form the economic base for people who live in rural forest-dependent communities.

The expanded program in 1991 includes enterprises such as recreation, wilderness, and tourism options for rural forest-dependent communities to diversify their economic base beyond their traditional markets, uses, and products from the forests.

The 1991 President's budget for this program is $ 11,433,000. Expanding Economic Opportunities Through New Wood Products programs in previous years was funded at $ 3,060,000 in 1989, and $ 3,150,000 in 1990. These funding levels are not directly comparable because of the greatly increased scope of the program in FY 1991.

There is an increase of $4.8 million for this effort, or 73 percent.

096. Question: How exactly will this increase be used?

Answer: The 1991 program not only includes continuing the "new products and technologies", from FY 1990 it also expands the study of other factors effecting competitiveness, such as durability, quality control, and international standards. Additional research relating to diversifying rural economies, such as economic opportunities from recreation and wilderness uses, inventories of cultural resources to support increased tourism, and economic analysis of opportunities for cottage industries that use noncommodity resources, will also be conducted.

097. Question: Will these efforts be community-specific or more general in nature? If general, how will the results be made available and applied?

Answer: Efforts to promote rural economic diversification will have a regional scope, reflecting differences in issues among regions. However, many of the studies will examine specific types of communities using a full set of variables so that results can better relate and be transferred to different community situations. The primary mechanism to transfer results will be the existing network of Forest Service, USDA and state forestry extension agents. Extension agents are expected to select from the research findings information to tailor their diversification recommendations to specific communities.

098. Question: Explain why these activities are considered research, rather than technical assistance or technology transfer?

Answer: The relationships between demographics, economics, investment and market opportunities and their effect on forest-based rural economies are poorly understood. Gaining a better understanding of the relationships requires research rather than technical assistance or technology transfer.

Further, additional research is needed to develop land management guidelines for making timber harvesting, grazing, recreation, and other uses of the forest more compatible with one another. Research is also needed to discover new forest products (not necessarily wood products), new forest services, and how to build markets for new products while maintaining existing markets. The research will be closely tied to technical assistance and technology transfer thrusts of the Forest Service described in "Strategy for the 90's: Working Together For Rural America."

Last year, funds were added for what is being called New Forestry research.

099. Question: What is included in 1991, and at what locations, for this research? How does this compare to the 1990 funding?

Answer: The Conference Report for the FY 1990 Appropriation provided an increase of $1,051,000 for old growth research, including $750,000 to initiate the old growth management, research, and demonstration project. These funds were used to restore research on wildlife habitat relationships and ecological diversity in old-growth forests in Washington ($301,000) and to initiate research and demonstration projects in California, Oregon, and Washington ($750,000). The President's Budget for FY 1991 does not include funding for the continuation of the old-growth research and demonstration projects initiated in FY 1990.

100. Question: How many new positions were added to carry out this research?

Answer: No new positions were added.

QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN SIDNEY YATES, CONTINUED

101. Question: What is the impact if this research is not continued?

Answer: If funding were continued at the FY 1990 level it would be used to accelerate field work and publication of products planned in FY 1991, support the development and publication of products planned for completion in FY 1992, and to continue the old-growth management, research, and demonstration projects initiated in California, Oregon, and Washington.

102. Question: Could an increase over the 1990 level be used for this research? If so, provide details as to how it would be used, and at what locations.

Answer: Yes, our planning for this research showed that an increase of $2,500,000 over the FY 1990 funding increase for the old-growth management, research, and demonstration project in the Pacific Northwest could be used to:

-- Initiate research on silvicultural alternatives for old-growth associated wildlife species including the northern spotted owl in California (Arcata and Redding, California--$450,000).

-- Accelerate the "New Perspectives: An Ecological Path for Managing Forests" Research, Development, and Application (DR&A) Program in the Pacific Northwest (Portland and Corvallis, Oregon and Olympia and Seattle, Washington--$700,000).

-- Initiate research on management and protection alternatives for high-elevation forest habitats in the Intermountain and northern Rocky Mountain regions (Bozeman, Montana and Ft. Collins, Colorado--$500,000).

-- Development of knowledge and technology for a landscape level perspective in maintaining biological diversity and sustaining productivity in northern hardwoods and conifers (Rhinelander, Wisconsin and Durham, New Hampshire--$400,000).

-- Accelerate the "Southern Forest Productivity" research and development program to meet increasing demands on the resource, maintain the biological diversity and health of southern forests, and protect the southern forest environments (New Orleans, Louisiana and Asheville, North Carolina--$450,000).

Funds were also added for additional research on tropical forestry.

103. Question: How exactly are those funds being used in 1990? What is the importance of this research?

Answer: Funds are being used to fund four research work units:

	FY 1989 Final	FY 1990 Approps. (after DCA)	FY 1991 Proposal
PSW-4104 Honolulu, HI	$ 227,000	$ 427,000	$ 0
PSW-4151 Honolulu, HI	501,000	872,000	617,000
SO-4151 Rio Piedras, PR	1,235,000	2,067,000	1,340,000
FPL-4721 Madison, WI	205,000	252,000	216,000
TOTAL FUNDING	$2,168,000	$3,618,000	$2,173,000

In Puerto Rico, the funding allowed acceleration of research on sustained use management of natural tropical forests in continental environments; continuation of long-term plantation research in Puerto Rico and research on rehabilitating unproductive cutover forests in both continental and island environments; and initiation of research on expanding tourism and recreation use of tropical forest ecosystems.

In Madison, WI, the funding permitted acceleration of research on the primary processing of tropical woods into structural products.

The FY 1991 President's Budgets provided sufficient funds to address the most pressing tropical forestry research needs, given Administration desires to address other research priorities such as global change, water quality and enhancing forest-based economies in rural America. The additional funds allowed some acceleration and expansion of tropical forestry research. Particularly for Puerto Rico, the additional funds allowed a larger research response to Hurricane Hugo than would have been possible under the President's Budget.

All of these activities are important for global change, tropical forestry and agroforestry advances.

104. Question: What is included in your budget request for these activities in 1991?

Answer: The funding requested in the President's Budget is detailed in the response to the previous question.

105. Question: What will be the impact of the proposed decreases?

Answer: PSW-4104 would be terminated in the President's budget, causing cessation of research on agroforestry, tree species trials, and mangrove research. The proposal for PSW-4151 would reduce restorative ecology research and work on biological control of noxious weeds. The proposal for research in Puerto Rico would reduce research on rehabilitating cutover forests in both continental and island environments, stretch out research on sustained-use management of natural tropical forests in continental environments, postpone long-term plantation research, and terminate work on expanding tourism and recreation in tropical forest ecosystems. Finally, the President's Budget would reduce research on primary processing of tropical wood species into structural products.

Page 3-19. The request for forest protection research is $35,644,000, a decrease of $378,000.

106. Question: How are the funds that were added in 1990 for dogwood anthracnose being used? Have new staff been added, and where?

Answer: The funds added in 1990 ($300,000) for dogwood anthracnose are being used to determine the cause of the disease, the biology and dynamics of the anthracnose fungus, the infection process, and mechanisms of infection. The research is being conducted at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Athens, GA and Otto, NC. Four new staff members were added to conduct research on dogwood anthracnose: one permanent and one temporary scientist, and one permanent and one temporary technician.

107. Question: What are your plans for this effort in 1991?

Answer: No funding is provided in the President's 1991 budget for this research. The permanent employees will be reassigned to other disease research and the temporary employees will be terminated.

You note in each of the five research programs that $100,000 has been included for challenge cost share programs.

108. Question: Why did you use only $418,000 in 1989 (page 3-5)?

Answer: Since the time of that report, we have allocated another $88,600 to 3 more FY 1989 challenge cost-share proposals. We originally held back dollars while we waited for confirmation of funds from some specific cost-share partners. They provided confirmation after the Explanatory Notes were prepared and so funds were released to the Stations.

109. Question: Of the $3.2 million that was offered by outside groups for matching, how much would you have chosen to fund if additional funds for this purpose were available?

Answer: We would have funded another $750,000. We feel that we can realistically secure about $1,000,000 per year from outside funds on a sustaining basis.

110. Question: What is the total that has been offered in 1990? How much of that do you intend to match?

Answer: For 1990, we have offered $500,000 for challenge cost-share proposals. We have had requests for $1,350,000 of federal funds, with matching contributions of $1,735,000. We intend to distribute all of the $500,000.

111. Question: Do you believe this program should be maintained at the $500,000 level?

Answer: Within a total Research budget at the 1990 funding level, we believe the program should be maintained at the $500,000 level.

Under the discussion of major pests on page 3-26, you note that existing control technology is not sufficiently accepted by the public or forestry community to be effectively used in pest management programs.

112. Question: Why isn't the control technology accepted? Why hasn't more progress been made in this area with the funds available for research?

Answer: Increasing public opposition to chemical pesticides and some silvicultural practices, because of perceived threats to the environment, has severely limited the use of these essential tools in resource management and control of pests. The forestry community is often unwilling to employ some silvicultural strategies developed by research -- strategies that increase the health and vigor of forest stands and resistance to pest attack -- because of the cost of using these intensive management practices. Private industry is reluctant to develop a market for safer biological and chemical pesticide products that could replace more toxic, chemical pesticides currently used because of the low profit potential of these small but essential forestry uses.

Progress in developing alternative pest management strategies that meet the demands of the environmentally conscience public and the cost limitations of the forestry community and industry requires a long-term commitment to basic research. Innovative solutions through basic research require intensive and extensive investigations into the fundamentals of pest dynamics and pest/host relationships. Basic research and new methodologies, such as biotechnology, in the long run, can reveal new ways to stem or prevent damage caused by major pests. Progress in developing modern, high-technology pest management controls is extremely expensive.

113. Question: What needs to be done to achieve breakthroughs in this area?

Answer: Breakthroughs in control technology for the major pests is enhanced by long-term fundamental research in partnership with universities and other cooperators.

There are a number of areas where research will be reduced or terminated in this program.

114. Question: What impact will the reductions or terminations have on the COPE program? Provide specific details for the record.

Answer: The FY 1991 Forest Service Research program in the Pacific Northwest Station addresses the highest priority research needs of the region within the President's budget. This includes reallocation of funds from completed research such as, natural regeneration in southwestern Oregon, to implement "New Perspectives" research and development activities. The President's budget still provides $825,000 for COPE in FY 1991.

115. Question: What is the impact of reducing research on integrated management of gypsy moth through extramural agreements?

Answer: In FY 1991, extramural research with universities, research foundations, and the private sector will be reduced by $865,000. This reduction will terminate extramural research on population dynamics of low level populations, monitoring of population trends, aerial application of microbial sprays, dynamics of gypsy moth virus, expert system for managing gypsy moth (GYPSES), stand hazard rating, impacts of defoliation, and other subjects. No direct effect will be felt on Forest Service employment, though the loss of cooperators' expertise will slow progress in the above subjects.

116. Question: Why are you proposing to terminate research on fire prevention and fire suppression nationwide?

Answer: In order to manage with reduced resources and to incorporate badly needed new fire research, we have had to be very stringent in examining projects as they reach completion points in the research cycle. The large increase of fire activities in recent years, highlighted by the 1988 Greater Yellowstone Area fires, has caused an unprecedented demand for new fire research from our users but with no increase in resources to do this new work. Fire suppression research has reached a point where many useful products have been produced and turned over to users, but fire suppression research has had to compete with other areas of fire research for refunding. In the face of limited resources and high demands for new research, we can not justify commencing a new round of fire suppression research compared to the priority of other user needs. Fire prevention research received similar examination. Although we consider fire prevention research to be important, we can not present a new round of fire prevention research as a high priority compared to other badly needed fire research within our constrained budgets.

117. Question: What is the reason for terminating research on oak wilt at Stoneville, MS?

Answer: The research unit at Stoneville has spent the past decade developing pest management strategies and guidelines for reducing insect and disease losses in natural stands and plantations of southern hardwoods. Studies in cooperation with Texas A&M University have shown that certain chemical and biological agents have a high potential for controlling oak wilt, especially in Texas live oaks. This work is nearing completion and will be finished by the cooperator with funds from State and local sources.

The remaining disease research by the Stoneville work unit will be merged with the silviculture unit at Stoneville to better focus the work on interactions between silvicultural practices and these diseases.

Page 3-30. The request for resource analysis research is $25,582,000, a decrease of $1,914,000. The forest inventory cycle will be increased to a 13 year average from the goal of a 10 year cycle.

118. Question: Do others who use these data (i.e., States or private industry or landowners) contribute to the costs of the inventory?

Answer: Yes, in the past cooperator support (both financial and in-kind contributions) has ranged from $0.5 to $1.2 million annually. In return they receive additional research studies or inventory information, or increased accuracy through greater sampling intensities in geographic regions that are important to them.

119. Question: What will be the impact, by State or region, of extending the cycle, in years?

Answer: Within the resource analysis research budget, funding for forest inventory declines 11 percent. Nationwide, the inventory cycle will increase from 10 years to 13 years. The impact will vary by region as follows: South Central region, +1 year; Southeast Region, +2 years; Northeast Region, +2 years; North Central Region, +6 years; Intermountain Region, +3 years; Northwest Region, +5 years.

120. Question: Why are you eliminating research on remote sensing applications for forest inventory in MS? What impact would this research have if continued?

Answer: This research would be eliminated because minimum support levels could not be maintained with the President's Budget to sustain a viable program. Eliminating remote sensing research will delay the future application of this technology to the inventory process.

121. Question: What is the amount of the reduction for research on high use wild lands and urban forestry in IL? What will be the affect of the reduction?

Answer: The President's Budget calls for a $26,000 reduction below FY 1990. However, the unit will receive $21,000 in FY 1991 from the Washington Office RPA Staff to analyze the preferences of urban minority populations for urban forests and the National Forests. This research will contribute to the 1993 RPA Recreation Assessment Update. The North Central Station, in their final allocation of funds actually appropriated, will assure that the unit has at least as much funding in FY 1991 as in FY 1991.

The effect of performing the RPA work instead of the normal project work would be to delay research on people's preferences for urban parks and forest preserves in Chicago in order to take a broader look at preferences of urban minorities across the U.S. for recreational opportunities in urban forests and on National Forests, especially those near urban centers.

Page 3-37. The request for timber management research is $30,000,000, a decrease of $752,000.

122. Question: How much is included for biodiversity research in 1991? How does this compare to FY 1990?

Answer: The President's Budget for FY 1991 proposes $827,000 for biodiversity research, compared to $495,000 in FY 1990.

123. Question: Why are you proposing to reduce research on tropical agroforestry by terminating a unit in Honolulu, HI? Has this research been completed?

Answer: Closure of PSW-4104 will terminate research on agroforestry, species trials for watershed protection, and mangrove regeneration in the western Pacific Islands. The unit provides information on the forest resource situation of the western Pacific Islands and American Samoa, including area, vegetation types, and volumes. The unit also studies fruit bat (endangered species) habitat requirements, and establishes tests to determine which tree species will grow in what locations.

This research is not entirely complete, however, in order to emphasize global change research and other higher priority research programs this research will be reduced.

124. Question: What are your current plans for the unit at Orono, ME?

Answer: This unit has been studying the silviculture of northeastern spruce-fir forests since 1950, with emphasis on reducing impacts of spruce budworm attacks. Long-term studies that developed techniques for obtaining adequate spruce regeneration, practical culture of young stands, and a range of acceptable methods for harvesting mature stands have been completed. The results are being applied from New York through the eastern Canadian provinces.

The President's Budget proposed merging the unit with the silviculture project at Durham, New Hampshire and closing the location. Merging the two units would consolidate and facilitate research on the silviculture of mixed hardwood-conifer forest types in New England, resulting in a stronger single unit.

The President's Budget contains funds, currently assigned to Station Headquarters in Radnor, PA, for research on global change. The Forest Service made an early decision to fund global change work at Orono in FY 1991 for $250,000 using a portion of the funds currently held at Radnor.

The nature of the research and the long-term databases accumulated at Orono can contribute to the Station's global change program objectives. The work will consist of preparing the databases existing at Orono for use in the global change program. The global change work at Orono will have four objectives: (1) determine the relationships between current physical and chemical climatic and atmospheric parameters and northeastern spruce-fir forests, (2) evaluate changes over time in this relationship, (3) develop simulation models capable of predicting expected future changes in these forests due to an altered environment, and (4) provide guidance to forest managers on appropriate silvicultural practices in a changed environment.

125. Question: Why are you proposing to terminate research on natural regeneration at Corvallis, OR? Has this research been completed?

Answer: PNW-4101 conducted research into natural regeneration and the effect of brush competition on reforestation of Douglas-fir. This unit will be closed and the natural regeneration research terminated. The remaining research on brush competition will be merged with and managed from PNW-4103 in Olympia, Washington.

Work on natural regeneration has progressed to the point that sites where natural regeneration has or has not been successful can be identified. This completes the planned first step of the natural regeneration research. Planned steps 2 and 3--correlating success of natural regeneration with environmental factors and developing treatments that promote natural regeneration--will not be initiated. This first phase of work has revealed that environmental factors and treatments necessary for successful artificial regeneration, developed over the past two decades by the unit, appear quite similar to site conditions where natural regeneration is successfully practiced. The similarity enables natural regeneration conclusions to be drawn without performing steps 2 and 3.

The shift away from focusing on natural regeneration and the continued attention, from Olympia, on the ecology and prevention of competition will allow closer integration with emerging research related to New Perspectives in Forestry.

126. Question: What assurance do you have that the FIR or COPE cooperatives will assume the burden of transferring and implementing the technology developed in this program?

Answer: The "Fundamental" phase of FIR was completed, as planned, in FY 1989 with Forest Service funds shifting to COPE as directed by Congress in the 1986 Appropriation. The "Adaptive" or application phase of FIR will continue until 1991. Over a ten-year period, FIR accomplishments included over 360 published articles, more than 60 technical workshops and field trips, and 40 issues of the quarterly FIR Report to summarize and demonstrate the results of basic and applied research in SW Oregon during the course of Fundamental FIR. We fully expect this excellent record of accomplishments to continue under the COPE program.

Page 3-43. There is a request of $36,568,000 for forest environment research, an increase of $1,321,000.

It has been suggested that the Forest Service should be involved in a research and management program, with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the Fish and Wildlife Service, and foreign governments, on the problem of population declines among neotropical migrant birds.

127. Question: Do you agree there is a need for more research, and development of management strategies, on this subject?

Answer: We agree with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's assessment that declining populations of neotropical migrant birds represent a major conservation challenge. The declining numbers and reduced distribution of many species of neotropical migrants seriously threaten the diversity of our native avifauna. Additional research and development of management strategies must compete with other pressing needs.

128. Question: Do you have any efforts addressing this problem in FY 1990, or planned for FY 1991?

Answer: Eighteen of our wildlife research units have one or more biologists working on life history and habitat requirements of forest birds. In FY 1990 and 1991 the priority problems being investigated include threatened and endangered species, cavity nesting birds, avian community structure, and methods for monitoring how birds respond to changes in the forest environment. These efforts are focused more on resident species and primarily on breeding habitat. The knowledge and technologies being developed in such areas as habitat relationships and monitoring, however, are applicable to migrant species. Work oriented specifically towards neotropical migrant birds is limited in scope. This includes research on habitat requirements of Kirtlands' warbler and efforts to identify forest interior species.

129. Question: What kind of program (involving NFS and S&PF, as well as Research) could be initiated in FY 1991? Provide details for the record.

Answer: The National Forest System could begin developing conservation strategies and habitat management objectives for neotropical migratory birds which can be implemented through Forest Plans, State and Private Forestry could disseminate information on neotropical bird habitat needs to state forestry agencies through the Cooperative Forestry Stewardship Program, and Research could be initiated on habitat relationships, forest fragmentation, and population monitoring.

Because of the need to finance other, more pressing Research needs, these activities were not included in the President's budget. However, if funding were reallocated from other FS activities the following items could be accomplished.

Research:

-- Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station
Fresno, CA $130,000

Analyze census data for neotropical migrant birds from the western United States and identify species with declining populations.

-- Northeastern Forest Experiment Station
Amherst, MA $75,000

Determine how forest disturbance influences daily energy expenditures and reproduction of neotropical migrants such as bay-breasted, Cape May, and blackburnian warblers.

-- North Central Forest Experiment Station
Rhinelander, WI $50,000

Determine how forest fragmentation influences rates of habitat colonization by Kirtlands warbler.

-- Columbia, MO $70,000

Relate population density and reproductive success of neotropical migrant birds such as worm-eating warblers, scarlet tanagers, wood thrushes, and red-eyed vireos to varying degrees of forest fragmentation.

-- Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station
Tempe, AZ $75,000

Identify habitat selection by hepatic tanagers and black-headed grosbeaks and contrast population trends in the United States and in Mexico.

-- Southern Forest Experiment Station
Stoneville, MS $75,000

Describe habitat selection by cerulean warblers and determine population response to forest openings and stand fragmentation.

-- Southeastern Forest Experiment Station $75,000
Clemson, SC/Blacksburg, VA

Determine the susceptibility of neotropical migrant birds in the southern Appalachians to nest predation and nest parasitism.

National Forest System:

o-- Catalogue the known distribution and status of neotropical migrants on all National Forests and Grasslands. $30,000

-- Assess existing direction, habitat and population objectives, and monitoring in Forest Plans for neotropical migrants. $50,000

-- Develop and test habitat assessment techniques to provide data for development of habitat capability models for migratory land birds; tests would involve northeast, north central, and southern Appalachian forests. $90,000

-- Develop and test habitat inventory and analysis methodologies for large land areas, making use of satellite and aerial photography and linking the data to ground-truthed information; tests would involve forests in the northeast, north central, and southern Appalachian areas. $90,000

State and Private Forestry:

-- Through the Forest Stewardship Program, initiate a landowner education program to encourage management of migrant bird habitat on private forestlands. $50,000

In the discussion of the red-cockaded woodpecker, you note that artificial cavities were created in trees left standing after Hurricane Hugo in SC.

130. Question: Why are only a third of these cavities being used? Do you expect the number to increase?

Answer: Currently about 40% of the artificial cavities are being used by red-cockaded woodpeckers. What might appear to be a relatively low occupancy rate reflects the fact that workers have installed cavities faster than the birds could become accustomed to them. Birds in all areas where the cavities have been installed appear to gradually accept them. We expect that as the rate of cavity installation slows, the rate of acceptance and occupancy will increase. This is being closely monitored.

131. Question: What effect has the hurricane had on the population of the woodpecker?

Answer: The latest surveys indicate that 60% of the red-cockaded woodpeckers that were estimated to occur on the Francis Marion National Forest before Hugo cannot be accounted for. The impact on the population will depend on how successful the remaining breeding birds will be this nesting season, and on how well surviving birds can adapt to, or cope with, the poorer quality foraging habitat.

There is an update on spotted owl research in CA.

132. Question: How do the findings regarding the habitat of the owl in the southern Sierra Nevada relate to the recommendations of the Interagency Scientific Committee in this region?

Answer: Researchers studying the California spotted owl in the southern Sierra Nevada have found spotted owls living and breeding in the oak woodlands in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada as well as in the more typical spotted owl habitat upslope in the mixed conifer forests. Habitats in the Sierra Nevada are often structurally similar to those of the northern spotted owl, although forest types may differ. Although the Interagency Scientific Committee was directed to develop a strategy for conservation of the northern spotted owl, some of their thinking and findings may well relate to the California and/or Mexican subspecies, but these comparisons have not been made in a scientific manner as yet. A thorough review of the information available on the California spotted owl would be necessary before a "new" strategy for management of these owls could be developed. Undoubtedly, such a strategy would have to take into account the wider range of habitats used by this subspecies. The general principle of providing large blocks of habitat, well-distributed throughout the range of the owl should apply here as well.

133. Question: When do you think you will have additional information for the entire western slope of the Sierra Nevada?

Answer: The studies on the California spotted owl in the Sierra Nevada are continuing. Preliminary results from the earliest of these studies have been presented in annual progress reports. Final results are not expected until the fall of 1991. Research on the same subspecies in southern California (San Bernardino Mountains) has been initiated in recent years. Final results from these newer studies will not be available for 3-5 years.

There is an update on atmospheric deposition effects on aquatic resources.

134. Question: When do you expect the final report of the National Acidic Precipitation Assessment Program?

Answer: September 30, 1990, is the planned date for the final report.

You are planning to close the research location at University Park, PA.

135. Question: Why are you proposing this closure?

Answer: Closure is proposed to direct the available dollars to higher priority research. This research unit has been engaged in forest watershed research for 12 years. Initially, the unit was chartered to examine the effects of recreation use on municipal watersheds. The past 5 years, research has been directed at understanding the impact of acid rain and gypsy moth defoliation on community water supplies and urban watersheds. Research results have shown that acid rain, defoliation, and recreation use of municipal watersheds cause fewer water supply problems than previously suspected. As more cities have installed raw water treatment systems and chlorination, these processes have proven adequate to deal with the impacts on water supplies of acid precipitation, defoliation, and recreational use of watersheds and have reduced the need to exclude trespass on municipal watersheds. Additional work on other impact mitigation measures is not cost-efficient given the increasing prevalence of water supply treatment.

The major municipal water quality problem today is contamination by giardia, a bacterium indigenous to the intestinal tract of beavers. Public health researchers are studying the efficacy of water supply treatment alternatives on giardia so there is no need for the Forest Service to duplicate their work.

136. Question: What assurance do you have that Penn State will continue the analysis of the data base jointly developed with the Forest Service?

Answer: We do not have a guarantee, however, development and publication of the data by our long-time University collaborators is very likely given their personal and institutional investment in the research. Penn State established metered watersheds, monitored them, and conducted watershed research on them for two decades before the Forest Service research work unit was created at University Park. The University will resume full responsibility for the watersheds, including collecting additional data and performing additional analyses. Because they performed this role for two decades before the Forest Service unit was located on campus and continued work at high level during the 12 years the unit existed, there is no indication the University will not continue its three-decade-long involvement with watershed research after closure of the Forest Service project.

137. Question: What use will this data base have? What impact will there be if Penn State is not able to assume this responsibility?

Answer: A comprehensive database on acid deposition in Pennsylvania has been developed in cooperation with scientists at Penn State. The database serves as an important baseline of information by which changes in the amount of acid deposition in Pennsylvania can be measured. If the University chooses to continue data collection and analysis, their work could lead to new insights and understanding of the impact of acid deposition on Pennsylvania forests.

As part of a federal agency, Forest Service Research has regional responsibilities for collecting and analyzing acid deposition and forest health data. The regional data bases under development by the Northeastern Station and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP) better suit federal needs than a state-level database. If the University chooses not to continue data collection within Pennsylvania or analyze the data, the impact on regional analyses would be nil because equivalent work could be performed using the NAPAP or Forest Service east-wide databases.

The location at Amherst, MA is also slated for closure.

138. Question: Is there wildlife research that could be continued at the Amherst location, now that the initial research on wildlife habitats has been completed after ten years?

Answer: New research was planned to examine the responses of songbirds, small mammals, reptiles, and amphibians to silvicultural practices. But this work was judged of lower priority than work contributing to the Threatened and Endangered species priority research program, so Amherst project funds were redirected to the priority research program.

Additional work could be performed in three areas: wintering habitat for migrating songbirds; the effect of forest cover type changes on wildlife; and the effect of forest cover type changes on fish.

139. Question: Would the new lines of research require the same staffing level as the existing research?

Answer: Studying wintering habitat for migrant songbirds would require additional funds and staffing to establish one or more research work units at the Northeastern and/or other Stations. Conducting research on the potential effects on wildlife of global change at Amherst would require the same staffing level as the existing research. Adding fisheries responsibilities to the Amherst work unit would require an additional scientist and technician.

Page 3-52. The request for forest products and harvesting research is $20,878,000, a decrease of $1,539,000.

140. Question: What amount do you plan to spend for timber bridge research, and where? How do these amounts compare to FY 1990?

Answer: The President's 1991 budget has $550,000 for timber bridge research. This will fund research at the Forest Products Laboratory (FPL) in Madison, WI and cooperative research between the FPL and West Virginia University, the University of Nebraska, and the University of Wisconsin.

141. Question: Why is additional research needed, if the information is already being used to design and build such bridges?

Answer: Additional research is needed for approval of guard rail systems, to validate performance of bridges that were constructed using new designs, and to provide more economical ways to use local wood species.

Page 3-61. Object Classification.

142. Question: Why are rental payments to GSA declining by $2 million in both FY 1990 and FY 1991?

Answer: Rental payments to GSA are set by the Department, Office of Finance and Management - Working Capital Fund Division, and are based on projections set up by the Management Council Costs Distribution Program. These projections are decreasing through FY 1991.

143. Question: What is the reason for the decrease in rental payments to others?

Answer: We are continuing to consolidate and co-locate facilities to decrease rental payments and estimate some reductions based on that effort. We estimate the relocation of the Pacific Southwest Station headquarters will also reduce rental payments to others.

144. Question: What is the basis for the decrease in communications and utilities by $1.5 million in FY 1991?

Answer: In FY 1991 our total Research budget was reduced by $3,262,000 from the base while salary and benefit costs will increase at a rate greater than inflation of the base allows. Part of the increase had to be absorbed within object class 23 (Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges). We also expect reductions in FTS costs as units, primarily remote western locations, are withdrawing from FTS in favor of lower cost commercial services.

145. Question: Explain why grants and contribution are estimated to increase to $10 million in FY 1990 (compared to $500,000 in FY 1989), and to increase by an additional $1 million in FY 1991?

Answer: Based on Historical data from FY 1986 to FY 1988, Object Class 41 (grants and contracts) costs have varied from $8.0 to $14.5 million. The actual for FY 1988 was $14.5 million and we estimated FY 1989 to be $15.2 million. When the Budget Appendix and Explanatory Notes were being prepared, we were guided by accounting reports that the National Finance Center used to prepare Treasury Reports. Those records showed $500,000 for object class 41 (Grants, subsidies, and contributions). We recognized the disparity at that time, but were forced to use the "number" in order to balance with the Treasury Statements. This will be an item that we will monitor closely when preparing the FY 1992 budget.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Page 4-1. The request for State and private forestry is $56,617,000, a decrease of $38,893,000. Included is $41,962,000 for forest pest management, a decrease of $11,972,000.

146. Question: What is involved in the economic efficiency analysis of the pest survey and technical assistance program? What is the expected cost of the analysis?

Answer: The economic efficiency analysis involves developing a benefit/cost ratio for each non-suppression FPM program activity. The objective is to identify and quantify, to the extent possible, the economic benefits associated with pest survey and technical assistance. The completed analysis will provide a means of evaluating national and regional FPM program efficiencies. Results of the study will be used to evaluate regional program administration, support budget requests, and assist in making resource allocation decisions. The estimated cost is $50,000.

147. Question: Explain why the FTE's for the Federal lands surveys and technical assistance have increased in the base to 269, from last year's estimate of 238?

Answer: FTE estimates for all proposals were constrained by overall FTE ceilings. When FTE's were estimated in the 1990 budget, the overall ceiling was 36,688. In the 1991 budget, the ceiling for 1990 was raised to 40,000. Given the 1989 final of 264 FTE, the estimate of 269 appears reasonable.

148. Question: Exactly how will the increase of $1.1 million for this activity be used for increased detection and evaluation activities?

Answer: The increase will be used for increased training and technical assistance to forest managers, increased detection and evaluation, and implementation of forest health monitoring. Forest health monitoring involves intensification of pest detection and evaluation, including surveys for damage by endemic pest problems such as tree declines and root diseases, which are very labor intensive. New tools for detecting and evaluating pest populations are being implemented to provide for faster response to new outbreaks. Surveys for isolated gypsy moth infestations are being intensified to provide for prompt eradication. Detection and evaluation will be increased to provide information needed to plan joint actions for Federal and intermingled State and private lands. Technical assistance and training will emphasize prevention, pesticide management, assistance to States, and integration of forest pest management strategies into the forest management planning process.

149. Question: How much of the increase is for increased levels of technical assistance and training? How many Federal employees do you expect to train?

Answer: Approximately $100,000. For the last 5 years, FY 1985-1989, an average of 2,757 employees have been trained annually, with the number varying from 1,566 to 4,910. We would expect a total for FY 1991 near the upper end of this range. A better estimate will be available later this year after Forest Service Regions complete training plans.

150. Question: Is the training provided on a one-time basis only, or do the same individuals receive training each year?

Answer: Training is provided on an as-needed basis, depending on the subject matter the trainees' familiarity with each subject.

151. Question: Provide a breakdown of the employees trained in FY 1989 and FY 1990 by agency.

Answer: In FY 1989, training was provided to 4,250 Forest Service employees and 660 employees of other Federal agencies including employees of the National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Department of Defense. We do not maintain a record of the breakdown of the number of employees trained in each of the other Federal agencies. Training is done by Forest Service Regional staffs and we will not receive their reports of FY 1990 training until after the end of the fiscal year.

152. Question: Are there increased costs associated with implementing the Agency's strategic plan for improving forest health? If so, specify how they will be used.

Answer: Yes. The increases are associated with both the Federal and cooperative aspects of forest health management. The Federal costs are related to increased staff and decentralization of the pest management organization to improve technical assistance, initiate the forest health monitoring program, and develop technology to get pest impact information into the forest land management planning process and forest management decisionmaking. The cooperative program increases reflect the additional work required to monitor forest health. These increased costs are reflected in the increased requests for Federal and Cooperative survey and technical assistance, and Federal special projects budget line items.

153. Question: What is the reason for the increase of $188,000 in travel?

Answer: Travel costs will increase because of the implementation of forest health monitoring and increased detection and evaluation activity, much of which involves work at remote field sites away from home offices of the staffs involved.

There is an increase of $1,326,000 for Federal lands insect and disease suppression.

154. Question: What are your current estimates of need under this program in FY 1990? Do you currently expect any carryover funds?

Answer: We estimate Federal suppression needs of $14.9 million. Unless southern pine beetle conditions further deteriorate and the gypsy moth outbreak is more severe than predicted, we expect a carryover of $0.5 million.

155. Question: Do you expect to use the $3,000,000 in emergency funding available in FY 1990?

Answer: No, not unless southern pine beetle conditions further deteriorate and the gypsy moth outbreak is more severe than predicted.

156. Question: What is the basis of the proposed increase of $1,326,000?

Answer: The estimate of suppression needs was made in the spring of 1989. It was based on the pest situation at that time and the historical outbreak cycles for major pests. The increase reflected projections of increasing populations of gypsy moth, bark beetles, western spruce budworm and Douglas-fir tussock moth. The total estimate consisted of $15,008,000 for forest pest suppression on the forest lands administered by the Forest Service and other Federal agencies, and $3 million for unanticipated, emergency outbreaks. At that time, we projected that the $15,008,000 would be necessary for suppression of major pests including the southern pine beetle, mountain pine beetle, western spruce budworm, gypsy moth, Douglas-fir tussock moth, and dwarf mistletoes. Biological evaluations to be conducted in the fall and early winter of this year will be the basis for 1991 suppression decisions and final cost estimates.

Currently, not including funds for emergencies, we estimate $14.8 million of Federal suppression needs.

In FY 1989, Congress provided $3 million in emergency funding as part of the regular pest suppression appropriation to meet unanticipated, emergency needs. These funds were not needed in FY 1989 and, unless southern pine beetle and gypsy moth conditions further deteriorate, our current projections indicate that they will not be needed in FY 1990. If not needed in FY 1990, the original $3 million will again be carried over and will be available to meet emergency needs in FY 1991.

157. Question: How exactly will the increase of $1,064,000 for other services be used?

Answer: The primary use will be on insect suppression projects for contracts to mix, load, and apply insecticides.

Under cooperative lands, there is an increase of $1,081,000 for surveys and technical assistance.

158. Question: How exactly will this increase be used?

Answer: The increase will be used for implementation of forest health monitoring and increased detection and evaluation.

159. Question: What is the basis for this amount?

Answer: Implementation of forest health monitoring requires intensification of pest detection and evaluation, including surveys for damage by endemic pest problems such as tree declines and root diseases, which are very labor intensive to perform. New tools for detecting and evaluating pest populations are being implemented to provide for faster response to new outbreaks. Surveys for isolated gypsy moth infestations are being intensified to provide for prompt eradication. Detection and evaluation will be increased to provide Federal land managers with more complete information about pest outbreaks on intermingled and adjacent State and private lands.

There are no funds requested for cooperative lands suppression, or for the Appalachian gypsy moth integrated pest management project.

160. Question: Under suppression, what is your current estimate of need for FY 1990? Will you have sufficient funds to meet this need?

Answer: Recent estimates are $13.1 million. Yes, we will have sufficient funds to meet this need.

161. Question: What were the actual suppression needs in FY 1989?

Answer: Approximately $8.7 million.

162. Question: Why have you changed your policy from last year, when funds were requested for suppression of isolated gypsy moth infestations? How much do you estimate will be needed for this purpose in FY 1990?

Answer: Other budget priorities precluded our requesting funds for cost-sharing eradication of isolated gypsy moth infestations on State and private lands. Approximately $900,000 will be needed for this purpose in FY 1990.

163. Question: Under the Appalachian project, what are your current estimates of actual costs in FY 1990? Do you anticipate there will be any carryover into FY 1991?

Answer: We anticipate the entire $7,111,000 available for 1990 will be used. We do not expect any carryover for FY 1991.

164. Question: How much of the FY 1990 funding has gone to the States involved? Provide a breakdown for the record.

Answer: The FY 90 funding to the States is $3,913,660. The most recent estimates for the breakdown of funds to the States are:

State Agencies in West Virginia:	$2,017,630
State Agencies in Virginia:	$1,896,030

165. Question: How many acres are involved in this project? What is the mix of suppression methods being used, broken down by acreage?

Answer: The total project area encompasses 12,820,000 acres. The latest estimate of the acreage treated within the AIPM Project Area is:

Year	Bt	Dimilin	Gypchek	Pheromone Confusants	Sterile Life Stages	Mass Trapping	Total Acres
1989	12,811	29,479	1,080	2,500	240	60	46,170
1990	135,237	133,052	3,060	850	120	0	272,319

Note: Includes both intervention and method improvement/pilot project acreage.

166. Question: What has been accomplished to date in the project?

Answer: The AIPM project has addressed the gypsy moth problem on the leading edge of gypsy moth infestations, to allow for the management of the pest before large, costly outbreaks occur. We have been able to do this through biological and chemical intervention, methods improvement, and pilot projects, such as mass trapping. The project has allowed us to explore a variety of methods for use on the gypsy moth to reduce impacts.

167. Question: Will the States continue the project if no Federal funding is provided?

Answer: At this time, we do not think so. The concept of AIPM is to evaluate existing technology and develop new methods for slowing the spread of the gypsy moth. These technologies are being evaluated and we hope, once ready for transfer, will be incorporated into State programs.

168. Question: What was the recommendation contained in the final EIS?

Answer: We evaluated six alternatives, including a "No Action" alternative. The selected alternative describes an integrated pest management approach, including a wide range of biological and chemical insecticides, throughout the general project area. Mandated wilderness areas will normally not be treated.

169. Question: What is the cost of the GIS system acquired for this project? Who owns the system?

Answer: To date, approximately $128,000 has been spent for the technology portion (hardware and software) of the GIS system. In addition to the GIS technology, 3 people, at a cost of about $100,000, manage the information for the system. The system is owned by the Forest Service.

Page 4-26. There is a request of $4,011,000 for fire protection, a decrease of $10,827,000.

170. Question: What impact could this reduction have on fighting fires on Federal lands?

Answer: It could, over time, affect the capabilities of the States to cooperate fully with the national firefighting activities in developing efficient protection programs for those areas where there are joint or adjacent protection responsibilities. Decreased State capabilities could increase the probability of emergency fire situations on State and private lands which would require Federal assistance and which the States would not be able to pay for such assistance.

Page 4-36. The request for wood utilization is $1,500,000, an increase of $465,000.

171. Question: What type of clients are served through this program? Are they generally larger or smaller landowners and wood processors?

Answer: The primary objectives of Federal utilization and marketing specialists are to introduce new technology that will help the wood industry compete in world markets, and create opportunities to diversify and strengthen rural economies. Clients include harvesters, sawmill operators, plywood plants, and other wood processors. Although a few large companies benefit from their work, most beneficiaries are small to medium size companies.

172. Question: Can the same client receive funding for more than one year? On what basis?

Answer: None of the funding is passed through to the States or private companies. However, any client can receive technical assistance for as long as it is needed, or until we have taken advantage of any opportunity to introduce new technology to make that particular industry in the U.S. more competitive.

173. Question: Will the technical personnel to be trained with the increase be State or private personnel?

Answer: The added funding will make it possible to strengthen our staff so we can introduce new technology, and coordinate related programs more effectively. It will also be used to develop or acquire computer programs, video tapes, and other training aids. When training is involved, the Forest Service specialists either train the State specialists or work very closely with them to train the private sector.

174. Question: Explain what is meant by development of technology transfer facilities for State and Federal staff?

Answer: The term "facilities" in this instance does not mean structures. It refers to the development of tools to assist in the transfer of technology, such as computer programs, brochures, articles, reports, video tapes, and slide presentations.

175. Question: What is the cost of these facilities?

Answer: Probably 10 to 20 percent of the available funding will be used to develop new training aids and provide training to Federal and state personnel. The remaining funds will be used for salaries, travel, and related administrative expenses.

Page 4-38. The request for seedlings, nursery and tree improvement is $1,730,000, a decrease of $228,000.

176. Question: What is the basis for the decrease?

Answer: Based on the proposed Presidential Initiative, America the Beautiful, we anticipate that those funds could be used for the same type of activities. We feel this small reduction in S&PF can be absorbed without having a significant impact on services or cooperative programs.

177. Question: What is the average ratio of State funds leveraged with these Federal funds?

Answer: All Cooperative Forest Management funds have a minimum ratio of one to one (1:1) in matching funds from State or other cooperators. In the case of State matching funds, matches are for the total Forest Management and Utilization program, rather than for each budget line item an average of 70 percent for State and 30 percent for Federal.

The percent going to the forest nursery program differs greatly from State to State. Therefore, average ratio figures would not be meaningful.

178. Question: Will this program be used to provide seedlings for the proposed America the Beautiful tree planting program?

Answer: Yes, locally grown trees are available from both public and private sector nurseries. Similar to the existing supply for ongoing tree planting programs, seedling stock will be available to rural landowners to purchase from State and forest industry nurseries primarily, and supplemented by private nursery stock.

Because the environmental stresses for trees are much greater in community settings, selection of trees must be given careful attention. Privately owned nurseries will be able to provide quality stock that is well adapted to thriving in the harsher environment in communities. The private nursery industry will work closely with the public and private sector to ensure adequate supplies of appropriate trees are available for planting in communities.

Page 4-41. The request for urban forestry is $2,000,000, a decrease of $886,000.

179. Question: Why are you proposing to decrease this program? Has it continued to be successful?

Answer: Based on the proposed Presidential Initiative, America the Beautiful and the Community Trees component, we anticipate that those funds could be used for the same type of activities. We feel this reduction in S&PF can be absorbed without having a significant impact on services or cooperative programs.

180. Question: What progress has been made in implementing recommendations in the 1987 President's Report on Americans Outdoors and the 1988 Urban Forestry Assessment? What will be the impact of this decrease?

Answer: The President's Report on Americans Outdoor called for an increased emphasis on greenways and corridors in cities and communities in Urban Forestry programs. The scope of the Urban and Community Forestry Program has always included all trees and forested areas in and surrounding cities and communities. The Northeastern Area of the Forest Service has responded with a special focused effort to increase their program emphasis on planning and guiding development in forested areas and the management of greenways and corridors.

The 1988 Urban Forestry Assessment has resulted in a number of actions. Special workshops have been held for professionals on wildfire prevention in the urban-rural interface. An agreement is currently being worked on with the Department of Labor to expand tree worker job training programs to satisfy the demand for qualified tree workers. A computerized information system "TreeNet" has been established to expand urban forestry programs and to provide technical information at the local level. In addition, a special workshop was held during the recent Urban Forestry Conference in St. Louis to further up-date the technical skills of community forestry professionals.

The decrease proposed in the regular urban forestry program may initially scale back some of the efforts as proposed in these assessments. However, as the community trees part of America the Beautiful comes on line and is fully funded, there will be many new initiatives and efforts that will address the concerns expressed in the President's Report on Americans Outdoors as well as the 1988 Urban Forestry Assessment.

Page 4-42. There is no funding requested for special projects, for which $19.9 million was appropriated in FY 1990.

181. Question: Has any legislation been introduced to reauthorize the Boundary Waters Canoe Area grants?

Answer: No, the annual appropriations will end in September 30, 1990.

182. Question: What activities at the Pinchot Institute will be terminated or reduced if the reduction of $198,000 is agreed to?

Answer: The funding reduction will impact the implementation of the Five-year Plan, specifically the Site Management, Interpretive, and Conservation Outreach components. Construction projects would be postponed. Interpretive tours and the offsite environmental education programs would be minimized.

183. Question: What is the current backlog of erosion control projects at Lake Tahoe?

Answer: Based on financial assistance through 1989, there is a backlog of 121 projects with a total cost of $260 million in the current inventory of needs.

184. Question: How have the tropical forestry initiative funds provided in FY 1990 been used? Where are the funds being used?

Answer: Tropical forestry funds have been used to fund technical assistance and training needs of tropical countries consistent with the FAO-coordinated Tropical Forestry Action Plan. Examples include providing technical assistance to FAO on their global tropical Forest Resources Assessment 1990 Project, cooperating with FAO in organizing and supporting the workshop on global climate change, providing financial support for a workshop on tropical forest silviculture and management research in Mexico, and assisting in the development of a tropical forestry action plan for the Western and South Pacific Islands.

About 55 percent of the funds have been used in Latin America and Caribbean Basin, 20 percent in Asia and Pacific Basin, 3 percent in Africa, and 22 percent for work involving more than one region such as the workshop on global climate change.

185. Question: What is the impact of not continuing these activities?

Answer: The ultimate goal of the Forest Service's Tropical Forestry Program is to reduce excessive deforestation in the tropics. Efforts started with the FY 1990 funds have emphasized improved management and understanding of tropical forest resources in many countries. Discontinuing these activities would significantly reduce the Forest Service's contribution toward solving one of the world's environmental concerns.

186. Question: What additional activities are called for under the Tropical Forestry Action Plan? What would be required to fund these activities in FY 1991?

Answer: The Forest Service prepared a Tropical Forestry Program (TFP) as a U.S. contribution to the FAO-coordinated global Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP). Our program identified numerous potential future activities such as technical assistance to Brazil in managing their tropical forests, development of a joint agroforestry technology information system with the Philippines, training in tropical reforestation and genetics, and supporting international organizations by detailing Forest Service employees to them on long-term assignments for tropical forestry projects.

The Forest Service Tropical Forestry Program identified long-term needs totaling $20 million a year, $12 million for S&PF and $8 million for Research. The FY 1990 appropriation included $2,470,000 for State and Private Forestry and $1,445,000 for Research. Funding at the FY 1990 level would continue the current implementation program.

187. Question: How exactly are the technical assistance funds under the timber bridge initiative being used?

Answer: Technical assistance funds are used primarily in two ways--to fund the Timber Bridge Information Resource Center, and to fund the Timber Bridge Coordinators. Technical advice focuses on providing general information about the initiative, and specific information about bridge design standards, costs, and the species of wood best suited for construction and bridge performance monitoring. In addition, direct technical advice is provided through a series of workshops and conferences.

188. Question: What level of requests has there been for these funds?

Answer: Funds pay for technical assistance, and are not directly transferred to State or local governments.

189. Question: What type of projects have been funded with the economic diversity funds? Provide a breakdown for the record.

Answer: The 10 studies funded in fiscal year 1990 include the following:

1. Southeast Alaska will develop an economic development strategy that should identify alternative employment opportunities for the area.

2. Plumas County, California, will conduct a feasibility study to determine what new industries might be attracted to the area.

3. Jackson County, Colorado, will develop a plan to attract more tourism to the area.

4. Clearwater Valley, Idaho, will assess and develop opportunities to attract retirees, additional tourism, and business expansion to the area.

5. Winn Parish, Louisiana, will identify ways to attract value-added industries, retirees, and growers of specialty crops to the area.

6. Beaverhead County, Montana, will study feasibility of attracting secondary wood processing and value-added industries to the area.

7. Northwest Montana will conduct a survey and an evaluation which will be the basis for developing a range of economic options for the 4 county area to consider.

8. Catron County, New Mexico, will identify opportunities and constraints to diversification of their economy.

9. Southwest Oregon will conduct a feasibility study to determine what value-added and secondary wood processing industries might be attracted to the area.

10. Forks, Washington, will hire a consultant to improve the community image and identify business ventures that might be successful in the community.

190. Question: How have these projects differed from those funded under the Rural Development Initiative?

Answer: The economic diversification funds have been used to cost-share feasibility studies for economically depressed communities, counties or regions of the country. For the most part, the rural development funds have been used to cost-share the implementation of projects that would help develop rural economies.

191. Question: What is the status of the final report on the study of timberland resources in New England? What recommendations, if any, will the report include?

Answer: The final report, along with the Report of the Governors' Task Force on Northern Forest Lands, was sent to Congress in May. The Study does not make recommendations. The Forest Service was directed by Congress to develop alternative strategies to protect the long-term integrity and traditional uses of the lands.

The study examines 28 strategies that can contribute to land conservation. It concludes that no single strategy will accomplish the long-term vision for the future, but that by combining strategies in an integrated conservation program, the overall effort could be very effective. The study also concludes that actions are needed by all levels of government and by private conservation organizations, corporations, and individuals working in harmony with public agencies.

The Report of the Governors' Task Force on Northern Forest Lands, however, does include recommendations to the four Governors about future State and Federal actions. Actions which might affect the Forest Service include:

Establishment of a Northern Forest Lands Council that would include a Forest Service representative appointed by the Chief. The Council would continue the work of the Governor's Task Force for 4 more years.

Provision for Federal matching funds at $600,000 per year over 4 years to support the operations of the Council at both State and regional levels.

Provision for additional Federal matching funds to States, at $2.5 million per year over 4 years, to support major contract research projects sponsored by the States in conjunction with a regional work plan to be developed by the Council.

Federal grants to the 4 States through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, at $25 million per year over 4 years, for the purchase of conservation easements and/or full fee title to high priority lands currently or potentially threatened by uses judged incompatible with the objectives of the Study.

Page 4-59. Under the object classification, total direct obligations for FY 1989 are shown as $76 million.

192. Question: What is the reason for the reduction of $16 million below last year's estimate for FY 1989 of $92 million?

Answer: Much of this difference is due to pest suppression activity being less than as originally predicted. Pest suppression needs are estimated a year in advance; actual needs may be higher or lower. The $16 million includes the $3 million pest suppression emergency reserve, $2.8 million from the Appalachian Integrated Pest Management Project, $3.5 million in Cooperative suppression, and $3.4 million in Federal suppression. At the beginning of FY 1990, $4 million of the Cooperative and Federal suppression funds were transferred to respond to the damage caused by Hurricane Hugo. The remaining suppression and Appalachian Integrated Pest Management funds are needed to meet FY 1990 needs. The remaining carryover is a result of various projects, nationwide, being carried forward to FY 1990.

193. Question: Why were reimbursable obligations $6 million instead of $12 million as estimated?

Answer: Reimbursable activity is estimated at the beginning of the fiscal year and the actual activity is frequently different. The estimate for 1989 was on the high side. Obligations were lower than predicted, primarily in the Conservation Reserve Program, but to a lesser degree in the Forestry Incentives Program, and the Agricultural Conservation Program.

194. Question: What is the reason for the increase in other than fulltime permanent personnel compensation, to $2.4 million compared to the estimate of $1.4 million?

Answer: FTEs for State and Private Forestry for 1989 were 573, compared to the estimate ot 520. Most of the additional FTE were other than fulltime permanent positions. FTE estimates in the Explanatory Notes for individual programs are constrained by overall agency FTE ceilings. When FTEs were estimated for the 1990 budget request, the overall ceiling was 37,580. Actual FTEs used in 1989 were 39,121. State and Private Forestry was part of that increase.

195. Question: Why did civilian benefits increase to $3.1 million compared to the estimate of $2.6 million?

Answer: A large part of the increase was due to the additional FTE's utilized. In addition, the potential impact of FERS was underestimated. FERS costs will continue to rise, as employees covered by CSRS leave the Agency, and new employees, covered under FERS enter the workforce.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

MINERALS AREA MANAGEMENT

Page 5-11. The request for minerals and geology management is $28 million, a decrease of $1.7 million.

196. Question: What is the status of the regulations to be issued under the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987?

Answer: The regulations were published in the federal register on 3/27/90 and we have begun implementation.

197. Question: How are you addressing the requirements of the Conner versus Burford decision in FY 1990? What amount of your resources do you estimate will be used for this purpose?

Answer: During FY 1990 twenty six (26) area or Forest wide NEPA analysis are underway. A total of 8 studies which were commenced in FY 1989 are scheduled for completion during FY 1990. Each NEPA analysis will cost approximately $250,000 spread over a two (2) year period. Approximately $3.2 million or 29% of the FY 1990 budget in leasables minerals will go to addressing these requirements.

198. Question: What are your plans for addressing these requirements in FY 1991?

Answer: We have scheduled to start analysis on eight (8) National Forests and to complete the same on nine (9) additional forests.

Page 5-15. The request for leasable minerals is $10,751,000, a decrease of $638,000.

199. Question: Why are you proposing to process fewer preleasing actions? What do these involve?

Answer: We are proposing fewer leasing actions in order to address the requirements of Conner versus Burford. All activities necessary to issue leases will be delayed until such time that the NEPA analysis is completed.

200. Question: What are the high priority areas where you plan to emphasize the resumption of leasing?

Answer: The high priority areas are the National Forests which were started in FY 1990 and will be finalized sometime in FY 1991. Included are the following National Forests: Custer (National Grassland portion), Helena, Routt, White River, Manti LaSal, Texas NF, Monongahela, Hoosier, and Finger Lakes.

QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN SIDNEY YATES, CONTINUED

Page 5-17. The request for locatable minerals is $11,673,000, a decrease of $672,000.

201. Question: Why are you proposing to reduce the level of on the ground administration, when last year you proposed to increase this activity? What have been the results in FY 1990?

Answer: It is our intent to perform an adequate level of on the ground administration to ensure environmental impacts are minimized. On the ground administration performed is consistent with the level of activity and the resources available. The continual growth and expansion of the locatable program has generated a substantial workload in preparing the necessary NEPA documents for approval of these projects. This has required that we de-emphasize field investigations since we cannot legally deny or delay the operations. During FY 1990 we calculate that approximately 50% of the operations on high workload units will receive less administration than in FY 1989.

202. Question: How do you plan to give additional emphasis to the planning aspects of the program?

Answer: Under the current funding level we expect to provide even less emphasis to the planning aspects of the program. As the locatable program grows it behooves us to address cumulative environmental affects on a broader scale than is currently being done.

203. Question: What is the basis of the reduction of $672,000?

Answer: The reduction is based on the need to increase funding for non-commodity programs while holding the line on overall spending levels.

Page 5-19. The request for common variety minerals is $2,734,000, a decrease of $193,000.

204. Question: What is causing the increased demand for these materials around major metropolitan areas?

Answer: As society moves from an rural setting to that of an urban lifestyle the demand for domestic facilities such as paved roads and buildings and homes also increase. In addition much of the nations highway system is 30 years old and major reconstruction is beginning to take place. The durability of stone facilities is becoming increasingly important as less durable wood products become more expensive.

205. Question: What were the revenues received for these minerals in FY 1989? What are the estimates for FY 1990 and FY 1991?

Answer: FY 1989 -- $266 million
FY 1990 -- $184.6 million
FY 1991 -- $181.7 million

206. Question: How long do you expect it to be before current resources are exhausted? Where are the primary locations?

Answer: Under the current scenario we expect that within 20 years the active leases will expire and or resources will be exhausted without the benefit of continued exploration and development.

Page 5-22. The request for real estate management is $30,037,000, an increase of $2,858,000. Included is $7,206,000 for land exchange and adjustment, an increase of $845,000.

207. Question: Why do you expect you will accomplish 116,700 acres with this level of funding, when you were able to accomplish over 128,000 acres with $800,000 less in FY 1989?

Answer: FY 1989 was a year in which 4 of the 9 Forest Service Regions had significant increases beyond planned accomplishment, due to unexpected completion of several large-acreage, long-term land exchange cases that had been in process for several years. Much of the costs of processing those multi-year exchange cases were covered by previous year's appropriations. The planned acreage accomplishment for FY 1989 was actually only 98,804 acres, at cost of administration of about $65 per non-Federal acre acquired. That FY 1989 planning rate was greater than the $62 per acre rate planned for FY 1991.

208. Question: Will this increase go to certain regions where land exchanges are most active?

Answer: Of the 9 Forest Service Regions, 8 have very active land exchange programs planned for FY 1991, with Regional targets ranging from 3,000 to 44,000 non-Federal acres to be acquired through exchange. The increase for FY 1991 will go to Regions with active land exchange programs.

209. Question: Where will most of the large exchanges be in FY 1990, and with other Federal agencies, State or private lands?

Answer: Most FY 1991 large-acreage land exchanges will be in the western states, with large land-holding timber and railroad companies. The bulk of the exchanged acreage will occur in California, Oregon, and Washington. A large exchange with the City of Salt Lake is expected, and we continue with an on-going exchange program with the State of Idaho. We also expect to continue to have frequent exchanges with the State of Minnesota.

Page 5-26. The request for land classification, status, and planning is $4,804,000, an increase of $811,000.

210. Question: What is the backlog of title claim cases not yet in litigation? How many of these do you expect to handle with the FY 1990 and FY 1991 funds?

Answer: There are an estimated 55,400 backlogged title claim cases. We expect to handle 800 in FY 90 and 1,000 in FY 1991.

211. Question: How many cases do you expect to handle through litigation?

Answer: We average 10 to 15 title claim cases through litigation annually.

212. Question: Where will the 5 FTE's be added?

Answer: They will be placed in Regions where need is the greatest. Regional Foresters will place in appropriate National Forests.

213. Question: What impact has the reversion of ownership of mineral rights to the U.S. had, and how are these being handled?

Answer: The reversion of mineral rights has not significantly affected surface resource management activities. It has increased the mineral land base within National Forest System-administered lands and thus increased the workload in maintaining our land status system to reflect the changes. In some situations, the specific facts of the case generate considerable workload and controversy related to interpretations of deed language, ownership of ongoing operations and similar questions. This increase in real estate management workload is occasionally reflected in reprogramming actions to address costs identified as a result of the "charged as worked" accounting system.

Another significant effect is that the reversions increase the royalties and bonus bids to the Federal Government. Since 1987 over $40 million has been returned to the Treasury annually.

Page 5-28. The request for special uses is $12,630,000, an increase of $1,942,000.

214. Question: What is the status of the field reviews you plan to do in establishing the new fee schedule for communications sites? What are your specific plans for FY 1991?

Answer. The field reviews were initiated during the week of May 14. Twelve individual sites in 4 western Regions will be examined and appraised.

These site appraisals are a key element of our review of the communications site fee schedules. The appraisals will develop a fee for a specific site to check against the fee schedule. The appraisal process will also require an in-depth assessment of the factors influencing fees and encourage discussions with industry and permittee representatives.

The other elements of our review include a careful analysis of the issues raised in the appeals of the 1989 fee schedules and subsequent discussions with industry and permittee representatives. The information developed during the appraisal process will facilitate this analysis and discussion.

The field reviews and analysis of the appeal issues should be completed by the end of July. Each Region will review its schedule, coordinate with other Regions and the Chief's Office, and make adjustments as appropriate. The reviewed/revised schedules will be discussed with Senate and House Committee personal staff who have been working with us on the schedules. We plan to have the new schedules ready for publication in the Federal Register in late November. Implementation of the Regional Fee Schedules would occur after January 1, 1991, covering the annual rental fees for communications site permittees for Calendar Year 1991.

215. Question: Where will the 15 FTE's included in your request be added?

Answer: They will be placed in Regions where the need is greatest. Regional Foresters will decide distribution between Regional Office and National Forests.

216. Question: How exactly will the increase be used?

Answer: To improve the administration of Special Use permits at the field level.

217. Question: How many permits do you expect to adjust in FY 1990?

Answer: Fees will be adjusted on about 2,500 permits.

Page 5-31. The request for geometronics is $5,397,000, a decrease of $740,000.

218. Question: What is your current estimate of the decline in primary and secondary map production in FY 1990, compared to FY 1989?

Answer:	Historical level	9% Reduction	89 Accomp.	90 Proj. Accomp.	91 @ -9%
Primary	1400	1274	1298	1270	1275
Secondary	52	47	38	56*	52
Orthophoto	1100	1001	1173	1100**	1000

* Note that FY 1989 accomplishment and FY 1990 projected average is 47/year.

** Note that 1100 includes approximately 100 orthophotos produced via a second shift accelerated to meet specific regional needs.

219. Question: What will be the impact if there is another 9 percent decline in FY 1991?

Answer: The estimated effect would be;

Primary	1150
Secondary	42
Orthophoto	900

Page 5-33. The request for land line location is $28,394,000, a decrease of $1,801,000.

220. Question: Why do you expect to be able to accomplish only 3,980 miles in FY 1991 with this level of funding, when you accomplished 4,775 miles with only slightly more funding in FY 1989 ($28.7 million)?

Answer: Surveys in the more accessible terrain are being completed, leaving the more difficult jobs. Many of our current survey needs involve the urban wildland interface having complex property boundary issues and often require extensive title research. Also, contracting costs are increasing as a result of market conditions.

221. Question: Why do you expect to spend $2 million more on timber related LLL costs in FY 1991 (p. 5-64) than in FY 1990? What impact will this have on the rest of the program?

Answer: The proposed FY 1991 timber sale program will require a larger amount of LLL services than the FY 1990 program. As a result, there will be fewer surveys made to resolve title claims and/or trespasses.

Page 5-35. The request for maintenance of facilities is $23,352,000, an increase of $3,345,000.

222. Question: What portion of this request do you expect to spend on removing asbestos and radon gas from facilities?

Answer: We estimate that $3,000,000 will be spent on the various management techniques of dealing with asbestos (removal, encapsulation and enclosure). In FY 1990, the Forest Service prepared a comprehensive, 5-year ACM management plan. Guidelines for implementation have been sent to the field, and expenditures are based on those guidelines. All surveys and most of the validation testing has been completed because early action was taken on Radon. We estimate that 60% of the positive test sites have been mitigated. Therefore, we estimate that only $100,000 to $150,000 will be spent in FY 1991 on Radon control.

223. Question: What is the current backlog, which you expect to decrease by 2 percent? Do you expect a reduction in FY 1990 from the FY 1989 level?

Answer: The current backlog is estimated at $89,000,000. We do not expect a reduction in FY 1990. In fact we expect the backlog to increase by approximately $2,600,000.

Page 5-59. The request for cooperative law enforcement is $17,085,000, an increase of $5,522,000, or 48 percent.

224. Question: Why is this large increase needed for this program?

Answer: The national drug interdiction program is reducing the amount of marijuana smuggled into the United States. An offset to this reduction is an increase in domestic production. Although the FS has been very effective in detecting and eradicating cannabis in the National Forests, the amount of cannabis being produced continues to increase and spread to new areas in the National Forest System. The President's National Drug Control Strategy of September 1989 and January 1990 calls for Federal agencies to "increase investigations against domestic marijuana growers and distributors and reduce marijuana production". This increased funding level is for the purpose of carrying out this strategy.

225. Question: What in particular is the basis for the $2.15 million increase in the cooperative program? Will this provide additional agreements, or expand existing ones?

Answer: This will provide for increases in both new and expanded agreements. Currently there are agreements which are not funded, and there are costs within agreements that we are not able to fund. This increased funding level will enable us to more adequately fund this cooperative program.

226. Question: Where will the bulk of this funding go?

Answer: The bulk of the funding for FS operations will go to the Southern Region, the Pacific Southwest Region, and the Pacific Northwest Region. Additionally, we are increasing the funding level in the Southwestern Region because of increases in smuggling activity across National Forest Lands along the Mexico/US border. The bulk of drug related funding for state and local agencies will be in these same Regions.

227. Question: Will there be no personnel increases involved in the $3.4 million increase for drug control?

Answer: We are not requesting any additional FTE's. We are however, requesting our Line Officers to give additional emphasis to drug control along the Southwest border and on NFS lands near Los Angeles and Houston. These Line Officers may choose to increase the number of law enforcement personnel in these areas by shifting FTE's from other functions.

228. Question: What costs are involved in task force operations with other Federal agencies? How many such operations are currently in effect, and how many will be added with this request? What are the specific costs associated with this portion of the request?

Answer: Our costs will include salary, per diem, and transportation expenses. We do not currently have any joint-Federal agency task forces in operation since cannabis operations are only now beginning to take place. The Departments of Agriculture and the Interior recently enacted a Memorandum of Agreement which simplifies the law enforcement "cross-designation" process between the FS and USDI agencies. We will be engaging in joint operations with USDI agencies and with the Department of Defense and the Drug Enforcement Administration in the very near future. We expect that there will be approximately 6 to 8 major operations, and more than 20 small inter-agency operations occurring in FY 1991.

229. Question: Describe the specialized equipment you expect to purchase, and the basis for the estimates involved?

Answer: Equipment purchases will amount to approximately $110,000 for specialized equipment including electronic intrusion devices, photographic recording systems, night viewing and recording devices. These are the priority purchases for FY 1991 at the national level.

Standard and general law enforcement equipment including defensive protective devices, hand held cameras, film processing, court presentation models, etc., will be purchased at the individual unit levels. That cost is unknown at this time.

230. Question: What are the expected costs of the system for intelligence collection and analysis? Is there no existing system that can be used for this purpose?

Answer: We are proposing approximately $300,000 to upgrade ours existing law enforcement data management system.

We will will not be creating a new intelligence system. We are only upgrading our existing data collection system in order to more effectively interface with other Federal data bases.

There are several Federal data bases devoted to drug control purposes. The Forest Service currently utilizes data from most of these data bases, however because our existing law enforcement data management system (LEMARS) is only a statistical program, we are unable to effectively provide investigative information to the Federal data bases, nor are we able to effectively analyze our investigative data. This upgrade will involve acquisition of additional software and enhancement of already existing hardware.

231. Question: How is this information being collected and analyzed presently?

Answer: The LEMARS program consists of information from citations and incident reports which is entered into our statistical data base. This system is useful for Line Officers to determine workload and offense types by location. Only a small part of the investigative information related to drug control activity is able to be entered into this system and it is not interactive for analysis purposes. The system upgrade will make this program more interactive with Federal data bases by our law enforcement personnel.

Page 5-40. The request for road maintenance is $91,230,000, a decrease of $8,887,000.

232. Question: With the increases over prior year levels provided in FY 1989 and FY 1990, what amount of projects currently accomplished with road reconstruction funds have been shifted to road maintenance?

Answer: Approximately $6,500,000 of road maintenance funds will go toward reducing or eliminating future reconstruction needs FY 1990. The majority of the increase ($20,000,000) will go toward reducing the backlog of road maintenance needs.

233. Question: What are the current guidelines as to when maintenance funds will be used, and when reconstruction funds will be used? Have these guidelines been changed?

Answer: Current guidelines are found in Forest Service Manual 7705. Those guidelines state that road maintenance includes ---"Expenditures in the minor restoration and upkeep of a road necessary to retain the roads's approved traffic service level." Road reconstruction is defined in the same section of the manual, as "The investment in construction activity that results in betterment, restoration, or in the realignment of a road."

1. Realignment--Investment in construction activity that results in the new location of an existing road or portions thereof.

2. Betterment--Investment in construction activity that raises the traffic service level of a road or improves its safety or operating efficiency.

3. Restoration--Investment in construction activity required to rebuild a road to its approved traffic service level. (This is work required due to deferring maintenance in the past.)

These guidelines have not been changed.

234. Question: Why is the current estimate of mileage in the system 360,000, compared to your estimate a year ago of 361,000?

Answer: Somewhat fewer miles of road were constructed than was estimated at the beginning of the year. The estimate is made several months in advance of the actual count. Also some roads are being dropped from the inventory after planned or natural obliteration.

235. Question: How do you ensure that commercial users maintain roads commensurate with their use? What are the estimated amounts that will be put into road maintenance for this purpose in FY 1989 and FY 1990?

Answer: This authority is granted to the Forest Service by the decisions of the Comptroller General, (40 Comp. Gen. 372, 41 Comp. Gen. 1, and 41 Comp. Gen. 576). Manual requirements for accomplishment have been established in FSM 7730 and regular program reviews are done to verify compliance. Policy is implemented by use of road use permits, timber sale contract requirements and cooperative agreements. Estimated amounts for FY 1989 and FY 1990 are $75 million and $96 million for federal timber purchasers respectively, and $6 million and $8 million for other commercial users respectively.

Page 5-45. The request for trail maintenance is $23,854,000, a decrease of $1,053,000.

236. Question: What was the actual amount provided under the challenge cost share program in FY 1989, and the number of projects?

Answer: $500,000 was provided for construction, and $500,000 was provided for maintenance. Precise number of projects is maintained at the various field locations, we estimate several hundred.

237. Question: What are your current estimates in FY 1990?

Answer: We estimate $1,300,000 for construction and $800,000 for maintenance.

A recent GAO report indicated an unmet maintenance and reconstruction need of $195 million.

238. Question: Do you have good information on these needs, including separation into categories based on severity of condition?

Answer: The $195 million is our best estimate to address the trail construction/maintenance backlog. We do not have a break down of these needs as recommended in the GAO report.

239. Question: If not, what are your plans to gather this information?

Answer: We have established a task force to address data need identified by GAO. The task force has met and a preliminary data base has been developed.

240. Question: Although volunteers contribute a great deal to this program, do you agree with GAO that there are costs and problems associated with heavy reliance on volunteers?

Answer: Yes. Although volunteers continue to contribute to major accomplishments on the trail and recreation programs, planning, training, and supervision carry considerable cost. We do feel, however, that problems are far outweighed by the benefits received.

Page 5-51. The request for timber sales administration and management is $248,366,000, a decrease of $13,741,000.

You received significant increases in FY 1990 for sales preparation ($14 million), plus an additional $15 million for preparing sales for the pipeline. You also had authority to use $30 million of salvage sales for preparing sales to replace others lost to fires, insects, etc.

241. Question: How have these funds been allocated among regions?

Answer: The timber sale pipeline funds were allocated to the Regions/Forests based on their initial request for funding. Their requests were based on the status of their pipeline as of October, 1988 and updated in July, 1989. The costs were the latest cost data available at the time for the work activities to bring a sale through the sale preparation process to the point of being fully field prepared

242. Question: How specifically will these funds be used, and what are the expected accomplishments, by region?

Answer: These funds will be used to prepare timber sale to the point of being fully field prepared for the pipeline. The funds are to be used for timber sale preparation activities, NEPA documentation and public reviews, for timber sale support costs, and for the necessary preconstruction engineering. The following targets were assigned to the National Forests as part of their performance standards for FY 1990:

Regions	Timber Sale Pipeline Target (MMBF)
1	400
2	317
3	240
4	320
5	1,324
6	2,285
8	450
9	414
10	120
TOTAL	5,520 1/

1/ This target was assigned prior to the Spotted Owl decision. The final targets for Regions 5 and 6 will be adjusted accordingly.

243. Question: Why will there be only an 8.5 BBF program in FY 1992 and beyond, given these extra funds were provided to prepare future year sales?

Answer: The total funding for the preparation and offer of timber sales in the President's Budget was reduced $32 million from the amount requested to sustain the 10.564 BBF. The stand examination and sale preparation funding was reduced $8 million and the Forest Road program was reduced $24 million.

A letter dated March 23 to the committee indicated that the FS planned to use $51.4 million of carryover salvage funds to salvage additional timber in Regions 5 and 6, in order to meet the 1990 post-sequestration target of 11.129 BBF, instead of the 10.356 BBF indicated in the budget for 1990.

244. Question: Is this a larger than usual amount of carryover for the salvage fund? What have been the amounts carried over for the past three years?

Answer: Yes, the unprecedented level of salvage sale volumes from fires, drought and insect infestations pushed the carry-over balance to record levels. There were approximately $110 million in the final FY 1989 Salvage Sale fund account. The balances for FY 1987 was $24.4 million, and the FY 1988 balance was $39.8 million.

Additional information provided with the letter indicated that without the additional salvage funds, the new sales level in 1990 would have been 9.101 BBF, and salvage would be 917 MMBF. With the extra salvage funds, new sales would be 8.624 BBF and salvage sales would be 2.167 BBF.

245. Question: Explain why the new sales level is decreased. What is the funding associated with the difference in new sales volume, and how is it being used?

Answer: With the present workforce and the limited amount of time available, it is not possible to fully prepare and offer an additionl 1.2 BBF of salvage sales and continue to prepare the full amount of new timber sales. The Congressional direction was to prepare and offer only the 11. 283 BBF program in FY 1990 (11.129 BBF after sequester). The sale preparation process will continue on all sales necessary to make the FY 1990 program. The sales that are set aside to make the salvage sales will be put in the pipeline at the point where they have meet the next full gate. The funding will be used to complete all sales through the public review process (gate 2), and for the increased costs of documenting the NEPA evaluations. These costs have increased from 25-40% in the last year.

246. Question: What is meant by saying that $19.4 million of the carryover will be used to prepare salvage sales in areas where deterioration is imminent? How can these be salvage sales if deterioration has not yet occurred?

Answer: Most of the additional salvage sales will be in timber types where the affected standing trees will deteriorate beyond the point where the wood will be useable for any forest products. The drought killed timber in Region 5 is primarily in the white fir and ponderosa timber types at 4-7,000 feet elevations. These trees become infected with insects and blue stain within 3 to 4 months after the needles turn brown. If not removed prior to this infestation, the trees are no longer acceptable to the market.

The southern pines in the Southern States that are killed by high winds or by the bark beetle will not be useable after 6 months. The salvage sale operations in South Carolina have already stopped because the deterioration is such that the material can not be used for anything except fuelwood. With so much material down due to Hurricane Hugo, there is no market for remaining trees. The bark beetle killed trees have been showing up since early January and will be unuseable by September.

247. Question: What is the amount of volume being prepared as new sales in the 3 regions where additional salvage sales will be made, which will now be postponed and be available as pipeline work for future years? Prepare a breakdown by region, including an indication of how much additional work would be required on these sales and when they will be offered?

Answer: The additional salvage sale volumes are : Region 5 has 400 MMBF from drought and insect killed timber; Region 6 has 500 MMBF from wind damaged timber; and Region 8 has 250 MMBF from the Hurricane Hugo and southern pine beelte killed timber.

The timber salvage sales in Region 5 will reguire about a complete environmental review, fully field preparation and offer in about 6 months. The 400 MMBF is only a small portion of the volume that will be lost, but it is the estimated amount that can be processed with the least amount of public debate.

The 500 MMBF in Region 6 is the result of blow down of timber within existing timber sale areas. The Region has indicated that this volume will only partically off set some of the timber sale activities that have been held up as a result of the Spotted Owl review.

Region 8 has had to detail a sizeable workforce to the Francis Marion National Forest to concentrate the efforts on the preparation of the maximum amount of salvage sale volume in the shortest amount of time. The Forest has estimated that at least 70-80 MMBF of advance timber sale work on sales for the FY 1990 and FY 1991 timber sale programs has been eliminated by the Hurricane Hugo damage.

All of the salvage sale volume will be used to make the FY 1990 timber offer level for each Region. Any timber sale that is set aside will be completed to the point that it full meets the next closes gate. All of the costs to complete these sales through the fully field prepared gate will be a part of the FY 1991 and FY 1992 pipeline cost estimates.

248. Question: What is the situation on forests affected by Hurricane Hugo last fall? What was the total volume available for salvage sales, by forest, and how much has been accomplished to date?

Answer: Salvage timber sales are occuring on the Francis Marion-Sumter National Forest, the National Forests in North Carolina, the George Washington National Forest, and the Jefferson National Forest. Due to the lack of local wood processing facilities on the island of Puerto Rico, salvage operations will not occur on the Caribbean National Forest.

Estimates of timber volume losses due to Hugo are as follows:

Francis Marion-Sumter-- 850 million board feet (MMBF).
National Forests in North Carolina-- 15 (MMBF).
George Washington National Forest-- 7 (MMBF).
Jefferson National Forest-- 30 (MMBF).

Timber volume offered and sold to date are:

Francis Marion-Sumter-- 398 MMBF offered, 281 MMBF sold.
National Forests in North Carolina-- 13 MMBF offered, 9 MMBF sold.
George Washington National Forest-- 1.4 MMBF offered and sold.
Jefferson National Forest-- 3.4 MMBF offered, 3.0 MMBF sold.

Additional Hugo salvage volume to be sold during the year is anticipated to be about 40 MMBF on the Francis Marion-Sumter, primarily small sales of miscellaneous products, and 7 MMBF on the Jefferson National Forest. The National Forests in North Carolina and the George Washington National Forest do not anticipate any other Hugo related salvage sales.

249. Question: What are your plans for the remainder of this volume in FY 1991 or beyond? Provide specifics by forest for the record.

Answer: There are no Hugo related salvage sales expected in 1991 due to deterioration of the downed trees from fungal staining, rot, and wood boring insect infestation. Incidental sales of downed materialfor chips or fuel wood may occur.

250. Question: What is the current estimate of total salvage sales funding in FY 1990,compared to the estimate of $60 million on page 5-64? Provide a breakdowm of how these funds are being used, in total.

Answer: The total amount that has been allocated to the Regions is $125,325,000. Of this amount $29,348,000 was allocated to the Regions to prepare and offer 917 MMBF; $30,000,000 to the Regions for Advanced sales preparation work (pipeline); $5,500,000 for Hurricane Hugo recovery efforts in Region 8; $9,466,000 for the Exxon oil spill recovery efforts in Region 10; and $12,000,000 to offset the additional costs for sale preparation as a result of Section 318 in Region 6; $20,000,000 to offset the additional costs for the Forest Road program; and $19,011,000 for the preparation and offer of the additional 1.2 BBF of salvage sale volumes.

251. Question: Explain why you are proposing to change the language carried in the Administrative Provisions in recent years, with regard to use of salvage sale funds? What is the impact if this change is now made?

Answer: The proposed wording will provide for the more efficient and effective use of the funds by each individual forest, more flexibility in the movement of funds to meet major program changes due climatic or environmental losses, and for the continued financing of the advanced sale preparation program. Without the continued uses of this language, the forests will curtail the use of Salvage Sale funds in the calculation of County receipts. Also, there will have to be alternate means developed to finance the pipeline restoration efforts.

252. Question: Why should the Appropriations Act continue to carry this additional authority for use of salvage sale funds, including the changes in how the funds may be used and in sharing of receipts? If these changes in the program are necessary, why shouldn't the authorizing legislation be amended? Why haven't you made this proposal to the authorizing committees?

Answer: The last 3 years of the excessive fire occurrence and other problems are expected to be only temporary in nature. We have not proposed a long term change as we do not believe such a change is either necessary or fully warrented. We are proposing a continuation of the language to continue the implementation of the last years efforts to salvage all damaged material and to repair the timber sale pipeline.

253. Question: What would be the impact if this language were not carried in the FY 1991 bill?

Answer: The recovery of the fire and other causes for losses in the timber sale pipeline would have to be fully funded with appropriated funds or be postponed until adequate funding was provided, in which case huge quantities of usable material would be lost.

254. Question: Explain why salvage sale volume was 1.771 BBF in FY 1989, compared to the estimate a year ago of 1.335 BBF? What were the total costs related to this additional volume?

Answer: During May 1989, Region 5 reported that they had found additional drought damaged stands that needed to be salvaged. They were given permission to use available funds to make this volume available for sale. Since all of the Salvage Sale funds were allocated, the Region used their appropriated funds to the extent necessary to make the 436 MMBF of salvage material avaiable. The sales in the regular program were halted until the salvage sales were completed. We do not know the total costs of this effort, since the sales preparation effort was within the total program costs. The estimate is the the costs were about $48.89 per MBF.

255. Question: Why was the NFS salvage sales volume 500 MMBF less than anticipated?

Answer: The magnitude of the salvage sale program was greater than anticipated. The Regions concentrated their efforts on sales with the highest deterioration rates. This was a more expensive offering of sales than the regular program. Also, in some Regions, the inclusion of salvage volumes in some proposed sales was not possible because of appeals and the TRO in Region 6.

256. Question: Why were the new and reoffer volumes in FY 1989 so much less than estimated?

Answer: The volume of sales was less than expected because of the switch to salvage in Region 5, and the delays in timber sale to be offered in Region 6 due to the TRO. The TRO held up the offer of over 2.1 BBF of sales of which only 1.1 BBF was released for sale in FY 1990.

257. Question: Provide a breakdown of how the FY 1990 program, as revised, is being funded, with all sources of funds and unit costs.

Answer: The following table shows the total timber sale preparation and offer costs for FY 1990:

ITEM	TOTAL FUNDING	UNIT COST
INVENTORY:	$ 21,413	$ 1.30/ACRE
STAND EXAMINATION:	30,766	5.07/ACRE
SALES PREPARATION:	117,699	
SSF TO MEET S.-318:	12,000	
SUBTOTAL:	129,699	15.35/MBF
PIPELINE:		
APPROPRIATED:	14,836	
SSF:	30,000	
EXCESS RECEIPTS:	14,626	
SUBTOTAL:	59,462	31.54/MBF
HARVEST ADMIN:	66,235	5.76/MBF
TOTAL TIMBER SALES:	307,575	36.40/MBF
TIMBER SUPPORT:	55,850	6.61/MBF
FOREST ROADS APP:	130,432	
FOREST ROADS SSF:	20,000	
PURCHASER CONST:	(112,000)	
PURCHASER ELECT:	4,018	
SUBTOTAL	154,450 1/	
TIMBER SALVAGE:	48,349	20.59/MBF
TONGASS:	36,955	108.69/MBF
TOTAL PROGRAM:	$ 547,329	49.18/MBF

1/ This total does not include the Forest Road support costs included in the Pipeline costs or in the timber salvage sale program costs.

258. Question: Provide a breakdown of the $30,000,000 allowed for preparation of pipeline sales, including location, volumes, costs (total and unit) and when you plan to offer these sales.

Answer: The following table show the distribution of the $30,000,000 of Salvage Sale funds for the pipeline:

REGION	VOLUME	SSF FUNDS (M$)	UNIT COSTS
1	23	$ 958	$ 41.60
2	4	127	35.36
3	125	4,772	38.13
4	71	2,613	36.67
5	78	2,866	36.55
6	325	18,013	55.18
8	15	410	26.15
9	9	241	25.98
10	-	-	-
TOTAL	650	30,000	46.15

These sales will be offered in the first quarter of the fiscal year and then replaced before the end of the fiscal year.

The budget states that imports from Canada represented 28 percent of the market in 1989. This is down from the 32 percent reported last year for 1988.

259. Question: What is your current estimate for FY 1990, and FY 1991?

Answer: The current estimate for the ammount of imports from Canada is about 30 percent for FY 1990 and about 31 percent for FY 1991.

TIMBER RESOURCE INVENTORY PLANNING

Page 5-54. The request for timber resource inventory planning is $23,021,000, an increase of $626,000.

260. Question: Where will inventory data be collected in FY 1991? How long has it been since data has been collected in these areas?

Answer: Forests where inventory data will be collected in FY 1991 and date that last inventory data has been collected is listed below:

Region 2

Pike-San Isabel NF, Timber inventories nearing completion.

Region 4

Targhee NF, Timber inventory will be completed in 1991.
Uinta NF, Timber inventory will be completed in 1991.
Toiyabe NF, Timber inventory will be completed in 1991.

Region 5

Plumas NF, Start of new mapping. Year of last inventory 1980.

Region 6

Malheur NF, Start of new mapping. Year of last inventory 1980.
Rogue River NF, Mapping completed. Year of last inventory 1980.
Siskiyou NF, Mapping completed. Year of last inventory 1979.

261. Question: What is involved in providing a more sophisticated data base to respond to appeals and litigations? How specifically does this contribute to increased costs?

Answer: In addition to the actual development of a more sophisticated data base for appeals and litigation there are at least 2 other considerations, 1) The need to develop a system that would be available throughout the Forest Service so that information can be readily accessible and shared, and 2) a system that would be integrated into the current Forest Service information and computer structure. The initial development, either in house or through contract, would require some additional expenditure, however after the initial development and start-up costs, and except for maintenace costs there should be little, if any,additional costs for operation.

262. Question: Explain why it will cost $6 million more in FY 1991 than it did in FY 1989 to accomplish the same acreage of inventory? Provide a three-year breakdown, showing the base to be used for this purpose, uncontrollable costs (include a description of what these are and amounts), and additional costs for specific purposes, to reach the FY 1991 estimate.

Answer: Recent court and appeal decisions have added substantially to the requirements for environmental data in order to process timber sales through the public review process. These additional requirements have added 25 - 40 percent more costs to the advanced sale preparation process. The costs vary from year-to-year making it almost impossible to provide a three-year breakdown as the base used for this purpose is consistently changing. The mix of acres to be examined between national forests, between sale areas, and amount of volume per acre have the greatest amount of influence upon the costs of stand examinations. Most of the increase in funding has been used for additional personnel, training, and contracting costs.

The budget object class information used in displaying budget increase and decrease estimates are based on program managers' best judgement as to the mix of expense items that will be needed to carry out programs at the levels funded. They are based on projections of past experiences. The following table compares the major changes in budget object estimates for FY 1989 compared to the estimates of needs for FY 1991.

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 1989	FY 1991 President's Budget	Change
Salaries and Benefits			
FY 1989 Staffing	$10,500	$11,800	$1,300
Additional 77 FTEs	0	1,800	1,800
Travel	430	550	120
Contracting	1,600	2,600	1,000
Equipment and Supplies	930	1,300	370

263. Question: What is the status of the old growth inventory? When do you expect to complete it?

Answer: Inventory consists of several phases or steps before the entire process is completed. The process starts with total vegetation mapping (which includes the identification of old growth) of the Forest, followed by digitzation of data for the GIS. Next a sample design is developed to collect field data that cannot be extracted from the mapping process. Data are then collected, analyzed and entered into a Forest-level attribute file which completes the process.

The additional funds in FY 90 were "earmarked" for Regions 5 & 6.

In R-5, all mapping for the Klamath, Six Rivers and Shasta Trinity NFs will be completed by September 1990 and field verification by the end of FY 1991.

In Region 6, the west-side potential old growth maps will be completed in October 1990. Field validation for potential old growth stands is scheduled to be completed for the westside old growth R-6 Forests in 1990. Due to the magnitude of the effort and the limited number of contractors, the total vegetative inventories for all forests in Region 6 will not be completed and compiled until 1998.

264. Question: How much in total will you spend on this in FY 1990, and what are your plans for FY 1991?

Answer: All of the $4 million dollars in funding for the old growth timber inventory will be spent in FY 1990. There are no funds in the FY 1991 budget to carry out the initiative for accelerating the old growth inventory in FY 1991.

265. Question: How are you using the $200,000 provided in FY 1990 for the new forestry project? What are your plans for continuing this effort in FY 1991? How much funding do you intend to apply to this effort?

Answer: The $200,000 is being use by the Willamette National Forest to plan, layout, and develop a New Forestry Prospectives area. There are no specially identified funds in the FY 1991 program to continue this activity.

SILVICULTURAL EXAMINATION

Page 5-55. The request for silvicultural examination is $33,119,000, an increase of $921,000.

266. Question: Where will be the impact of doing 494,000 acres less than provided in the base?

Answer: The total volume in all Regions are generally lower than the total volume in the final FY 1990 timber sale program. Therefore, the impact is across all Regions.

267. Question: Why will you need $33.1 million to accomplish 5,571 acres in FY 1991, when you accomplished almost the same acreage (5,373 acres) in FY 1989 with $27.6 million, and estimate you will accomplish 6,150 acres in FY 1990 with $31.1 million?

Answer: Recent court and appeal decisions have added substantially to the requirements for environmental data in order to process timber sales through the public review process. These additional requirements have added as much as 25-40% more costs to the advanced sale preparation process. The mix of acres to be examined between National Forests, between sale areas, and amount of volume per acre have the greatest amount of influence upon the costs of stand examinations. The amount of volume that is proposed to be accomplished using salvage sale funds also affects the number of acres and unit costs.

268. Question: Provide a breakdown showing the specifics of the increased costs.

Answer: As mentioned in the response to a previous question, the budget object class information used in displaying budget increase and decrease estimates are based on program managers' best judgement as to the mix of expense items that will be needed to carry out programs at the levels funded. They are based on projections of past experiences. The following table compares the major changes in budget object estimates for FY 1989 compared to the estimates of needs for FY 1991.

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 1989	FY 1991 President's Budget	Change
Salaries and Benefits			
FY 1989 Staffing	$19,570	$21,600	$2,030
Additional 55 FTEs	0	2,000	2,000
Rents, Communications and Utilities	1,100	1,400	300
Contracting	3,900	4,700	800
Equipment and Supplies	1,800	2,000	200

269. Question: Explain how this level of accomplishment, if accurate, will result in a future program of 8.5 - 9.0 BBF?

Answer: The stand examination program is based upon the best estimate of each Ranger District's need to locate and prescribe sufficient number of acres of timber sales to meet the program levels for the out years. This need is based upon factors such as the proposed silviculture practices for the types of timber to be offered, the number of acres necessary to produce a given volume level, and the amount of data that must be collected and documented to meet NEPA standards.

270. Question: Why is the average cost for the FTE's that will be added $45,500? Where would these be added?

Answer: Most of the additional personnel that are to be added to this activity are highly trained silviculturalists who are in the GS-11 to GS-12 specialists. The costs reflect their salary level and the training costs.

SALES PREPARATION

Page 5-64. The request for sales preparation is $115,121,000 a decrease of $23,559,000.

271. Question: Explain how much of the shelf volume prepared in previous years was lost to fires, and how much to appeals and litigation? What were the related costs?

Answer: It has been determined that all of the shelf volume, approximately 886 MMBF that was fully field prepared has not been replaced. The recent fires, appeals, and litigation has resulted in time being taken away from timber sale preparation activies so that this volume has been utilized to meet current program needs without being replaced. It is also estimated that between 4 and 5 billion board feet of sale prepared in advance have been lost to fires, appeals and litigation in the FY 1987 and 1988 period. The amount of volume lost since FY 1988 have been in the range of 2 to 3 billion board feet. The uncertainty over the amount and classification of the forest land base, the need for additional environmental documentation, and the amount of additional coordination measures has substantially changed the sale preparation process and the total costs of preparation. These sales were either delayed, dropped, or completely reworked because of the rulings in litigation cases, or the decisions in appeals. These decision not only affect the individual sales but all of the sales in the process of being completed regardless of the amount of work done to that date.

272. Question: Why has the publication of the final draft of the timber sale contract been delayed until 1990? When do you currently expect to publish it?

Answer: The timber sale contract revision package is being reviewed by the Office of General Counsel. This review is expected to be completed by mid-1990.

273. Question: What are the significant changes in the contract that will be proposed?

Answer: The changes are primarily to update the standard provisions of the timber sale contract to reflect changes that have occurred in the last decade. Many formerly special provisions of the contract are now standard in all contracts. Other changes would more clearly define the obligations of the parties under specific situations.

274. Question: Where will the impact of the reduction of 502 FTE's be felt? Provide a breakdown for the record.

Answer: The 2,802 FTE's shown for the 1991 Base include estimates of staffing used for the pipeline initative. Since the reduction of sale preparation funds will occur largely in Regions 5 and 6, we expect the reductions to occur most heavily in those regions.

However, it is not possible to get an exact estimate for individual regions since FTE utilization for individual programs is not controlled on a nation-wide basis. It is primarily a function of budget allocation. Therefore, the actual usage will be determined by the final budget allocation.

275. Question: Explain specifically the basis for the proposed sales program of 10.564 BBF, and how the reduction of $23.6 million is related to this level.

Answer: The total timber sale program for the FY 1991 President's budget was based upon the National Forest's requests. It proposes a level that would be appropriate within the total funding constraints to meet the estimated market demands, to carry out the forest land and resource management plan objectives, and to implement the below cost test project.

The FY 1990 timber sale program had about $15 million of advanced sale preparation funds for the pipeline that is not included in the FY 1991 program. Also, the total timber sale funding request was reduced an additional $8 million which reduces the sustainablity of the program from 10.564 BBF to 8.5 BBF in FY 1992 and beyond.

276. Question: Why are you assuming salvage sales volume will be 936 BBF in FY 1991? Could additional volume be offered through this program in FY 1991? If so, provide details on the volumes involved, by region, and related costs, and whether these would be offered under the expanded salvage program under the proposed revised appropriation language, or under the salvage sales fund program as originally authorized.

Answer: When the FY 1991 timber sale program was developed over 13 months ago, the total anticipated salvage sale volume level was projected to be 936 MMBF. Since then, Hurricane Hugo has leveled vast areas in South Carolina, the southern pine bark beetle out break has grown in intensity, the amount of drought killed timber in R-5 has increased and the out break of insect damge has increased in the intermountain areas. We now have indications that the drought kill in Region 5 will require an increase of at least 300 MMBF of salvage sales at a cost of $10.7 million dollars of authority. This volume will be sustituted for the amount of new sale volume shown in the President's budget. The program total level will not be increased.

277. Question: What were the actual levels of default sales in FY 1989? Have you updated your estimates for FY 1990?

Answer: The volume defaulted during FY 1989 was 145 million board feet. We estimate that around 50 million board feet will be defaulted in FY 1990.

278. Question: Why did you spend $120 million of timber related forest road construction in FY 1989, compared to your estimate of $146 million? Where were the reductions from your estimated program?

Answer: The reductions were caused by program shifts, a carryover that was larger than normal, and the adjustments required from the President's budget estimate to the actual appropriation.

Page 5-66. The request for harvest administration is $77,575,000, an increase of $8,271,000.

279. Question: Why have you changed your estimate of the harvest volume expected in FY 1990, from 12.2 BBF to 11.5 BBF?

Answer: There has been another downward projection in the market for FY 1991. Higher interest rates and higher costs of housing are projected to reduce the demand for National Forest timber volumes. The amount of timber sale volume under contract has fallen from 21.8 bbf to 17.9 bbf and has forced many timber operators to find alternate sources of raw material.

280. Question: What are the specific reasons, and related costs, that the funding has continued to increase, and will increase in FY 1991 under your estimate, despite the fact that the harvest level is declining?

Answer: In the preparation of the FY 1991 program budget, each Forest looked carefully at all of the necessary costs to carry out a program that would ensure that they would be capable of reducing waste, fraud, and abuse. The number of timber sales under contract continues to exceed 500,000. Each of these timber sales requires detailed review and inspection during the year. The amount of law enforcement continues to rise each year, especially when the timber supply begins to be reduced and the prices rise dramatically.

281. Question: What is the specific work involved in resolving the contracts you expect to default in the next three years?

Answer: The defaulted timber sale process requires several steps. The sale must be reappraised and reoffered without alteration to determine the amount of damages the purchaser is liable to pay. The determination of damages depends on whether the sale is resold or not. The Contracting officer will have to prepare a damage appraisal and a detailed report to establish the Governments right to the amount of claim. Collection actions will then be taken to secure payment. Court action may be necessary in the event of a dispute on entitlement or in support of Court enforced collections.

282. Question: Of the 1.1 BBF unharvested high value timber under contract, what is your current estimate of how much will be defaulted?

Answer: It is estimated that 30 million board feet of unharvested high value timber will be defaulted.

283. **Question**: Explain the increase of $1,326,000 for "other services".

Answer: The increase for "other services" is to cover increased ADP and data retrieval, increased telenet charges, and training expenses related to the increased number of new or reassigned employees.

Page 5-67. The request for reforestation and stand improvement is $281,147,000, a decrease of $12,002,000 from the base and a decrease of $6,229,000 from 1990. Included is $22,941,000 for reforestation.

284. **Question**: How were you able to accomplish about 8 percent more acreage than estimated in FY 1989? Do you think the FY 1990 or FY 1991 estimates might be underestimated?

Answer: The increased reforestation accomplishment is the result of higher than anticipated certification of natural regeneration without site preparation and higher than anticipated reforestation by contributions. We feel that these increases are properly considered in our FY 1990 and FY 1991 estimates. We do not think the FY 1990 and 1991 estimates are understated.

285. **Question**: What caused the new needs created in FY 1989 to be higher than anticipated?

Answer: The anticipated reforestation needs estimated at the beginning of FY 1989 were 1,213,000 acres. The actual reforestation needs identified at the end of FY 1989 and reported this year is 1,225,000 acres. The acres of higher than anticipated reforestation needs cannot be attributed to any one source, but is primarily the result of increased fire activity. The higher than anticipated reforestation accomplishment includes natural regeneration without site preparation.

286. **Question**: What were the contributed sources with which 16,300 acres were accomplished in FY 1989? Will these sources be available in FY 1990 and FY 1991? If so, what are the estimated amounts?

Answer: The reforestation accomplished through contributed programs are the result of efforts by the Forests and Regions to work with schools (Penny Pines), companies (Batesville Casket), civic organizations (Federated Womens Clubs) and other groups to improve your National Forests. The examples above are just a few organizations and companies that contribute money and/or time to the reforestation program. Yes, we anticipate that we will have a number of cooperative programs such as this in FY 1990 and FY 1991. The estimated contributed reforestation accomplishment through these sources will be 10 to 17 thousand acres in FY 1990 and FY 1991 and are not included in the accomplishment estimates.

287. **Question**: Why are the FY 1990 estimates lower than estimated a year ago (-11,000 acres for NFS/RTF, and -39,000 acres for K-V)?

Answer: The NFS/RTF activity has been adjusted to include the additional reforestation needs in Region 5. Region 5 funding has been increased to reforest the burned areas but because Region 5 has higher unit costs the total acre target has been reduced.

K-V has been adjusted to include the additional reforestation needs due to another record year of harvest in Region 6. Like Region 5, Region 6 has higher than average unit costs, so the entire program acres have been decreased.

Unit costs are also higher than predicted because the budget estimate in FY 1990 assumed the use of herbicides, which reduces the costs of preparing areas for planting and insuring their survival by removing vegetation which competes with the small trees for growing space. Since herbicides are unavailable, targets have been reduced to reflect the increased cost of accomplishing targets.

288. Question: Since the FY 1991 proposed program (484,000 acres) is the largest ever planned, will there be any problem with having adequate seedlings available?

Answer: Not for reforestation on the national forest lands since the government has the nursery capacity available and there is adequate time to plan for the 8,000 acres increase over 1989. This increase in program does not compete with the Tree Planting Initative of the America the Beautiful Program.

289. Question: What is the acreage needing reforestation associated with the large fires of FY 1987 and FY 1988? How long will it take to accomplish this effort?

Answer: The acreage needing reforestation associated with the large fires of FY 1987 and FY 1988 is 174,200 acres. We estimate that all of the areas can be planted by 1993.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

290. Question: How much natural regeneration has occurred in these areas, or can be expected before the end of the effort?

Answer: Very little natural regeneration has occurred in the areas burned by the major fires of FY 1987 and FY 1988. Over 114,000 acres of the 174,200 acres identified as needing reforestation were forest plantations. Therefore, no seed source was available. The heat of the fire in the remaining area burned most of the viable seed, resulting in a need to plant the areas.

291. Question: The request for timber stand improvement is $19,415,000, a decrease of $5,778,000 from the base. Why were new needs created in 1989 so much less than estimated (288,000 acres versus 350,000)?

Answer: The states of Washington and Oregon reported 80 thousand acres of needs less than in FY 1988. The majority of this acreage is areas burned in the 1987 and 1988 fires. Each year we can expect to have some fluctuation in our estimates for various reasons.

292. Question: What were the contributed resources with which 3,300 acres were accomplished, and what are the comparable estimates for 1990 and 1991?

Answer: Companies, Civic and other organizations such as Boy Scouts and Wildlife organizations contribute time and/or money to improve the National Forest. Examples of work accomplished that contribute to this 3,300 acres accomplishment are pruning, fertilization and releasing trees from undesirable competition. Yes, we estimate that FY 1990 and FY 1991 programs will have similar accomplishment and it has not been included in the accomplishment estimates.

293. Question: Why are there increased unit costs expected in 1991 due to use of hand and mechanical methods instead of herbicides? Are herbicides being used in 1990?

Answer: Herbicides are not being used in 1990. The increased unit costs are the result of deferring the areas in most need of herbicide treatment. These areas can no longer be deferred and must be treated to comply with NFMA. As these deferred areas are added to the program, unit costs will increase.

294. Question: What is the basis for assuming that K-V will accomplish increased amounts of acreage in both 1990 and 1991?

Answer: The increased K-V work planned for both 1990 and 1991 is based on record or near record levels of timber harvest in 1988 and 1989, resulting in the creation of higher levels of needs for reforestation and TSI.

295. Question: The request for nursery and tree improvement operations is $17,345,000, a decrease of $1,538,000. How will this decrease be applied? What will be the impact?

Answer: This reduction will be applied to the Regional programs based upon a prorata share of their budget requests for the nursery and tree improvement programs. The tree improvement program reductions as stated in the Explanatory Notes will be limited to maintaining all exiting genetic study areas, but will limit the number of new areas that will be established to only the highest priority areas. There are still genetic improvement projects that are high priority that will not be programmed.

296. Question: Explain what the impact of the damage caused by Hurrican Hugo is? How and when do you plan to address it?

Answer: Hurricane Hugo's destruction in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia was extensive and severe. The total economic impact may never adequately be assessed. The impact on Forest Service programs were originally estimated at:

-- Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands-
$23,352,000 for fire protection, emergency watershed programs, Emergency Relief Funds, urban forestry projects, research facility rehabilitation, and damage surveys.

-- South Carolina-
$175,965,000 for fire protection, reforestation of National Forest System and State and private lands, salvage timber sales, facility and resource rehabilitation, and damage surveys.

-- North Carolina-
$43,087,000 for fire protection, facility and resource rehabilitation, salvage timber sales, and reforestation on state and private lands.

-- Virginia-
. $969,000 for fire protection, salvage sales, and facility and resource rehabilitation.

We have been addressing these needs since the storm occurred. We have worked closely with the Office of Management and Budget to obtain the funding necessary to address the destruction from the storm. We have received President's Emergency Funding amounting to $13 million to aid in the recovery effort; the Chief has reprogramed another $4 million of 1990 funds; and Congress appropriated $16.04 million in late May. In addition to Forest Service funding, we have received $383,000 from Soil Conservation Service in Emergency Watershed Restoration funds, $2,948,000 from Federal Highway Administration in Emergency Relief Flood Operations (ERFO) funds to repair damaged roads, and $12,896,000 in emergency work approved by Federal Emergency Management Agency for both the Forest Service and the States involved.

Needs are periodically reestimated, as ground conditions are reevaluated, and projections are lower than originally estimated.

RECREATION USE

297. Question: Page 5-78. The request for recreation use is $184,224,000, an increase of $26,133,000. Included is $143,083,000 for recreation management, an increase of $22,135,000. How will this increase be allocated?

Answer: The increase will be allocated to the nine Forest Service Regions based on their requests.

298. Question: What is the expected hiring that will occur as a result of the increase? Provide a breakdown of expected numbers of positions by title and grade.

Answer: The increase will accomplish field projects through contract and seasonal work force. The Forest Service workforce increase is expected to equal 242 FTE of which most will be seasonal. We have not determined the number of positions by title.

299. Question: What is the current backlog of deferred maintenance? How much of it will be taken care of with this increase?

Answer: The current backlog is $319,000,000 based on a 1989 update. The proposed funding level will accomplish 94 rehabilitation projects at a cost of $8,900,000.

300. Question: A recent GAO report reported that many special recreation areas have not been developed, operated and maintained up to the levels and standards called for in Forest Service policy and plans. What is included in this budget request to make further progress on meeting these needs?

Answer: The President's Budget provides for the highest priority management and capital investment projects for special recreation areas, based on the management plans for those areas. The Forest Service's budget formulation, which involved the field units, utilized the present budget line item structure; this structure does not allow for the identification of funding by specific location such as special recreation areas as suggested in the GAO report.

QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN SIDNEY YATES, CONTINUED

301. Question: What are your plans for reporting more information on progress made, deferments, and future resource needs for these areas?

Answer: We plan to develop a summary of key resource information for special recreation areas. The summary will be structured to identify: plans and accomplishments by area since legislation; the current backlog in plan accomplishment and cost of the backlog; key resource targets during the remaining period of the plan by time frame and costs of this work; and resources needed to operate and maintain the special areas to showcase level. We will update the summary annually and provide a comparison of special recreation area budgets to recent years in constant dollars. As the Recreation Information Management System and the Geographic Information System are implemented, we should be able to aggregate special recreation area information electronically.

302. Question: What additional needs for the special recreation areas have you identified, which are not funded in this budget? Provide details for the record.

Answer: As the GAO report points out, since 1986, the Forest Service increased funding for these special recreation areas by 170 percent while comparative funding of the Forest Service's overall recreation program increased 30 percent. The President's budget for FY 1991 provides for a continuation of this increased emphasis.

There is an additional amount of $9.084 million included under the Operation and Maintenance of Recreation Facilities accound (proposed) for the use of fees under existing authorities for O&M and minor rehabilitation activities.

303. Question: What is the basis of this estimate?

Answer: The estimate for funding the Operation and Maintenance of Recreation Facilities account ($7,533,000) was based on anticipated collection of fees at additional recreation sites, less the 25 percent for States and Counties.

304. Question: What is the status of the legislation under which you would be able to use these fees for these purposes?

Answer: The Secretary transmitted the proposed legislation to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House March 31, 1989. The bill has not been introduced.

305. Question: What will be the impact if the legislation is not enacted?

Answer: The intent of the legislation is to expand the Secretary of Agriculture's authority to charge recreation use fees to provide funds for "operation, administration, rehabilitation, reconstruction, replacement, and management of recreation facilities." Not enacting the legislation would result in these funds not being available for this work.

The request for wilderness management is $20,135,000, an increase of $1,956,000.

306. Question: How exactly will the increase be used, and allocated among locations?

Answer: Completion of addition wilderness implementation schedules, and acceleration of resource inventory collection would be accomplished with this increase in funding. Funds will be allocated to regions in proportion to their requests for wilderness funds.

307. Question: How will you increase monitoring of air quality impacts? What information is currently available on this subject?

Answer: Monitoring will be increased by establishing additional monitoring sites within and adjacent to Class I wilderness areas. Priority will be given to those areas that have the greatest threat of degradation to air quality. We are currently determining Air Quality Related Values (AQRV's) for each Class I area to monitor these newly determined AQRV's. Actual monitoring activity will occur through agency activities and through contractual arrangements. Contractual arrangements for monitoring will receive greater emphasis than Agency monitoring. This information is in the form of photographic and interpreted data that establishes air quality parameters and tracks changes in quality.

308. Question: What plans do you have with regard to aircraft overflight impact on visitors?

Answer: The national study of aircraft overflights is scheduled to be completed in 1991. It would cover data gathered from 1988-1991. The study is being coordinated by Sam Drives Technology Development Center, cooperative with Natl Park Service. A contractor is conducting field measurements and visitor surveys this summer.

A recent GAO report reported on problems in wilderness management for some National Forests.

309. Question: When do you plan to have WIlderness Implementation Schedules for each wilderness area?

Answer: We plan to complete preparation of Wilderness Implementation Schedules by FY 1993. Guidance is being prepared for Regional Foresters on techniques for the preparation Wilderness Implementation Schedules.

310. Question: Do you have adequate funding in this request to allow completion of these schedules by the end of 1991? If not, what would be required?

Answer: FY 1991 funds would accelerate the completion, but would not provide for completion by the end of 1991. Additional funds cannot hurry the process that requires interdisciplinary teamwork and public involvement.

311. Question: What was the result of your evaluation of the interim outfitter guidelines for the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness?

Answer: It is expected that an agreement will be signed by the Chief by the end of May, 1990. Regions 1 and 4 submitted a progress report and recommended agreement in January.

The request for cultural resource management is $21,006,000, an increase of $2,042,000.

312. Question: How specifically do you plan to use this increase?

Answer: After concentrating for the last two decades on the identification of cultural resources, we are now shifting much of the focus to the protection, preservation, and interpretation of the resource. The costs per unit are much higher for these activities compared to identification. The public return in terms of visitation, education and recreation is also significantly higher. The increase will be used to provide more protection of important cultural properties from damage and destruction form illegal digging and collecting from the forces of nature. Some of the increase will be used to provide evaluation and interpretation for the benefit of the public.

313. Question: What amounts were spent in 1989 to mitigate impacts on cultural resources by proposed projects, and what were the sources of the funds?

Answer: Costs for the mitigation of adverse impacts on cultural resources by proposed projects are part of project costs and are paid out of funds for those activities. It is not possible for us to provide a total amount spent for mitigation actions due to the lack of availability of these figures at this organizational level. It would be necessary to poll the field units to obtain accurate information. We do require estimates of such expenditures from cultural resource personnel annually, but do not yet have these totals for FY 1989. The totals for FY 1988 indicate that approximately $2,000,000 was spent on the recovery of information that would have been lost due to project actions. The total for FY 1989 likely would be slightly higher.

314. Question: How do you propose to use the $1,007,000 increase for "other services"?

Answer: This category includes such things as contracting, training and preparation, and production of media materials. Professional services contracts with qualified scientists is a cost/effective means to conduct archeological reconnaissance. Training of para-professionals, archeologist and non-cultural resource professionals to methods of identifying and protecting cultural valuable property is important in preserving the Federal estate. Brochures such as "Windows on the Past" inform and educate the public to the importance of respecting public historic properties.

Page 5-92. The request for wildlife and fish habitat management is $84,252,000, a decrease of $31,000.

315. Question: Describe the effort being undertaken under the heading of "New Perspectivies". What does this involve, and what are your plans for carrying out any changes that might result?

Answer: New Perspectives is the Forest Service program to enhance awareness, understanding, and commitment to managing the National Forests and National Grasslands for all their values and uses, especially their ecological sustainability and long-term productivity. The program blends demonstrations of new directions in Forest plans with accelerated research and development to provide new approaches to ecosystem management. The entire National Forest System and the Research branch are involved, along with people from academia, States, industry, and conservation groups. Any changes in policies or direction that result will be implemented through the agency's normal decisionmaking processes using full public participation, that is, revisions to programs, plans, and projects through the NEPA process.

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCE COORDINATION

The request for wildlife and fisheries administration and resource coordination is $39,935,000, an increase of $139,000.

316. Question: Why do you estimate FTE's will decrease from 518 in 1989, when funding was $34 million, to 273 in 1990 and 1991?

Answer: The FTE's for 1989 were displayed incorrectly among the five wildlife and fish habitat management activities and reflect a higher distribution to the administration and resource coordination than actually occurred.

The FTE's for wildlife and fisheries administration and resource coordination in 1990 and 1991 correct this situation and more "accurately" display the FTE distribution within the total wildlife and fish habitat management program.

317. Question: How are these FTE estimates developed?

Answer: FTSs for FY 1991 are based on actual FY 1989 FTEs, fiscal and accounting records and adjusted based funding and program needs for FY 1991.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation has recommended that these funds be redirected to the other four subactivities in this program, and that measures of accomplishment be established.

318. Question: Would you agree with this recommendation? What would be the advantages of this proposal?

Answer: We are in the process of analyzing this proposal to see if it could be of significant benefit in explaining the program. If this recommendation was to be adopted, the present "wildlife and fisheries administration and resource coordination" subactivity would be identified as an "operations" subactivity and would be allocated to each of the four program areas (wildlife, anadromous fish, inland fish, and endangered, threatened, and sensitive species). Acres inventoried could be assigned to each of the program areas as a measure of accomplishment.

319. Question: What measures of accomplishment could be tracked if this recommendation were implemented?

Answer: Acres of habitat inventoried is the unit of work that we are now using to track the operations portion of our wildlife and fish program. We would continue to track acres and structures and are looking into ways of tracking outputs as well as work units.

320. Question: What would be the breakdown of the funds, if implemented?

Answer: For FY 1991, the breakdown of operation (Administration and Resource Coordination) funds is as follows:

Wildlife and Fish Administration and Resource Coordination

Wildlife operations	18.7mm
Inland fish operations	5.9mm
Anadromous fish operations	5.8mm
Threatened, endangered and sensitive species operations	9.4mm

321. Question: What evaluation has been done of the programs resource monitoring efforts? What effort has been made to determine the extent to which monitoring is actually carried out? What more should be done in this area?

Answer: Through National Program Reviews and functional visits to the Regions and Forests, the Washington Office is able to get general understanding as to the amount and quality of wildlife and fish program monitoring that is to be conducted by the field units. Monitoring is outlined in each of the Forest Land and Resource Plans and is a major consideration that needs to be addressed in the coming year's (or years') funding and programming of work. The Washington Office Wildlife and Fish unit is conducting a National Wildlife and Fish Monitoring Workshop in June 1990 to address the monitoring of the Forest Land and Resource Plans.

322. Question: What is the amount included in the 1991 budget for spotted owl inventories? Will this be adequate?

Answer: $2,600,000 is planned for spotted owl inventories. We are unable to speculate on the adequacy of funding at this time due to uncertainities surrounding the ISC report and the possibility of the owl being listed by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

323. Question: What additional funding could be used for this purpose if available? Provide a breakdown by location.

Answer: Up to an additional $6,000,000 in wildlife and fish and $4,300,000 in timber funds could be used to carry out spotted owl monitoring, inventories, and administrative studies. These studies would be conducted in Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Under timber management, you show a $2 million increase in expected expenditures of wildlife and fish funding to support the timber program in 1991.

324. Question: What impact will this have on the other components of this program? What activities will be reduced to offset this increase?

Answer: No other wildlife and fish activities were reduced due to the increase in timber support since the entire fish and wildlife program was significantly increased.

The request for wildlife habitat improvement is $14,815,000, an increase of $3,437,000.

325. Question: Provide a breakdown of the 8 emphasis areas listed in the budget, showing funding for 1989, 1990 and 1991.

Answer: The following funds are planned for habitat enhancement in FY 1990 and FY 1991, based on the FY 1990 and FY 1991 President's Budget. We do not have a distribution for FY 1989. Dollars are shown in "millions of dollars."

"Get Wild" Investments	1989	1990	1991
Elk (Elk Country)	--	0.5	2.6
Waterfowl (Taking Wing)	--	1.0	3.5
Wild Turkey (Making Tracks)	--	0.5	2.9
Wild Sheep (Full Curl)	--	0.3	0.6
Quail (Answer the Call)	--	1.0	1.2
Small Game	--	3.0	2.3
Watchable Wildlife	--	0.5	1.4
Animal Inn	--	0.2	0.3

326. Question: Are there additional opportunities in these areas that you will not be able to address at the funding level proposed?

Answer: Yes, there are always additional opportunities, however, in the interest of fiscal restraints, we feel that the planned amounts are adequate.

327. Question: What other specific areas will the increase be used for?

Answer: The $3,437,000 additional funding for specific emphasis areas (elk, waterfowl, wild turkey, wild sheep, and small game). It will be used for increased inventory, habitat improvement and maintenance, monitoring, land exchange and acquisition, and public information. Examples are prescribed fire for improved foraging conditions, road access management, seeding and fertilization to provide key forage sites, developing and modifying grazing allotment management plans to improve food, cover, and water resources, and marsh improvements for breeding, nesting, and brood cover.

The request for inland fish habitat is $8,646,000, an increase of $879,000.

328. Question: Will this level of funding allow you to meet the objectives in the "Rise to the Future" initiative?

Answer: The funding level of $8.6 million for inland fish (investment) will not be enough to fully implement the "Rise to the Future" initiative.

329. Question: If not, what additional activities could be funded in 1991?

Answer: Additional inventories and enhancement projects would be undertaken that would meet our commitments as set forth in Forest Land and Resource Plans to meet the objects of "Rise To The Future" as well as commitments to Tribal Governments in the Columbia River Basin.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

330. Question: How many fisheries biologists are there currently at the forest and district levels? How many more would be required in order to meet forest plan levels? What amount of funding would be required to accomplish this?

Answer: There are currently 244 professional fisheries biologists in the Forest Service (including 12 research scientists). It is estimated an additional 150 - 200 biologists are needed for full program implementation. Approximately $8,000,000 could be used for hiring new biologists.

The request for endangered, threatened and sensistive species is $12,000,000, an increase of $608,000.

331. Question: What are the 12 species proposed for listing on NFS land?

Answer: As of this date, the following species that occur on National Forest System lands are proposed for listing: northern spotted owl; Arkansas fatmucket; California jewelflower; Virginia spirea; Guem radiatum; Hedyotis purpurea var. montana; and Sentry milkvetch.

332. Question: Since plants make up the single largest portion of the 171 currently listed species on NFS lands, what portion of this budget is allocated to plants?

Answer: Within the $12,000,000 investment program, $3,300,000 has been planned at this level for threatened, endangered and sensitive plants.

333. Question: Are you adding any botanists to the staff in 1990? If so, how many and where? What are your plans for 1991?

Answer: We have added 22 botanists/plant specialists to our staff in 1990; two in Region 1, two in Region 2, two in Region 3, one in Region 4, two in Region 5, eight in Region 6, four in Region 8, and one in Region 10. We tentatively plan to add 20 botanists/plant specialists in FY 1991.

334. Question: How many listed species lack recovery plans? What are your plans for addressing this need in 1990 and 1991?

Answer: Approximately 90 species that occur on NFS lands do not have U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) approved recovery plans. Interim species management plans will be developed by the Forest Service until FWS recovery plans are developed and approved. Of the $9.4 million operations budget identified in the FY 1991 President's budget, $2.1 million is identified for planning or developing interim management plans for listed species and species management guides for sensitive species. Approximately 30 to 40 plans, depending upon the species involved and the complexity of the actions required, will be developed in FY 1991.

335. Question: What are your specific plans with regard to the Mount Graham red squirrel? Are any additional studies being undertaken with regard to the potential impact on the squirrel of the proposed telescope construction on Mount Graham?

Answer: Recovery activities for Mt.Graham is a Regional priority. Funding will be used for habitat inventory, population monitoring, habitat improvement, coordination activities, and artificial feeding or captive breeding programs.

336. Question: What is the TES Task Force? What is its charter, and when will it complete its report?

Answer: We began taking a critical look at our Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species program in May 1988. The goal was to develop a strategy that would better meet our responsibilities to assure the survival of species entrusted to our care. The TES Task Force, lead by Regional Forester David Jolly developed a goal-oriented program to strengthen TES management in the Forest Service. The 18-member task force was composed of representatives of the Forest Service, other State and federal agencies and conservation organizations. The Chief approved the report in April 1990. The Regional Foresters are to prepare a similar action plan for their Regions by December 1990.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation states (Page 46) that forest plan funding for TES activities might be significantly understated, and gives some examples related to specific forests.

337. Question: Is it true that the plan for the Nantahala and Pisgah NF's in North Carolina does not identify any recovery and conservation activities for the 12 listed species on the forests? How is this being addressed?

Answer: The Forest Plan for the Nantahala and Pisgah National Forests provided for protection of listed species that occur on the Forests through Section 7 consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. However, the forest plan did not identify conservation and recovery activities for those listed species. The Plan is currently undergoing a major revision. Conservation of listed species will be addressed in the revision to be completed during FY 1991.

338. Question: How many other forests with currently listed species do not include any activities or related funding for recovery or conservation of such species?

Answer: Approximately 60-70% of all National Forests do not include conservation activities for listed species in their Forest Plans. The TES Task Force Action plan identifies incorporation of recovery and management objectives into all forest plans by 1992 as a goal.

339. Question: Is the operations (administration) funding identified for TES activities adequate to meet the demand for detailed and site-specific data regarding populations and habitat of TES species where there are land use conflicts? What is the impact if this information is not available?

Answer: $9,400,000 is for operations. This amount does not fully fund consultation activities for listed species and to prevent disturbance to sensitive species habitat. When site-specific information is not available it must be collected for all disturbance activities. Major problems have been encountered in sensitive plant inventories on timber sales and accomplishing required biological evaluations.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

340. Question: How many of the listed, potential and sensitive species are you able to address with current funding levels (both operations and improvements)?

Answer: With the FY 1991 President's budget of $21.4 million, we are able to address the conservation needs of approximately 35 listed species and 100 sensitive species.

341. Question: What funding is included for addressing new listed species, as well as species of special concern?

Answer: Within the FY 1991 President's budget, there is no funding directed specifically at newly listed species. Funding is included for species of special concern such as, grizzly bear, spotted owl, red-cockaded woodpecker, eastern timber and Rocky Mountain wolf, and Mt. Graham red squirrel.

The request for anadromous fish habitat improvements is $8,866,000, a decrease of $5,094,000.

342. Question: What is the basis for this large decrease?

Answer: The decrease of $5.094 million in the anadromous fish investment program was based on Forest Land and Resource Plans and regional requests.

343. Question: Why have the measurements of acres and structures increased significantly in relation to the funding available, i.e., the 1990 budget request indicated that with $7 million, accomplishments would be 900 acres and 1,800 structures?

Answer: With the increased funding in the FY 1990 Estimate we are able to accomplish additional acres and structures at a lower unit cost.

344. Question: How much will be available for the Columbia River Basin in 1991? How does this compare to 1990?

Answer: In FY 1990, approximately $5.8 million was available among the three Regions that are within the Columbia River Basin, compared to $3.8 million in the FY 1991 President's budget.

345. Question: With this funding, will you be able to implement the Klamath River Restoration Bill and the Trinity River Restoration Bill in Region 5?

Answer: Our commitment to the Klamath and Trinity River Restoration Programs is $1.4 million. At this level of funding for anadromous fish management, we will be able to meet 50 percent of the commitment. An additional $1.5 million would be required to fully meet our commitment.

346. Question: What impact will this budget have on funding for projects in ALsaska, particularly the fishway construction cooperative project with Ketchikan Pulp and the State of Alaska; and the Dredge Lake fisheries/recreation project?

Answer: The FY 1991 President's budget will not cover funding needs for either project.

Page 5-109. The request for range management is $38,338,000, an increase of $3,645,000.

347. Question: What is the position of the Forest Service on poisoning of prairie dogs on rangelands?

Answer: Prairie dogs are poisoned or controlled on National Forest Lands and Grasslands when; colonies are spreading from federal land to adjacent private or state lands; recreational use (sport shooting) in prairie dog colonies threatens human safety; and in limited areas to protect soil and water resources. Prior to any prairie dog control, biological evaluations are conducted to determine effects on endangered, threatened and sensitive species. Consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service is initiated if control will likely adversely affect a federally listed species.

348. Question: What impact has the decline in prairie dog populations had on such species as the black-footed ferret?

Answer: The decrease in distribution and number of prairie dog colonies, particularly in the Northern Great Plains, has, to a degree, contributed to a similar decline in the number and distribution of black-footed ferrets.

349. Question: Have you considered the possibility of pilot efforts to demonstrate the compatibility of prairie dogs and cattle on Federal rangelands?

Answer: Livestock grazing and prairie dog colonies coexist on many western rangeland grazing allotments. The need to demonstrate this fact or establish a pilot demonstration grazing allotment for this purpose, in our opinion, is not required. The question at issue on grazing allotments with prairie dog colonies is the allocation of available forage. When new colonies are naturally established or where existing colonies flourish, additional forage is required to sustain prairie dog activities, thus reducing available forage for other wildlife species and livestock grazing.

The request for range vegetation management is $33,794,000, an increase of $2,460,000.

350. Question: What impact on fees and revenues do you expect from the uniform grazing fee system to be implemented on eastern national forests in 1990?

Answer: Implementation of the uniform fee system for eastern National Forests is being phased in over a 5-year period. In 1990, grazing fees will average $2.00 per head month for eastern National Forests. Grazing fee receipts in 1990 for eastern National Forest are estimated to be $323 thousand, an increase of $190 thousand.

351. Question: Do you expect to use the results of this change to address the system of grazing fees on western lands?

Answer: No. The current grazing fee formula for the National Forests in the 16 Western States was indefinitely extended by Executive Order No. 12548 in February 1986.

352. Question: Why has the percentage of allotments with improved management declined? What do you expect for 1990 and 1991?

Answer: Over time, the level of management on grazing allotments has declined due to a reduction in the available grazing administration work force. To maintain improved management requires a greater level of administration than can currently be provided. With the proposed level of funding, we anticipate a slight improvement in 1990 and 1991.

353. Question: What would be required to monitor each allotment annually to determine whether permit conditions are being met?

Answer: It would require an additional work force of approximately 100 FTE's with an annual budget of $5 million.

354. Question: How many thousands of rangeland acres have not been inspected within the last 10 years?

Answer: The 1988 GAO audit, More Emphasis Needed on Declining and Overstocked Grazing Allotments, found that 46 percent of grazing allotments were visited at least annually and that over 80 percent were visited at least once every 5 years. Most of these visits consisted of visual observations rather than thorough inspections with monitoring measurements. We estimate that thorough inspections have not been conducted on about half of the 50 million acres of suitable rangelands within allotments over the last 10 years.

355. Question: What exactly are your plans for addressing monitoring, maintenance and restoration of riparian areas in 1991?

Answer: Each Region is developing an action plan to address riparian area management needs. The Action plans will focus on inventoring, monitoring, improvement and protection of riparian areas. Specific activities identified in Forest plans will be initiated with emphasis on adjusting management on a watershed basis to modify conditions that adversly affect riparian areas. Site specific projects will be implemented to improve high value riparian areas where upstream watershed conditions are stable enough to support downstream improvements.

The request for wild horses and burros is $220,000, an increase of $31,000.

356. Question: What exactly is required due to the transfer of jurisdiction in Nevada? Will this amount of funding be adequate to meet these requirements?

Answer: The additional $31,000 in funding will be used to manage the horse and burro herds associated with the transfer of jurisdiction in Nevada. Territory plans will need to be developed that establish the base resource data, horse numbers, and establish horse numbers compatible with forage resources. These funds are adequate for FY 1991.

357. Question: What is the expected cost of the inventory? When will this be completed?

Answer: The cost of each inventory and territory plan will be $30,000. With funding the territory plans can be completed by 1994. Present staffing and commitments will allow for the development of two territory plans per year.

The request for noxious farm weed control is $2,115,000, an increase of $913,000.

358. Question: How have the 1990 funds been allocated? What is the planned allocation of the increase?

Answer: 1990 noxious weed management funds have been allocated based on geographic or regional needs and requests. The largest dollar amounts have been utilized in the Northern and Pacific Northwest Regions. Regional requests, in most instances, are associated with cooperative projects with local and State weed districts. Many Federal funds are leveraged with State work forces and equipment. Additional funds will be utilized to fund additional cooperative projects and increase funds on cooperative projects that were minimally funded. Some funds will be utilized on Forest Service administered lands where no cooperative opportunities exist. Emphasis will be on those very small acres of noxious weeds where eradication is possible. As an example, a project will be funded in cooperation with the Washington State Department of Agriculture, to eradicate a small infestation of weeds in the Lake Chelan Wilderness.

359. Question: What kind of treatments are used in this program?

Answer: An integrated pest management approach is used to develop the treatment action for a given weed specie and location or site. The available treatments are: biological, mechanical, chemical, pyric, and hand work.

360. Question: What is the total estimate of acres needing treatment?

Answer: Total estimated treatment needs are 4.7 million acres of National Forest System lands.

SOIL, WATER AND AIR MANAGEMENT

Page 5-119. The request for soil, water and air management is $60,685,000, an increase of $8,666,000. Included is $49,875,000 for soil, water and air operations, an increase of $16,404,000.

361. Question: Provide more specific information as to the projects which will be accomplished, or backlog items reduced, with this increase. How many positions will be added, and where?

Answer: This increase will provide for additional monitoring of management practices to assure compliance with soil, water and air resource protection. Other increases are for air resources, federal facilities compliance with environmental regulations, planning for soil, water and air resource protection through environmental analysis, and maintenance of watershed improvements. Additional soil scientists, hydrologists and air resource specialists positions will be added to provide support to other management activities. The greatest need and opportunity to accomplish soil and water goals are through Integrated Resource Management projects with multiple benefits. Integrated Resource Management requires a larger number of specialist for adequate participation as IRM projects are implemented. We project a 7 percent increase in Soil and Water positions. Most of these positions will be located at the district level.

362. Question: Where are the most critical water rights adjudication deadlines expected to be?

Answer: The critical water rights adjudication deadlines are in northern Colorado and Idaho's Snake River drainage, Montana, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico for FY 1991.

363. Question: Why is the base amount for water inventories ($887,000) less than estimated a year ago ($1 million)?

Answer: The $1,000,000 estimate was reduced in the final allocation based on regional priorities among the Soil, Water and Air program components.

364. Question: Are there currently 50 air monitoring sites in existence, or will additional ones be added with this increase?

Answer: Yes, there are 50 visibility monitoring sites. Additional sites will be monitored with increases in air resource funding. The emphasis will be on establishing base line information on air quality related values within Class I Wilderness areas.

365. Question: Explain why an increase of $1,670,000 is needed for travel?

Answer: Actual travel costs for air fare and per diem are higher. Increased staffing with more travel of interdisiplinary groups to address Integrated Resource Management and travel for coordination with with State and other Federal agency employees and public interest groups all contribute to increased travel costs.

There is a decrease of $5,897,000 for soil and water resource improvements.

366. Question: What is the basis for this significant decrease?

Answer: Increased emphasis is placed on Integrated Resource Management Projects and correction of pollution problems to bring federal facilities in compliance with environmental requirements. More emphasis is given to total management of a watershed compared to working on site specfic problems. Often site specific projects are of limited success in correcting declining watershed conditions over larger areas.

367. Question: What is the backlog of improvements projects? How much does it increase each year?

Answer: There is a need to correct watersheds in declining conditions caused by past management and catastrophic natural disturbances. Approximately 1.8 million acres are in a declining condition. This acreage has been increasing only slightly with the acquisition of lands with erosion and soil productivity problems.

368. Question: What are the needs for soil and water improvements still remaining as a result of Hurricane Hugo and the California earthquake? How do you plan to address them?

Answer: Our projected Soil and Water program needs related to Hurricane Hugo are $125,000 in FY 1991 and $100,000 in FY 1992. These funds will be used to continue coordination with timber sale activities and provide soil resource input for extensive reforestation and timber stand improvement projects. We expect to cover the FY 1991 needs through our internal allocation process.

369. Question: How will you achieve the goal of no net loss of wetlands?

Answer: Wetlands is a condition protected through implementation of Forest Plans. This protection is provided through mitigation of projects that effect wetlands, direct projects to create wetlands, and protection of existing wetlands. As opportunities arise, specific land exchanges and acquisitions will be made to acquire wetlands.

The request for soil inventory is $5,583,000, a decrease of $1,841,000.

370. Question: Will this level allow you to carry out the high intensity inventories needed in areas where intensive management is planned?

Answer: Yes, the inventories necessary to support implementation of Forest Plans will be made.

371. Question: What other efforts will be reduced?

Answer: No other activities will be reduced from current levels.

Page 5-126. The request for general administration is $293,450,000, an increase of $9,975,000.

372. Question: Provide a breakdown showing how the 1991 base figures were derived for each of the line items in this program.

Answer: The 1991 base represents the cost of the 1990 program in FY 1991. The FY 1990 Estimate with DCA Reduction was increased $12,456,000 by adding cost changes (5.0 percent salary costs and general increases of 4.2 percent). Our FY 1989 experience was that a substantial amount of funds ($9,329,000) had to be reprogrammed to General Administration from other areas. This was due to increases in fixed costs, absorption of pay costs, shifting of positions to GA through reviews and audits of correct charging for positions, and administration of the Consent Decree.

	1989	1990 Estimate with DCA Reduction	1991 Base	1991 Estimate
		(Dollars in thousands		
Line Management	50,808	52,077	53,860	57,078
Program Support	127,721	122,654	128,365	135,122
Common Services	93,587	96,288	101,250	101,250
FY 89 Appropriation	272,116	271,019	283,475	293,450
Reprogramming	9,329			
Totals	281,445	X 4 % per year = $303,961		

373. Question: Do you anticipate the need for reprogramming in FY 1990?

Answer. The field units are indicating serious problems with their FY 1990 General Administration allocations. We anticipate that substantial reprogramming authority will be requested in FY 1990.

The request for line management is $57,078,000, an increase of $3,218,000.

374. Question: What is the reason for the increase over the amounts shown for the Washington office in last year's budget ($840,000 in 1990) and this year's ($1,337,000)?

Answer. The previous budget request was developed using an "average" salary estimate for line management employees. We now have the capability to obtain more exact salary costs for all employees. The previous amount was underestimated by approximately $186,000. The FY 1991 estimate also includes an adjustment in base salary costs of Senior Executive Service employees for the anticipated 22 percent pay increase scheduled for January 1991 and funds to cover an additional GM-15 Assistant Chief position. The incumbent of this position reports directly to the Chief and is responsible for the Servicewide effort of achieving Diversity in the Workforce by 1995.

375. Question: Provide a breakdown showing how the increase was derived, by category of increase, for Washington and for the field offices.

Answer. The FY 89 Actual (Total GA Needs) and the FY 90 Final Appropriation (post sequestration) were used to develop the FY 1991 Estimate. This estimate includes $9,329,000 in reprogramming requests submitted by field units in FY 89 and anticipated reprogramming requests in FY 90.

The request for program support is $135,122,000, an increase of $6,757,000.

376. Question: What is the status of the final RPA assessment?

Answer. The final RPA Assessment was released to the public on June 7, 1990.

377. Question: When will the 1990 RPA program be presented to Congress?

Answer. We anticipate presenting the RPA Program to Congress in June 1990.

378. Question: What progress has been made in the past year in the equal opportunity program? Provide a breakdown updating the figures in last year's justification.

Answer: The Forest Service has made good progress in the Equal Opportunity Program. Service-wide, minority attainment has increased from 4,097 (2/89) to 4368 (2/90)--a gain from 13 percent to 14 percent of the work force.

Service-wide, women attainment has increased from 10,742 (2/89) to 12,000 (2/90)--a gain from 34 percent to 38 percent of the work force.

The number of minorities at GM-14 and above has increased from 41 (2/89) to 49 (2/90).

The number of women at GM-14 and above has increased from 57 (2/89) to 68 (2/90).

Of those hired new to the Forest Service in FY 1989, 1550 (63 percent) were women and 496 (20 percent) were minority.

During FY 1989, two women were promoted to the Senior Executive Service and two to WO Staff Director positions. In FY 1990, a woman Associate Deputy Chief was selected.

A male minority was selected as GM-15 Staff Assistant to the Chief for Civil Rights and EEO.

In FY 1989, 30 women and 20 minorities were placed in Forest Supervisor, Deputy Forest Supervisor, Job Corps Center Director, and Administrative Officer positions and 34 women and 13 minorities were selected as District Rangers.

379. Question: What is the current status of the national pilot study? How many forests are participating? What are the results to date? What are your plans for 1991?

Answer: After five years of testing, the Chief has proclaimed that the Pilot philosophy is now the "mode" of the Forest Service. This was affirmed in a ceremony on December 29, 1989, when the Chief signed a special "charter" describing the principles and philosophy for managing the Forest Service in the future.

There are three forests which are designated as National Pilot units: the Gallatin, Mark Twain and Ochoco National Forests.

Since the initiation of the Pilot Test in 1985, productivity has increased on the Pilot units. Public service and quality have improved as assistance and decisions are more responsive due to the reduction in red tape. But the most important result has been the upsurge in morale and organizational spirit.

Plans for the Pilot Study in 1991 include revising the general management policy and direction in the Forest Service Manual to reflect the pilot philosophy. We will also review and evaluate Pilot test ideas for Service-wide application.

380. Question: What are the expected costs of commemorating in 1991 the centennial of establishment of the first forest reserve? What will be the sources of funds used for these costs?

Answer: The costs to be incurred in the National office are $384,000. Funding will come from Research - $38,000; State & Private Forestry - $4,000; National Forest System - $279,000; and Construction - $63,000. In addition, many field units of the Forest Service will commemorate the centennial with projects and events which will be funded within their funding levels. Field-level planning is incomplete and no estimate of costs is available at this time.

381. Question: Provide a breakdown of the 40 additional positions which you plan to add, by location.

Answer. The decision allocating the 40 additional positions will not be made until sometime this summer. The additional positions will be widely spread over all locations.

382. Question: Why are additional funds included for general inflation, since this is included in the base calculation? What is the amount included here for this purpose?

Answer. The term "general inflation" was used in reference to the anticipated 22 percent pay increase scheduled for January 1991 for Senior Executive Service employees. The FY 1991 General Administration program was built two different ways. First, specific cost increases are totaled to the extent known, including reprogramming which reflects our total General Administration needs. Second, this estimate was checked by calculating with the general increase factor approved by the Department. The general increase factor alone would exceed the amount requested.

383. Question: What are the positions which will be attributed to General Administration to assure correct charges for work performed? What are the costs associated with this effort?

Answer. Field units continue to identify positions which have historically been charged to program funds as opposed to General Administration. This includes clerical staff, some support staff in budget and finance, contracting, and others. For example, one Research Station was charging an Assistant Director for Administration to research funds because of inadequate General Administration.

384. Question: What are the costs associated with administration of the consent decree? Provide specifics for the record.

Answer: Costs associated with administration of the Consent Decree in Region Five of the USDA Forest Service involve one Regional Office and eighteen National Forests.

FY 1988: The Consent Decree costs on the National Forests was $325,000 for eight pay periods for the salaries and travel of eighteen GS-11 Consent Decree Specialists and eighteen GS-5/6 Consent Decree Assistants. The Forest Administrative Officers and Personnel Officers also spent a high percentage of their time doing Consent Decree work which is not included.

The Regional Office spent $702,250 starting in January for administration of the Consent Decree. Total cost for the Region was $702,250.

FY 1989: The Consent Decree costs on the National Forests was $1,056,250 for 26 pay periods for the salaries and travel of eighteen GS-11 Consent Decree Specialists and eighteen GS-5/6 Consent Decree Assistants.

The Regional Office spent $655,650 for a full year of administering the Consent Decree. Total cost for the year was $1,711,900.

FY 1990: It was estimated that the Consent Decree costs on the National Forests will be $1,078,100 to administer locally. Most of the money will go to pay the salaries of the Forest Consent Decree Specialists and the Forest Career Counselors.

The Regional Office expects to spend approximately $936,500. The total estimated for the Region is $2,014,600.

FY 1991: It is estimated that the Consent Decree will again cost the eighteen National Forests at least $1,000,000 to administer locally.

The Regional Office estimates their cost at $1,500,000 to administer Consent Decree.

Although the Consent Decree may end in May 1991, we anticipate closing out the Consent Decree will take us through the end of the fiscal year. Estimated total cost for the Region is $2,150,000.

385. Question: What are the increased costs related to the historically black colleges and universities program?

Answer: The increased costs are related to the expansion of our efforts and activities with Historically Black Colleges and Universities. Specifically, we've increased the Black Colleges and Universities Comprehensive Program by $100,000, the Tuskegee Pre-Forestry Program by $100,000, the 1890/HBCU Summer Employment Program by $100,000, and the Forest Service share of the USDA Liaison Program by $100,000. In addition, we included $300,000 for the establishment of a Forest Service work unit at Alabama A&M and $100,000 for a researcher we placed at North Carolina A&T. These two items were not included in previous budgets.

Page 5-141. There was an unobligated balance lapsing of $28,629,000 in 1989.

386. Question: Explain what caused this amount of funding to lapse?

Answer: The information as shown is from a Treasury Report that labels the amount as "Unobligated Balance Lapsing," but this is somewhat misleading. Only a small portion of these funds are truly lapsing. Included in the $28,629,000 reported is:

$15,244,000 which has been merged into the FY 1990/1991 120/11106 Account, approval date April 30, 1990, under authority of the 1990 Appropriations Act (103 Stat. 723), Public Law 101-121, dated 10/23/89. Funds will be used for Reforestation & TSI and Road and Trail Maintance work.

$5,917,000, these funds were merged into the FY 1989/1990 129/01106 Account in FY 1989. The out-of-balance condition is being corrected by the National Finance Center. These funds will be used to finance FFF costs.

$2,192,000 is National Forest System funds which we are currently seeking reinstatement authority to merge into the FY 1989/FY 1990 129/01106 Account, under "authority of Section 4 of the 1989 Appropriations Act (16 U.S.C. 4601-6a0: Provided, That appropriations in this account remaining unobligated at the end of the Fiscal Year 1988, both annual and two-year funds, which would otherwise be returned to the general fund of the Treasury, shall be merged with and made a part of the Fiscal Year 1989 National Forest System appropriation, and shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1990." These funds will be used for highest priority needs.

The remaining $5,276,000 has expired.

TOTAL.. $28,629,000

387. Question: On page 5-142, explain how personnel compensation for full time permanent positions can decrease from $499 million in 1989 to $467 million in 1990 and $478 million in 1991? What is the basis of these numbers?

Answer: The decrease of $32 million in personnel costs from FY 1989 to FY 1990 reflects a decline of 2,877 positions of employment. This reduction results from the transfer of the Forest Fire Protection and Fighting Forest Fires program from the National Forest System to the new Firefighting appropriation in FY 1990 and FY 1991. Personnel compensation is calculated on the average salary per workyear times the number of positions as shown below:

	1989 Actual	1990 Est. (In thousands of dollars)	1991 Est.
Personnel Cost	$499,416	$467,188	$478,526
No. of Positions	17,260	14,383	14,407
Average Salary	$ 28,935	$ 32,482	$ 33,215

In FY 1990 average salary costs increased to cover the FY 1990 Pay Act. FY 1991 average salary costs increased to cover the cost of the FY 1990 Pay Act annualized for the full year of FY 1991.

FIREFIGHTING

Page 6-1. The request for firefighting is $297,849,000, a decrease of $23,547,000.

388. Question: What is the impact of reducing presuppression activities by $4.2 million in 1991?

Answer: The National Fire Management Analysis System estimates a $4.2 million reduction in presuppression activities could potentially result in a $7.8 million increase in emergency suppression costs, and a $2.6 million increase in resource losses. These increased costs might result from reduced initial attack firefighting resources.

389. Question: Why are you proposing to reduce emergency suppression and rehabilitation by $18 million in 1991?

Answer: The National Fire Management Analysis System (NFMAS) estimates suppression costs based on a level of fire presuppression funding and a normal year of fire activity. While the fire occurrence of the last three years has been far above the norm, we are hopeful that, as the model indicates, suppression costs will be at or near the $118,660,000 budgeted.

FIREFIGHTING

390. Question: What is your current estimate of the kind of fire season that will be experienced in 1990? Do you expect to have adequate funds to cover the costs of firefighting for this year?

Answer: Drought conditions still exist throughout the United States; the potential for a severe fire season in 1990 is high. Predicting the suppression expenditures for an individual year is not possible due to the uncertainty of weather influences and the inability to predict precisely where and when fires occur.

As of March 31, 1990, fire suppression costs were $13,100,000. Suppression costs at the same time last year had already reached $36,700,000. Based on the current rate of expenditures, we should have adequate FFF funding.

CONSTRUCTION

Page 7-3 (Explanatory Notes). The request for construction of facilities is $25,784,000, a decrease of $13,209,000 from 1990. There is also $7,553,000 included under the proposed Operation and maintenance of recreation facilities account.

391. Question: What is the amount of damage resulting from last year's earthquake and hurricane, which has not yet been repaired? What are your plans for addressing these needs?

Answer: About $500,000 of recreation construction has not been completed. These funds will be used to replace damaged facilities and to construct recreation sites that will enhance local revenue and supplement National Forest returns to the treasury. We will evaluate these needs along with other facility construction needs when considering the 1992 budget proposal.

RESEARCH CONSTRUCTION

The request for research construction is $1,501,000.

392. Question: What is the status of the proposed new facility at Northern Arizona University?

Answer: We have completed an evaluation of alternative sites and made the decision to consolidate all Forest Service Research activities in Arizona at Flagstaff. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by the Rocky Mountain Station Director and the President of Northern Arizona University (NAU) providing for the Forest Service to receive clear title to 3 acres of land on NAU's South Campus in exchange for title to the existing Forest Service lab building in Flagstaff.

The FY 1990 Appropriation provided $1,500,000 for planning and design of a new building in conjunction with NAU. The A&E contract is on schedule. Preliminary plans call for a building with two wings--Forest Service Research in one and the NAU forestry school in the other--and a shared foyer. The Forest Service property line splits the foyer.

Total construction costs are projected to be $20,000,000; of which the Forest Service share is $9,980,000' This includes half of the site preparation costs (moving utility lines and a new road) and the Forest Service wing of the building. The President's Budget does not request funding for this project in FY 1991.

393. Question: Why is a $10 million facility necessary to carry out Forest research in this location? What is the level of funding of the research program at this location, and the number of staff involved?

Answer: The Forest Service wing would house all three research work units in Arizona--the unit currently at Flagstaff and the two units currently at Tempe. The President's Budget requests $1.828 million for these three research work units. There are 17 scientists, 11 technicians, and 7 support staff, permanent full-time employees, assigned to these three units. In addition, there are 14 temporary and part-time employees, 4 Senior Citizen (SCEP) employees, and 9 Volunteers.

The new Flagstaff building is designed to accommodate 60 employees. This is sufficient space to accommodate all the permanent and temporary employees and volunteers. The plans will require some sharing of office space by temporary, part-time, and SCEP employees and volunteers; as is current practice.

In addition to employees and volunteers, the three units envision up to 14 graduate and co-op education students and 4 visiting scientists. The NAU wing would house these individuals.

394. Question: If the Forest Service built a free-standing research facility in Flagstaff, what would the estimated costs be? Show what this estimate is based on?

Answer: The cost to build a free-standing Forest Service laboratory would be $11,887,000. This is $1,906,000 above the cost estimate for a Forest Service wing when built simultaneously with a University wing, and $1,041,000 above the increased cost cited in testimony at the May 2 hearing. This increase above the testimony level arises from additional information provided by the design engineer after the hearings.

In order to salvage most of the current design and not enter into a complete redesign, there must be some modification to the building consisting of:

-- Blend the Entrance and Lobby area with the building by adding 476 square feet to enable providing neat lines to the exterior shape. The east wall will be converted to brick veneer with some windows to conform with the rest of the building. The floor of the second floor will be extended to tie with the east wall and close off the Atrium.

-- All utilities are designed to enter into the School of Forestry building, and then be metered into the Forest Service Lab. The reason for this is that the University pays utility rates to the City of Flagstaff that are 50 percent lower than rates the Forest Service would pay. The plan was for the University to meter utility usage to the Forest Service and bill us at the lower University rate. Constructing a separate Forest Service building with separate utility entrance would force us to pay the higher non-University rate for utilities for the life of the building. Installation costs will be basically the same for electrical power service, water and sewer. The HVAC costs will increase as the stand alone boiler system will be moved into the Forest Service Lab, requiring more excavation and partitioning to provide the needed mechanical room. A connection would then be made to the distribution system from this room easily as the system is being designed to be separated from the NAU building with the only tie at the meter.

-- Huffer Lane will still need to be relocated, but the entire cost for the relocation, and the service road, will be born entirely by the Forest Service rather than sharing the cost with NAU.

-- The existing aerial power line that currently crosses the building site will still need to be rerouted, but the total cost will be born by the Forest Service rather than sharing with NAU.

Estimated Cost Increases:

Building Modification Costs (increase)	$ 427,704
Increased Cost to Relocate Power Line	123,000
Increased Costs for Stand Alone Heating Plant	101,771
Increased Site Work and Huffer Lane Relocation	893,189
Contract Change Order for ADP for Design Changes	42,770
Increased Contract Administrative Costs	158,843
Increased Construction Contingency Costs	158,843
Total Cost Increase	1,906,120
Original Forest Service Cost Estimate	9,980,937
Total Estimated Cost (Revised)	$11,887,057

395. Question: Why should the Federal government provide half of the costs of the university's half of this facility ($5 million out of $10 million)?

Answer: The FY 1990 Appropriation bill directed the Forest Service to spend "$1,500,000 for planning and design of a research laboratory in conjunction with Northern Arizona University." Joint planning and design funding has nurtured the concept of a joining federal-state Southwest Forestry Sciences Center. The Federal government will benefit from the availability of University faculty and graduate students in supporting its research mission and the University will benefit from the Forest Service scientists availability in meeting its graduate teaching mission. The University and Forest Service are currently developing a partnership in technology transfer for implementing the knowledge and technology developed to support Forest Service and other state and federal agencies' land management responsibilities.

There is an expectation on the part of the University administrators of receiving joint funding to construct both wings simultaneously. NAU has $5,000,000 in bonding authority and is seeking a $5,000,000 federal appropriation to cover the balance of the construction costs for the NAU wing.

396. Question: What is the status of the proposed research facility at the University of Missouri at Columbia? What is the total cost, and the amount proposed to be provided by the Forest Service? What is the size of the Forest Service research program and staff at this location?

Answer: The University of Missouri at Columbia and the North Central Station have worked together for four years on plans for a new building. The plans call for a $14.3 million expansion of the University's School of Natural Resources facility. The University and State of Missouri would contribute about 65 percent of the cost, private donations already received would pay 10 percent (about $1.5 million) of the cost, and the Forest Service share would be 25 percent of the cost, or $3.5 million.

The Forest Service research unit at Columbia consists of 6 scientists, 3 technicians, and 2 support staff. The President's Budget requests $883,000 for the research program at Columbia in FY 1991. The North Central Station contemplates some expansion of program and staff after the new building is constructed. The building plans provide sufficient space for the expanded program, rent-free in perpetuity, in exchange for the $3.5 million grant.

The President's Budget does not contain a request for this construction project.

397. Question: Has the new space for the Pacific Southwest Research station been completed? If not, what remains to be done, and what are the related costs? How do you plan to address these costs?

Answer: Renovation of the new office space for the Pacific Southwest Station Headquarters on the Albany, California, campus of the USDA Agricultural Research Service (ARS) has not been completed. The work was originally planned in three phases:

Phase I is completed. The initial phase involved renovation of the Wool Building so that ARS scientists could move from the West Annex (future station headquarters) to their new home.

Phase II involves design and remodeling of the 3rd and 4th floors of the West Annex building. Sufficient funds are available for this phase of work and it is underway.

Phase III involves design and remodeling of the 1st and 2nd floors of the West Annex building. Sufficient funds are available for design work, but not for renovating the 1st and 2nd floors.

An additional $1 million is needed. The increased cost results from two major factors. Damage to the existing headquarters building from the Loma Prieta Earthquake of October 1989 has accelerated the need to relocate. GSA has notified the Station that it will not renew the lease on the existing headquarters building next year because earthquake damage has rendered the building unsafe. It no longer meets the earthquake and fire safety code. Accelerating the renovation contract, in light of all the reconstruction work in the area stemming from the earthquake, has increased project costs. The second contributor to increased costs is the phasing effort necessary to keep both the Wool Building and West Annex fully operational for ARS employees during construction. This cost more than anticipated.

The annual lease on the existing headquarters building is $900,000 and the new lease on the renovated West Annex building is $450,000. So, accelerating the renovation to accelerate the move would save $450,000 in lease payments. If the Station has to vacate the existing headquarters building and move temporarily into other leased space for a year while awaiting completion of renovation, costs of a 12-month lease would exceed the $900,000 current lease figure. An added cost would arise from the disruption in headquarters operations caused by 2 moves in 2 years. When these higher costs are considered, the net cost of accelerating the renovation work would be about half the $1,000,000 requested.

FIRE, ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION

The request for fire, administrative and other purposes is $11,732,000.

398. Question: What is involved in the Seeley Lake Project, for which $425,000 is included?

Answer: The Seeley Lake Project is for the construction of crew quarters to house 16 crew members, including cooking facilities. The project also includes a small flammable fuel storage building. The Seeley Lake Ranger district site is 6 miles from Seeley Lake, a small community that is a very popular recreation site both summer and winter. Rental facilities are limited and even if available are very expensive during the work seasons. The flammable fuel storage building is required for the storage of materials under new stringent storage standards.

399. Question: Describe the Canyon housing project (Phase I), for which $440,000 is included. How many units are included, how will they be used, and what is the cost per unit? What is the size and cost of the total project?

Answer: The Canyon Multi-family Housing project is a multipurpose housing facility that will serve as multifamily housing or crew quarters as needed. The two story building will have 4 apartments, accomodating up to four people each, and will have kitchens, lavatories, and dining areas. There is approximately 3000 square feet of living space. The basic construction cost is $300,000, approximately $75,000 per unit. The total cost reflects site-preparation, landscaping, construction engineering, and funds for change orders, totaling $440,000. The remote location of the project, short construction season, and difficulty of raw material accessibility is reflected in the higher than normal costs.

400. Question: What is included in the Prescott aviation base project, Ph. II, for which $1,384,000 is included? Will this complete the project?

Answer: The Prescott aviation base project, Phase II includes the construction of aircraft aprons, retardent facility mixing pads, and heliport. The project will not be complete, some interior and exterior finishing work, landscaping and driveway paving is still required.

QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN SIDNEY YATES, CONTINUED

401. Question: What is involved in the Lowman District project, for which $305,000 is requested?

Answer: The Lowman District project constructs the Lowman District warehouse and associated utilities. This project is the last stage of a 4 stage project which established a permanent year round ranger station at Lowman, Idaho. Previously, this was a "summer in, winter out" station with office and storage leased in Boise, Idaho. Previous phases of construction have included office expansion, utilities, barracks, dwellings and associated roads and parking areas.

402. Question: What is included in the project at the Fresno Air Attack base, for which $1,660,000 is included? Is this an expansion? What is the basis for the project?

Answer: The project at the Fresno Air Attack Base will replace the existing facilities at the Fresno Airport onto a new 12.5 acre site. The project will replace the office and operations building, dispatch center, loading facilities for air tankers, a hanger for lead planes, and provide needed taxiway parking for waiting tanker planes. This project is in partnership with the California Department of Forestry (CDF), who would be relocating their dispatch center to this site from inadequate quarters. CDF's share of the project is $1,660,000, 50 percent of the total cost.

The current site is leased from the City of Fresno. the existing facilities are in a redevelopment zone and have been condemned and must be demolished by order of the city. Also, the current storage facilities encroach onto taxiway setbacks and are in violation of FAA regulations.

Basis for the project is the protection of public land resources and the urban interface from wildfires. The base is crucial within the matrix of air attack bases which serve the Sierra, Stanislaus, Sequoia, and Inyo Naitonal Forest. Aerial fire suppression will be greatly encumbered without this project. Approximately $200,000 of resource damage per year would be expected to National Forest Systems lands without the base. Losses to towns such as was experienced in Tuolomne city in 1987 and Auberry in 1989 can be expected to be higher and more frequent without the protection provided by this project.

403. Question: What is the purpose of the Sullivan Lake office, for which $550,000 is included?

Answer: The Sullivan Lake office project replaces an existing converted bunkhouse office building. The existing office is in violation of modern safety standards including, sewer, water, electrical, fire and sanitation facilities, handicap access, as well as poor working conditions. The project proposes replacement with a 5700 square foot wood frame structure, site preparation, septic tank & drainfield, utilities, landscaping, and necessary facilities to accomodate 30 employees. A CCC Era theme and opportunities for partnership with the local Historical Society will enhance the historical significance of the site. An estimated 50% increase in visitor contact is anticipated contributing to the National Recreation Strategy of public service.

404. Question: What is included in the Toketee housing project? How many units are included and for what purpose?

Answer: The Toketee Ranger Station Development Phase III housing project includes two triplex multi-family facilities, and a 16-person barracks. Parking, sewage disposal, waterlines, electrical power, walkways and landscaping are included in this project.

Currently 90 percent of the permanent and temporary employees of the District live on this Ranger Station compound. The site is 40 miles from the nearest private housing and 60 miles from the nearest full service community. This project will replace 6 temporary mobile homes for permanent employees, and will eliminate the use of trailers for seasonal employees. The barracks will reduce overcrowding in the existing bunkhouses. The new housing will consolidate the site into a logical residential area, enhancing the appearance and conditions for the visiting public and permanent resident.

405. Question: What is the Ukiah residence project?

Answer: The Ukiah Residences Phase II project proposes the construction of two family residences, including water and sewer lines and landscaping. Employees are currently residing at an outlying work station in two older mobile homes. Personnel located at the District headquarters will improve the response to fires. The small school district at the Ranger Station would be favorably impacted by the increase of students, and would also eliminate the 60 mile round trip bus ride now required of students at the work station.

406. Question: Why are planning funds included for Alaska for the second year, with no projects?

Answer: The funds requested will provide for planning and design of future projects, site surveys and inventories.

RECREATION CONSTRUCTION

The request for recreation construction is $12,551,000, compared to $27,858,000 in 1990.

407. Question: When will you have a breakdown of the $2.5 million included for the below-cost test?

Answer: The construction/reconstruction funds will be used for a variety of recreation rehabilitation and new construction projects. The listing on the attached pages shows the name of the projects proposed by the test forests with the total dollars:

Test Forest Off-Set Recreation Construction

Region and Forest	Project Name	Dollars
R-1, Beaverhead	Wise River Scenic Byway #1 - Support Facilities.	
R-1, Beaverhead	Wise River Scenic Byway #2 - Support Facilities.	
		$305,000
R-2, Arapaho/Roosevelt	Long Draw CG - Water System.	
R-2, Arapaho/Roosevelt	Browns Park CG - Water System.	
R-2, Arapaho/Roosevelt	Stove Prairie CG - Water System.	
R-2, Arapaho/Roosevelt	Rainbow Lake CG - Water System.	
R-2, Arapaho/Roosevelt	Narrows CG - Water System.	
R-2, Arapaho/Roosevelt	North Fork CG - Water System.	
R-2, Arapaho/Roosevelt	Green Ridge CG - Showers.	
		245,000
R-2, White River	Officer Gulch CG - Complete Unfinished Portion.	
R-2, White River	Bogan Flats CG - Expansion.	
		245,000
R-2, Pike/San Isabel	Coll. Peaks CG - Rehababilitate and Pave.	
R-2, Pike/San Isabel	Disabled Access - 2 Lakeside Fish Docks	
R-2, Pike/San Isabel	Spruce Grove CG - Rehabilitation.	
R-2, Pike/San Isabel	Water Systems - 2 Campgrounds.	
R-2, Pike/San Isabel	Round Mountain CG - Rehabilitation.	
R-2, Pike/San Isabel	Lone Rock CG - Electrical Hook-ups.	
		245,000
R-8, Chattahoochee	Willis Knob Horse Camp - Finish Construction and Install Well.	
R-8, Chattahoochee	Upper Chattahoochee CG - Rehabilitate and Install Water.	
R-8, Chattahoochee	Wildcat Creek - Rehabilitate and Install Water.	
R-8, Chattahoochee	Dukes Creek Falls - Trail Reconstruction for Disabled with Viewing Platforms, Water,Toilet.	
		245,000
R-8, George Washington	Bolar Mtn. Day - Convert Day Site to Overnight Camping.	
R-8, George Washington	Bolar Mtn. CG - Install Electrical.	
		480,000
R-8, Cherokee	Parksville Lake CG - Add Showers, Electrical Hook-ups, etc.	
R-8, Cherokee	Quinn Springs CG - Same.	
R-8, Cherokee	Chilhowee CG - Same.	
R-8, Cherokee	Indian Boundary CG - Same.	
R-8, Cherokee	Little Oak CG - Same.	
		245,000

Test Forest Off-Set Recreation Construction, Continued

Region and Forest	Project Name	Dollars
R-9, Wayne/Hoosier	German Ridge CG- Electrical Hook-ups and Showers.	
R-9, Wayne/Hoosier	Hardin Ridge CG - Electrical Hook-ups.	
R-9, Wayne/Hoosier	Iron Ridge CG - Electrical Hook-ups. and Showers.	
R-9, Wayne/Hoosier	Celina Lake (North Face) - Electrical Hook-ups.	
R-9, Wayne/Hoosier	Burr Oak CG - Electrical Hook-ups and Showers.	
		245,000
R-9, Shawnee	Lake Glendale CG - Electrical Hook-ups.	
R-9, Shawnee	Johnson Creek CG - Electrical Hook-ups.	
R-9, Shawnee	Steamboat Hill CG - Electrical Hook-ups.	
R-9, Shawnee	Pine Ridge CG - Electrical Hook-ups.	
R-9, Shawnee	Rehabilitate Campgrounds - Garden of the Gods, Pounds Hollow, Lake of Egypt, etc.	
		245,000
	TOTAL	$2,500,000

408. Question: How much of the backlog will be addressed with this level of funding? Why are you not proposing to continue the 1990 level?

Answer: This level of funding will accomplish 94 rehabilitation projects at a cost of approximately $8,900,000. The remaining 21 projects are new construction. Our funding request was developed prior to the final Appropriation being passed in FY 1990. We are not continuing the 1990 funding level because of the many high priorities for the limited resources available to the Forest Service.

409. Question: What is involved in the Region 1 project for Highway 12, Phase I? What does the total project involve?

Answer: Phase I through III projects and other U.S. Highway 12 projects are shown below:

Phase I (FY 1991, $82,000):

1. Retrofit 4 Lochas Ranger District toilets (venting and provide for handicapped access).
2. Replace 4 Powell Ranger District toilets (provide for handicapped access and improve venting to solve odor problems).
3. Install new flush toilet at Lochsa Historic Ranger Station (handicapped accessible).

All of the above projects are located in the Lochsa (Middle Fork Clearwater) Wild & Scenic River corridor along U.S. Highway 12 within the Clearwater NF.

Phase II (FY 1992, $100,000):

1. Install handicap accessible toilets at 4 packbridge trailheads.
2. Upgrade tables at developed sites on Lochsa and Powell Ranger Districts.
3. Water system and gates at Wild Goose Campground.

Phase III (FY 1996, $30,0000):

1. Vegetative management for sites on Lochsa and Powell Ranger District's.

In addition, these projects are also on the Lochsa and Powell Ranger Districts along Highway 12:

FY 1992, $129,000:

1. Survey and design for outyear projects.
2. Colgate Licks and Devoto Grove Visitor Information Service (VIS) facility rehabilitation.
3. Lochsa Ranger District Wild and Scenic River Guide

FY 1993, $30,000:

1. Wilderness Gateway Campground-- rehabilitate existing facilities, improve circulation and parking; provide group facilities, interpretation, and handicap fishing access. Possible CCS project.

FY 1994, $247,000:

1. Lolo Pass VIS--rehabilitate Bungalow Cabin, add picnic facilities and landscaping, provide for handicap access, and install interpretive signs, information kiosk, and flagpole.
2. Whitehouse and Wendover Campgrounds-- rehabilitate existing facilities and provide for handicap access.

410. Question: What is the breakdown of projects included for Mount St. Helens? Are there remaining projects in the 1991 plan not included? Provide a breakdown for the record.

Answer: The following table provides information concerning Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument (MSHNVM) projects. Some projects included in the Monument Plan for FY 1991 are not part of or are only partially funded by the President's Budget. The column entitled "FY 91 MSHNVM Plan" displays the entire project costs according to the Plan and the "FY 91 President's Budget" displays what portion of the total project cost is funded by the President's Budget.

MOUNT ST. HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC MONUMENT

PROJECT	PHASE	APPROPRIATION	FY 91 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET (M$)	FY 91 MSHNVM PLAN (M$)
Coldwater Lake-Johnston Ridge	Preconst	Rec Const	200	7497
Recreation Sites (5)	Const	Rec Const	638	638
Portal Information Stations (3)	Preconst	Rec Const	85	325
Viewpoints (4)	Const	Rec Const	10	447
Trails	Const	Trail Const	0	833
Roads for Above Recreation Projects	Const	Road Const	0	216
Administrative Facilities	Const	FA&O	0	2259
GRAND TOTAL			933	12215

411. Question: What will be accomplished with the funding requested for the Pittsburg Landing Complex? Are there additional projects included in the plan for this area which could be accomplished in 1991?

Answer: The $651,000 of recreation construction funds and the $200,000 of companion recreation road construction funds included in the President's Budget for FY 1991 will be used to complete Phase I of the Pittsburg Landing project. This involves development of boat landing facilities, associated parking lots, and roads.

The following additional Hells Canyon National Recreation Area projects, are not included in the President's Budget and could be accomplished in FY 1991:

HELLS CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

PROJECT	PHASE	APPROPRIATION	FY 91 (M$)
Pittsburg Landing	Phase II and II	Rec Const	924
		Road Const	875
		Trail Const	106
Indian Crossing Campground	Const	Rec Const	120
		Road Const	750
Wallowa Mountain Discovery Ctr	Exhibit Const	Rec Const	450
Developed Site Rehabilitation	Reconst	Rec Const	110
		Road Const	110
Trails	Reconst	Trail Const	170
Recreation Sites (17)	Preconst	Rec Const	507
		Road Const	300

412. Question: Describe what is included in the other Hells Canyon projects included in the budget.

Answer: A total of $944,000 of Recreation Construction funds are included in the President's Budget for FY 1991. Besides the Pittsburg Landing Complex project, two other projects located in the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area are funded in the President's Budget. This includes $193,000 for reconstruction and rehabilitation of a boat launch and visitor information facility at Hells Canyon Creek and $100,00 for partial funding of exhibit construction and installation for the Wallowa Mountains Discovery Center at Enterprise, Oregon.

413 Question: What exactly is involved in the small projects survey and design funding, for which $560,000 is requested?

Answer: This is for planning and design of future projects. Completion of recreation rehabilitation and construction projects is accomplished through a three year process. The first year involves the collection of information (survey) and assessment of the need and consequences of the project. The project design should be accomplished in the second year of the process. The project is constructed in the third year. Compressing all three stages into one year has often created significant failings in planning and accomplishing projects.

414. Question: How has the $484,000 provided in 1990 for the Caribbean NF Visitor Center been used? What is the total cost of the design and planning expected to be and of the total project?

Answer: The funding will be used to hire additional personnel necessary to complete the design narrative, design prospectus, and other preliminary planning efforts.

Total cost of the design and planning effort will be $2,031,000. $97,000 was funded in FY 1989; $484,000 in FY 1990; $325,000 is included in the President's Budget; and $1,125,000 remains unfunded.

Total project cost is estimated at $16,365,000.

415. Question: Why is $300,000 for challenge cost-share project included under Region 8? Will any of the $1.4 million total for this purpose be provided to Region 8 also?

Answer: In full support of the Challenge-Cost Share program, Region 8 took the initiative and effort to expand the program by identifying $300,000 of their program budget funds. Region 8 will also get their planned share of the $1.4 million total for national Challenge-Cost Share funding. Regions have been encouraged by the Chief to expand the program beyond the national funding level by using regional budgets for additional opportunities.

416. Question: What is the Auke recreation project in the Tongass NF, for which $300,000 is included?

Answer: The Auke Project on the Tongass is the reconstruction of the Auke Village Picnic Ground. The reconstruction and rehabilitation of the picnic ground will include making it accessible for physically-challenged visitors. This area currently receives the highest visitor use of any recreation area in Juneau and is a prime beachfront location. The picnic ground was originally constructed by the CCC. The Alaska Department of Transportation is widening the road adjacent to the site and will develop off-highway parking for the picnic ground. The Forest Service will reconstruct or rehabilitate seven picnic shelters, construct one new shelter, replace the water system, reconstruct ramps to connect the new parking lot to sidewalks, construct a new toilet, and rehabilitate existing toilets, bridge and signs.

FOREST ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Page 7-20. The request for forest road construction is $181,633,000, an increase of $17,277,000 over 1990.

417. Question: Explain why this level of funding will only support an 8.5 BBF timber sales program in future years? Provide a breakdown of the funding related to future years, and compare to amounts available for this purpose in the past.

Answer: The agency request for FY 1991 was $222,561,000 which would support a 10.564 BBF sustained program. In the President's Budget, this was reduced to $181,633,000. In order to maintain a stable sales program for the current year of 10.564 BBF offered it was necessary to reduce the sales preparation for outyears to 8.5 BBF.

Breakdown of Funding

	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991 Est.
Miles const./recon.	5,544	6,837	6,700
Volume	10.5*	11.129	10.564/8.5
FRP (Timber)	$ 41,910,000	$ 37,783,000	$47,410,000
CP/PEP Support	$ 67,204,000	$ 83,684,000	$81,271,000
Pipeline Initiative	0	$ 20,000,000**	0
Total Dollars CNTM	$109,114,000	$141,467,000	$128,681,000

* 8.4 BBF sold
** Estimate only

418. Question: Are you expecting any carryover into 1991, as has been the case in the past several years? If so, what is the estimated amount?

Answer: We would anticipate some carryover. Larger than usual carryover was experienced from FY 1989 to FY 1990 due to funds being held for South Fork of the Salmon River project. The norm has been in the range of plus or minus 2 percent. Using that as a basis we would expect a carryover of about $3,500,000.

419. Question: How was the estimate of 275 miles of new construction derived?

Answer: That estimate was obtained from Forest and Regional input which was based on the initial allocation of the President's Budget. It consists of timber support roads, recreation support roads and general purpose roads.

420. Question: With the possible changes in the Region 6 timber program due to the Spotted Owl report, and possible listing, what impacts would these changes have on the need for road funds? How specifically would they impact the estimated need of 275 miles of new road construction?

Answer: It is unknown at this time what the impact on funding needs will be. Although 41 of the 275 miles are in Region 6, they are all located on east side non-owl Forests. Therefore, there will be no change in the miles of new road construction.

421. Question: If changes are made to lessen the fragmentation of remaining large stands of mature or old growth in Regions 5 and 6, what impact would this have on this estimate of new mileage? How much of this estimate would involve fragmentation of such stands?

Answer: The estimate is that 9% of the planned mileage in Region 5 and none in Region 6 would be reduced. If the question references presently unroaded areas, then all of the mileage would involve fragmentation to some degree. None of the mileage for Region 6 will involve fragmentation of old growth Douglas Fir stands.

422. Question: What is the impact on the road program of the below-cost test in 1991 and future years?

Answer: The impact is a reduction in the amount of dollars needed to support the timber sale program and an increase in the dollars needed to support the recreation program.

423. Question: What is the total amount of other sources of funding being used in 1990 for road construction and related purposes? Provide a breakdown of these funds using the same categories as on p. 7-26.

Answer:

Administer the Forest Road Program	$1,000,000
Locate survey & design roads & bridges	$7,000,000
New roads & bridges	0
Improve existing roads & bridges	0
Roads & bridges built & improved by PCP & PEP	0
New roads & bridges	0
Improve existing roads & bridges	0
FRP funds used to:	
Administer the PCP & PEP programs	$2,000,000
Locate, survey & design purchaser roads	$9,000,000
Inspect and oversee PCP & PEP work	0
Augmentation	0

These are estimates only as the major portion of the work season still remains.

424. Question: What other sources of funds will be available in 1991, based on current proposals?

Answer: No other sources of funds will be available in FY 1991.

425. Question: Why were expenditures for PCP and PEP so much lower in 1989 than estimated? What are your current estimates for 1990?

Answer: They were lower due to appeals, litigation and the Spotted Owl Restraining Order. Our current estimate is PCP at $133,728,000 and PEP at $4,018,000. PCP includes the $112,000,000 FY 1990 authorization plus $21,728,000 prior year unobligated authorization.

426. Question: Why do you expect to need the large increase indicated for overseeing PCP and PEP work, in both 1990 and 1991?

Answer: FY 1989 mileage was lower than usual due to appeals, litigation and the Spotted Owl Restraining Order. The increase in oversight is directly related to the higher mileage in FY 1990 and FY 1991.

427. Question: Provide a breakdown of the 1989 and 1990 amounts on p. 7-26, between the three categories shown for 1991.

Answer: Please refer to the attached table.

Forest Road Program Fund (FRP) Breakdown
(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 1989 Accomplishment				FY 1990 Appropriation				FY 1991 President's Budget			
	TIMBER	RECREATION	GENERAL PURPOSE	TOTAL	TIMBER	RECREATION	GENERAL PURPOSE	TOTAL	TIMBER	RECREATION	GENERAL PURPOSE	TOTAL
I. **ROADS AND BRIDGES BUILT AND IMPROVED WITH FRP FUNDS:**												
a. Administer the Forest Road Program	8,272	2,942	14,718	25,932	6,213	2,355	10,143	18,711	9,741	4,779	11,651	26,171
b. Locate, Survey, and Design Roads & Bridges	7,693	3,940	3,122	14,755	5,595	3,040	2,591	11,226	8,369	3,646	2,891	14,908
c. Inspect and Oversee FRP work	4,456	2,219	1,540	8,215	2,686	1,608	988	5,282	4,920	2,463	2,177	9,560
d. New Roads & Bridges	6,703	3,825	1,593	12,121	4,640	3,960	940	9,540	9,094	3,117	1,867	14,078
{Miles}	{130}	{29}	{14}	{173}	{113}	{46}	{8}	{167}	{219}	{30}	{28}	{275}
e. Improve Existing Roads and bridges including safety measures and environmental safeguards.	11,163	12,370	6,629	30,162	14,343	9,801	6,239	30,383	11,349	12,229	6,028	29,606
{Miles}	{311}	{178}	{203}	{692}	{223}	{144}	{150}	{517}	{280}	{170}	{247}	{697}
f. Rights of Way	3,623	251	1,171	5,045	4,306	366	858	5,530	3,937	863	1,239	6,039
SUBTOTAL	41,910	25,547	28,773	96,230	37,783	21,130	21,759	80,672	47,410	27,099	25,853	100,362
II. **ROADS AND BRIDGES BUILT AND IMPROVED BY PCP AND PEP:** 1/												
a. New Roads & Bridges	(48,383)			(48,383)	(86,882)			(86,882)	(68,790)			(68,790)
{Miles}	{1,650}			{1,650}	{2,447}			{2,447}	{2,072}			{2,072}
b. **Improve Existing Roads and Bridges including safety measures and environmental safeguards.**	(35,572)			(35,572)	(50,864)			(50,864)	(52,318)			(52,318)
{Miles}	{3,029}			{3,029}	{3,706}			{3,706}	{3,656}			{3,656}
III. **FRP funds used to:**												
a. Administer the PCP and PEP programs	25,510			25,510	27,136			27,136	28,615			28,615
b Locate, Survey, and Design purchaser roads	29,554			29,554	37,270			37,270	32,794			32,794
c. Inspect and Oversee PCP and PEP work	11,492			11,492	18,563			18,563	19,494			19,494
d. Augmentation	648			648	715			715	368			368
SUBTOTAL	67,204	———	———	67,204	83,684	———	———	83,684	81,271			81,271
TOTAL FRP FUNDS	109,114	25,547	28,773	163,434	121,467	21,130	21,759	164,356	128,681	27,099	25,853	181,633

1/ Dollars shown in parentheses are PCP and PEP funds.

428. Question: What has been included in the 1990 road challenge cost-share program? Provide a breakdown for the record.

Answer: The breakdown by Region is: R-1: $200,000; R-2: $250,000; R-3: $200,000; R-4: $100,000; R-5: $200,000; R-6: $375,000; R-8: $75,000; R-9: $50,000; and R-10: $50,000. There are a number of projects that are supported and matched by outside agency funds. One example is on the Mendocino National Forest where we are contributing $35,000 and the California Department of Boating and Waterways is contributing $532,000 to upgrade boat launching facilities on the Sacramento River. Another example is on the Chippewa National Forest where we are combining Recreation Cost Share ($11,000) with Road Cost Share ($9,000) to match outside funds for the building of a handicapped access and parking area to a fishing pier.

429. Question: What are the expected obligations for purchaser construction in 1990? What was the carryover into 1990, and what is it expected to be in 1991?

Answer: Purchaser Credit obligations are expected to be $133,728,000 for FY 1990. $41,828,000 was carried over to FY 1990. Based on the need, we plan to carryover $20,100,000 into FY 1991.

430. Question: What is the amount of new authority needed for purchaser construction in 1991?

Answer: New authority needed is $110,571,000. That is based on estimated needs of $116,249,000 minus $20,100,000 carryover authority available times 15 percent estimated for program changes.

TRAIL CONSTRUCTION

Page 7-38. The request for trail construction is $15,489,000, a decrease of $3,122,000.

431. Question: What is the reason for the decrease?

Answer: The decrease indicates the relative priority of trail construction in the Forest Service budget and represents our effort toward reducing the federal deficit.

432. Question: Why have the FTE's been increased from 265 to 280, even though the funding request is less than last year?

Answer: The 265 was apparently an error, the correct number for FY 1990 is 320; therefore, we are showing a reduction that matches the reduced dollars.

433. Question: Why are you decreasing the amount for challenge cost-share projects?

Answer: The amount for challenge cost-share is based on the overall trail construction program, since the total program is reduced, the challenge cost-share portion is also lower.

434. Question: Do you agree with the September, 1989 GAO report that $60 million will be needed over the next 5 years to construct planned new trail miles?

Answer: We generally agree with data and conclusions of the GAO report.

435. Question: How much of this request is for new miles of construction?

Answer: We do not break out new construction from reconstruction projects. Our estimate is that 25-30 percent of the miles targeted for trail constuction will be new construction.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Page 11-7. The estimate for timber roads, purchaser elections is $4,859,000.

436. Question: Why will this amount only build 1,767 miles of road, when last year's estimate of $4,878,000 was estimated to build 299 miles? What is your current estimate of funding and miles for 1990?

Answer: Cost per mile did increase this year. The increase is largely in two regions (R-4 and R-9) where estimates of turnbacks were higher than in previous years. Our current estimate for funding and miles is $4,018,000 supporting 114 miles of construction and 154 miles of reconstruction. The estimated miles for 1991 are 82 miles of construction and 94 miles reconstruction, or a total of 176 miles.

437. Question: What are the current balances in the fund, and what do you expect the balance to be at the end of 1990?

Answer: The balance of funds that is a carryover to FY 1990 from FY 1989 is $13,537,306. We expect the balance to be $14,397,306 at the end of FY 1990.

TONGASS TIMBER SUPPLY FUND

Page 11-13. The request for the Tongass Timber Supply Fund is $43,887,000, an increase of $6,012,000.

438. Question: Why are you proposing to offer 100 MMBF in short term sales when the unharvested volume is expected to be more than a three year average at the end of 1990?

Answer: There was 372 MMBF of unharvested volume under contract for short-term sales at the beginning of FY 1990. At current harvest rate of I26 MMBF/year on short-term sales this is just under a 3 year supply. The current planned program is to enable us to offer short-term sales to our SBA and other active independent operators, while maintaining a three year supply under contract. It is critical to understand that about 212 MMBF is under contract to one timber purchaser. This purchaser has been in bankrupacy procees for the past three years and has not been able to harvest any of this volume. This leaves only 160 MMBF under contract to the other small business purchasers and at a rate of 126 MMBF per only about 1.3 years of operating volume.

439. Question: What volume would be required just to meet the needs of active purchases with low unharvested inventory?

Answer: At least 100 MMBF. However, with the present market conditions a level of 126 MMBF would be more appropriate.

TONGASS TIMBER SUPPLY FUND

440. Question: What is the basis for the increase in timber resource planning and inventory?

Answer: There are increasing costs being incurred to conform with Court actions related to subsistence, stream protection and NEPA compliance.

441. Question: What is the basis for the increase in the costs for long term sales preparation in 1991?

Answer: Added costs in layout directly related to the items addressed in response to Question 551, plus an additional 3 MMBF of timber to prepare.

442. Question: Why are the increase in sales administration needed, since the volumes are not changing?

Answer: Timber sales require additional review and monitoring to assure harvest compliance is conforming to specific criteria required in relation to stream protection and compliance with NEPA. This requires additional visits to the sale areas by sale administrators and specialists causing a significant increase in travel costs and person-hours.

443. Question: What is the justification for the $2.6 million requested for timber stand improvement?

Answer: To sustain in perpetuity the timber supply on the Tongass required by ANILCA, the Forest Plan determined that it would be necessary to increase yields of second growth timber stands. This could be accomplished by thinning 6300 acres per year. Between FY 1980 and FY 1990 65,868 acres will have been thinned, or an average of 5988 acres per year. When timber harvest levels began to decline it was deemed appropriate not to make the investment to increase timber yields. Now that harvest levels are near to those anticipated by the plan it seems appropriate to begin the thinning program again at the level in the Forest Plan. Thinning 6300 acres in FY 1991 will keep us on track to supply future timber needs through increased yield and to meet wildlife coordination requirements. Thinning is best accomplished in young stands before they reach the age of 20 years.

444. Question: Do you still think the purchaser construction mileage will be over 14,000 in 1990?

Answer: The 14,000 you refer to are the dollars programmed for FY 1990. The purchaser construction program targets are 102 construction and 24 reconstruction miles.

445. Question: What is the basis for the increase in PC reconstruction mileage in 1991?

Answer: The need for PC reconstruction is based upon the combination of timber sales planned for the year. There is a need for more reconstruction on this year's timber offering than was needed last year, but this level is consistent with other years.

446. Question: Do you still expect augmentation to require about $1.6 million in both 1990 and 1991?

Answer: Yes. Augmentation under present market conditions is still needed for the additional costs of permanent drainage and log transfer structures above the temporary (or short term) needs of the timber sale purchasers.

447. Question: What is the basis for the estimate of 21.3 miles of new road construction in 1991, for which an increase of about $4 million is requested?

Answer: We are constructing several access roads in order to keep up the supply of sales for small business (SBA) operators. While the market will allow the use of PC for the larger sales, SBA operators lack the financial means to purchase these larger sale offerings. Two projects contain most of the mileage and are needed to access areas available to SBA operatiors.

448. Question: Why are you assuming no miles of reconstruction will be accomplished in 1991, although there is an estimate of $1,552,000?

Answer: These funds are planned for bridge reconstruction, but the accomplishment is not reported in miles.

449. Question: How specifically will the $1.4 million for log transfer site be used?

Answer: The funds will be used for reconstruction and repair work on seven existing log transfer facilities in order to meet and maintain current water quality standards and Forest Service operational requirements. Three of the facilities are on the Stikine Area, three on the Ketchikan Area, and one on the Chatham Area.

450. Question: Why do you need $1.1 million for the Tongass plan revision in 1991? What is the status?

Answer: The same level of funding is needed for an additional year to digest and incorporate public comments on the Draft and prepare and publish the "Revised Plan" to the FEIS and ROD that are to be prepared.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement is due for release June 15, 1990. Issuance of the Final Plan will depend on a number of factors, such as how long the time frame for gathering public comments on the draft will be. Normally, the final Forest Plan and accompanying Environmental Impact Statement would be issued a year to 18 months after the closing of the public comment period on the Draft Plan and EIS. Currently, we expect the Final Plan will be completed in 1991.

451. Question: What is the basis for the $0.6 million increase in general administration?

Answer: The proposed increase in General Administration funding would reverse a trend of several years where GA funding has not been sufficient to cover inflationary increases. This level would still not fully meet increased support needs resulting from expanding resource program requirements, however we wouldn't loose ground at the rate experienced in recent years. The GA ratio to total Tongass Timber Supply Funds is among the lowest when compared with those Regions in the lower 48 states and costs experienced in Alaska are generally higher. (For example, salaries alone are 25% higher due to Cost of Living Allowances.)

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

Page 15-1. The Forest Service proposes to replace 170 of its passenger-carrying vehicles.

452. Question: According to the table, there are 120 vehicles more than 6 years old, and 133 having more than 60,000 miles; why are you planning to replace 170?

Answer: Some of the vehicles listed in the two categories of qualification for replacement actually meet both criteria. So even though the total for replacement is 253 in the separate categories, some of the vehicles are over 6 years old and have 60,000 miles. Therefore under the Federal Property Management Regulations only 170 meet the criteria for replacement.

QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN RALPH REGULA

WAYNE NATIONAL FOREST

453. Question: Last year $490,000 was appropriated for construction for the Leith Run Recreation Area in the Wayne National Forest. What is the status of this project and will additional funds be needed to complete construction?

Answer: The preliminary design has been completed and the final design is underway for Leith Run. The archaeological survey has been completed and the Forest is in the process of coordinating the Ohio River bank treatment with the Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington Office. The sewer and water systems are being designed and the site plan and engineering work will be completed in FY 1990. The project will be constructed by private contractors in early FY 1991. A need for additional funds is not anticipated.

454. Question: Last year $400,000 was provided for trail construction in the Wayne. What is the status of this project?

Answer: A 120 foot swinging bridge is being designed to cross the Little Muskingum River for the North Country Trail and installation should occur in Fall 1990 or Spring 1991. Approximately 50 miles of off-road vehicle (ORV) trails are being constructed on the Athens and Ironton Districts. Some of these trails are currently under construction and the remainder should be completed in Summer and Fall 1990. Trailheads, bridges and low water crossings associated with the ORV trails are being designed and also will be constructed in Summer and Fall 1990. Ironton District is also constructing 11 miles of hiking trail in the Symmes Creek area which should be completed in Fall 1990.

TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

455. Question: Your budget justification details actual appropriations for each activity on the Tongass. Could you provide for fiscal years 1988 and 1989 a detail of actual obligations for each of the detailed categories covered in pages 11-14 - 11-17 of your budget justification?

Answer: Tables displaying actual expenditures for the fiscal years 1988 and 1989 in the same format as our budget justification, follow:

Tongass National Forest Actual Obligations
(Tongass Timber Supply Fund)
(Dollars in thousands)

	FY88 Actual	FY89 Actual
Timber Program:		
Research	1,724	1,859
Timber Resource Planning & Inventory	4,233	4,009
Supplemental NEPA Analysis	(1,238)	(1,487)
Timber Sale Preparation	1,563	2,550
Short-term Sales	(391)	(1,027)
Long-term Sales	(1,172)	(1,523)
Timber Sales Administration	2,683	3,277
Short-term Sales	(1,063)	(1,094)
Long-term Sales	(1,620)	(2,183)
Timber Support	1,454	1,476
Total Timber Program	9,933	13,171
Reforestation and Timber Stand Improvement:		
Reforestation	-3	10
Timber Stand Improvement	56	829
Total Reforestation and TSI	53	839

Tongass National Forest Actual Obligations
(Tongass Timber Supply Fund)
(Dollars in thousands)

	FY88 Actual	FY89 Actual
Construction:		
Facilities Construction	28	0
Roads & bridges constructed by PCP:		
Construction	(9,348)	(14,306)
Reconstruction	(587)	(2,440)
Subtotal, Roads & bridges	(9,935)	(16,747)
Support to PCP:		
Administration & Support	1,145	2,251
Preconstruction engineering	1,200	1,400
Construction engineering	714	1,084
Augmentation	595	1,071
Subtotal, Support to PCP	3,654	5,806
Roads & bridges constructed by the Forest Service:		
Administration & Support	2,139	1,580
Preconstruction engineering	1,546	970
Construction engineering	605	630
Construction	7,743	563
Reconstruction	1,453	1,805
Subtotal, Roads & bridges	13,486	5,548
Total, Construction	17,322	11,354
Log Transfer Site	182	(520)
Tongass Plan Revision	4,422	2,621
General Administration	5,513	6,219
Total, Tongass Timber Supply Fund	38,995	34,204

Tongass National Forest Actual Obligations
(Other than Tongass Timber Supply)
(Dollars in thousands)

	FY88 Actual	FY89 Actual
National Forest System:		
Minerals Management	737	849
Real Estate Management	314	455
Landline Location	400	429
Maintenance of Facilities	323	291
Fire Protection	188	189
Cooperative Law Enforcement	38	33
Forest Road Maintenance	907	1,024
Forest Trail Maintenance	278	740
Timber Sale Admin & Mgmt	114	59
Reforestation & TSI	92	42
Recreation Use	2,996	3,840
Wildlife & Fish	2,482	3,481
Soil, Water & Air Management	1,198	1,358
General Administration	1,470	1,274
Total, National Forest System	11,537	14,064

Tongass National Forest Actual Obligations
(Other than Tongass Timber Supply)
(Dollars in thousands)
(Continued)

Construction		
Forest Road Construction	262	117
Recreation Construction	583	656
Construction, FA&O	0	0
Forest Trail Construction	161	639
Total, Construction	1,006	1,412
Total, Tongass Timber Supply Fund	38,995	34,204
Other Appropriations:		
Trust Funds	1,357	1,999
Brush Disposal	41	56
Timber Salvage	22	37
Land Acquisition	11,535	0
Firefighting 1/		
Rec. Facility Operation & Maintenance	0	0
Resource Mgmt., Timber Receipts	0	726
Total, Other	12,955	2,818
Total, Tongass National Forest	51,538	49,680 2/

1/ Firefighting is in Fire Protection

2/ Does not include other

456. Question: Your budget justification shows quite a discrepancy between how many miles of roads appropriations were provided for in the Forest Service construction account versus what was actually accomplished in 1989. On the other hand accomplishments in the purchaser construction were greater than provided for. Why the discrepancy? And given this discrepancy, is there a significant carry over in the Forest Service road construction account?

Answer: Roads planned for construction in FY 1989 were deferred due to litigation and/or delays in completing NEPA clearance. Funds programmed for these road projects were reprogrammed at mid-year into bridge and log transfer facility reconstruction. There was insufficient time to accomplish all of the work and approximately $3 million was carried over into FY 1990 to complete the projects.

The increase in Purchaser constructed miles of road over what was planned in FY 1989 reflected the rising timber market and increased logging activity on existing sales, including both long-term sales.

457. Question: How much was spent on preparing the report on the Tongass: "Tongass Understanding the Past...Designing the Future"? What account did these funds come from?

Answer: Total cost of the report preparation, printing and distribution was $138,495. This was funded from the Tongass Plan Revision budget. An itemization of report costs is as follows. This was funded from the Tongass Timber Supply Fund account.

Preparation - $68,213
Printing - 44,800
Distribution - 25,402
Total Cost - $138,495

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL -- TREE PLANTING INITIATIVE

458. Question: The Department already has a cooperative venture in the State and Private program that involves tree planting. How does this program differ and what is the need for a new delivery mechanism?

Answer: Current tree planting programs include the Forestry Incentives Program (FIP) and forestry practices under the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP). Tree planting under FIP and ACP averages about 300,000 acres a year. Rural tree planting under "America the Beautiful" is significantly larger and would plant about 1.5 million acres per year. "America the Beautiful" would utilize the same delivery system which is used for existing programs.

459. Question: The urban and community forestry program is funded at a fairly low level. Upon what basis do you rationalize going from a very modest program to a $175 million per year funding level? Do you believe there is sufficient private sector interest to meet the matching requirement? Are the delivery mechanism in place to implement such a large new program so quickly or would it be more advantageous to start with a more modest program?

Answer: America the Beautiful does not propose an urban and community forestry program at $175 million. It does propose $65 million for community tree planting. In FY 1991, $35 million of the $65 million would be for a one-time grant to a foundation designated by the President to promote and fund community volunteer tree planting. The remaining $30 million would provide expanded technical support to communities and community volunteer groups in their tree planting and care projects. The delivery system is in place and can be mobilized quickly to implement the program. A more modest level of funding will not meet the tree planting objective, 30 million trees annually as set by the President for community tree planting. We believe there is State and private sector interest to meet the matching requirements.

460. Question: Your budget justification indicated that much of the tree planting will take place on economically marginal and environmentally sensitive agricultural cropland and pastureland. What is the incentive for the private land owner to turn his land over to tree production?

Answer: Recent studies, such as the "Conversion for Conservation Feasibility Study," found that 17 million acres of agricultural land would yield higher average annual net returns per acre if planted with trees rather than used for crop production or pasture. Thus, a primary incentive for landowners to plant trees is higher economic returns on their investments. Additionally, tree planting would reduce erosion and and improve water quality on many farms and ranches; hence, another important reason to plant trees is soil and water conservation.

461. Question: Aren't similar programs already going on in communities throughout the country?

Answer: Yes, similar volunteer programs already exist. However, these represent at most only about 10 percent of the Nation's cities and communities. We are currently replacing only one in every four trees that die or are removed in urban areas. The current nationwide community tree planting need is for over 100 million trees annually. As can be surmised by these data, we need a greatly expanded tree planting effort in the cities and communities of this country.

RECREATION CONSTRUCTION

462. Question: For several years we have discussed the backlog in recreation facilities maintenance and for the past two years funding has been provided for high priority recreation facility rehabilitation projects. Last year you indicated that backlog was in the neighborhood of $260 to $270 million. The report you recently prepared for the Committee on establishing nationwide priorities for recreation projects identified the backlog as $319 million. We would appear to be going in the wrong direction. Have you been underestimating the recreation backlog or has the money we have been appropriating been going elsewhere?

Answer: The explanatory notes for the FY 1990 budget listed the recreation facility backlog at $294,400,000. That figure was based on the 1985 RPA Assessment (in 1982 dollars). The $319,000,000 figure is based on a 1989 update.

A high proportion of the Forest Service recreation construction/reconstruction program for the last two fiscal years has been allocated to Congressionally earmarked projects. Many of these projects were new construction. Where the Congress has allowed Forest Service latitude, we have allocated recreation construction/reconstruction funds to high priority backlog projects. Despite these efforts, the backlog of maintenance and rehabilitation needed to reverse the declining condition of National Forest recreation facilities remains.

463. Question: Given the growing backlog why does your budget reduce funds for recreation construction by 55 percent?

Answer: Recreation construction is only one of the priorities for limited resources. Other priorities and limited resources resulted in a reduced request for recreation construction.

464. Question: For the record provide a status report on how that money been spent in FY 88, FY 89 and FY 90 listing specific projects.

Answer: Since this data is not available at the Washington Office level, the Regions have been contacted and are compiling this information. The data will be submitted to the Subcommittee at the end of June.

465. Question: For the record please provide a copy of the most recent recreation information management (RIM) system report.

Answer: Through the Forest Service's recreation data base, information concerning the status of the backlog of recreation facility maintenance is gathered. The field most recently updated this information in the fall of 1989 and indicated that $319,068,735 would be needed to complete necessary maintenance, rehabilitation and reconstruction to bring existing facilities to planned management standards. These needs are summarized in the table below by state:

STATE	FY 1989 FACILITY BACKLOG
Alabama	$2,005,000
Alaska	$4,561,263
Arizona	$19,323,710
Arkansas	$4,278,771
California	$122,500,888
Colorado	$12,547,451
Florida	$8,883,500
Georgia	$1,899,855
Idaho	$32,310,431
Illinois	$675,000
Indiana	$2,780,000
Kansas	$187,000
Kentucky	$3,713,000
Louisiana	$7,376,000
Maine	$415,000
Michigan	$4,310,000
Minnesota	$1,616,780
Mississippi	$539,985
Missouri	$2,419,382
Montana	$11,412,723
Nebraska	$283,300
Nevada	$5,936,839
New Hampshire	$1,415,400
New Mexico	$6,842,506
New York	$77,950
North Carolina	$1,863,550
North Dakota	$249,000
Ohio	$1,048,000
Oklahoma	$256,000
Oregon	$14,346,488
Pennsylvania	$2,174,528
Puerto Rico	$570,000
South Carolina	$298,150
South Dakota	$1,358,650
Tennessee	$1,952,010
Texas	$7,014,652
Utah	$10,577,398
Vermont	$688,000
Virginia	$2,316,893
Washington	$5,155,550
West Virginia	$2,321,200
Wisconsin	$4,573,000
Wyoming	$3,993,932
TOTAL	$319,068,735

466. Question: Your report indicated that in terms of allocating recreation rehabilitation funds, sometimes, congressional add ons are subtracted before the funds are divided among the regions and sometimes the funds are distributed and then regions required to cover the earmarked items. Shouldn't there be a uniform system for allocating unearmarked funds and why has it been done both ways?

Answer: For several years, we have subtracted the Congressional add ons and then allocated the remaining funds. We plan to continue this procedure in FY 1991.

467. Question: What are your high priority recreation facility rehabilitation projects for FY 1991? Please list them and their approximate cost.

Answer: In FY 1989, a $319,100,000 backlog of recreation facility deferred maintenance and rehabilitation needs were identified in a nationwide inventory. The President's FY 1991 budget provides for the highest priority recreation facility rehabilitation projects. The President's Budget includes approximately 103 recreation facility projects that are to be funded either by Recreation Construction or Operation and Maintenance of Recreation Facilities funds: sixty-five of these projects are focused on rehabilitation and reconstruction and are listed in the following project listing:

FY 1991
PROJECT LISTING
Recreation Rehabilitation

State	National Forest	Project	Cost of Facilities	Roads
			(Dollars in thousands)	
Region 1--Northern Region				
ID MT	Regionwide	Vault toilet odor reduction and retrofit-phase I	50	0
MT	Helena/Kootenai	Park Lake/Kootenai rehabilitatation	75	0
ID	Nez Perce	O'Hara Bar/Fish Creek/Moose/ Spring and Toilets	70	0
MT	Bitterroot	Lake Como Phase II	81	0
MT	Flathead	Spotted Bar Campground Toilets	57	0
ID	Clearwater	Highway 12 Fhase I	82	0
MT	Gallatin	Main Boulder River	145	226
ID	Idaho Panhandle	Garfield/Whisky Peak/ Shadowy St. Joe	97	0
MT	Custer/Deer Lodge	Reva Gap toilet/Moose Lake/ Georgetown	70	0
MT	Lewis &Clark/ Beaverhead	Divide Road Trailheads/Wise Rv-Polaris SBY	123	875
MT	Lolo	North Fork/Sloway	128	0
		Total Region 1	978	1,101
Region 2--Rocky Mountain Region				
CO	Pike and San Isabel	Cimarron Recreation Area, Campground/Picnic Ground/ Trailhead	77	73
CO	Pike and San Isabel	Rampart Range Trail, Trailhead	32	0
CO	Arapaho and Roosevelt	Water and Sanitation Campground	158	0
WY	Medicine Bow	Sixmile Gap Campground	30	18
CO	Pike and San Isabel	Lake Isabel Campground	208	445
		Total Region 2	505	536
Region 3--Southwestern Region				
AZ	Tonto	Tortilla Flat Campground	55	0
NM	Gila	Whitewater Picnic Ground	58	0
AZ	Coronado	Cave Creek Complex	142	92
NM	Santa Fe	Cuba Complex/Los Pinos Trailhead	203	106
AZ	Coronado	Pena Blanca Lake Parking	77	50
AZ	Coconino	Oak Creek Complex	42	56
NM	Lincoln	Upper Karr Winter Sports Site	19	39
NM	Gila	Lake Roberts Picnic Ground	52	8
NM	Lincoln	South Fork Campground	23	32
AZ	Apache-Sitgreaves	Canyon Point Campground	358	368
AZ	Coronado	Whitetail Campground	113	43
		Total Region 3	1,142	794

FY 1991
PROJECT LISTING
Recreation Rehabilitation

State	National Forest	Project	Cost of Facilities	Roads
			(Dollars in thousands)	
Region 4--Intermountain Region				
CA	Toiyabe	Trailhead Rehabilitation	160	158
UT	Uinta	Group Site & Campground Rehabilitation	21	67
ID NV	Payette/ Humbolt	Water System & Trailhead rehabilitation	85	27
UT	Fishlake	Campground Rehabilitation	113	27
UT	Uinta	Correct Campground Sanitation Problems	149	0
UT	Ashley Sawtooth	National Recrearion Area Facility Rehabililation	587	600
		Total Region 4	1,115	879
Region 5--Pacific Southwest Region				
CA	Plumas	Frenchman Lake Complex	660	284
CA	Eldorado	China Flat Campground	70	199
CA	Regionwide	Miscellaneous Small Projects	41	0
CA	Mendocino	Lake Red Bluff	300	340
CA	Plumas	Lakes Basin Complex	500	170
		Total Region 5	1,571	993
Region 6--Pacific Northwest Region				
OR	Fremont	Easy Bay Campground	110	89
OR	Ochoco	Ochoco Divide Campground	104	268
OR	Ochoco	Sugar Creek Campground	128	34
OR	Siskiyou	Winchuck/Ludlum Place campground	151	84
OR	Siskiyou	Sam Brown Campground	102	66
OR/ ID	Wallowa-Whitman	Hells Canyon International Service	193	0
		Total Region 6	788	541

FY 1991
PROJECT LISTING
Recreation Rehabilitation

State	National Forest	Project	Cost of Facilities	Roads
			(Dollars in thousands)	
Region 8--Southern Region				
AR	Ozark-St. Francis	Blanchard Toilets and Bus Terminal Roof Repair	103	0
All	Regionwide	Challenge Cost Share Projects	300	0
SC	Francis Marion and Sumpter	Parsons Mountain Lake Bathhouse	140	0
LA	Kisatchie	Saline Bayou, Rehabilitation access points	55	100
AR	Ouachita	Rehabilitate 4 Areas	95	40
NC	North Carolina	Cedar Point Rehabilitation	145	20
MS	Mississippi	Choctaw Lake Rehabilitation	105	0
VA	Jefferson	Rehabilitate 2 Areas	120	50
FL	Florida	Sanitation Rehabilitation of 3 areas	85	0
AR	Ozark-St. Francis	Shores Lake Dam Rehabilitation	105	0
TN	Cherokee	Ocoee River Sanitation Rehabilitation	90	0
TX	Texas	Caney Creek Rehabilation Phase I	210	60
GA	Chattahoochee-Oconee	Chattahoochee River Watershed - Sanitation Rehabilitation	85	50
		Total Region 8	1,638	320
Region 9--Eastern Region				
MI	Huron-Manistee	Lake Michigan Recreation Area Campground	118	500
MI	Huron-Manistee	Iargo Springs Campgground	120	42
MI	Hiawatha	Bay Furnace Historical Site	110	0
NH	White-Mountain	Long Pond Dam Repair	90	0
PA	Allegheny	Twin Lakes Campground	170	0
		Total Region 9	608	542
Region 10 - Alaska Region				
AK	Tongass-Chatham	Skater's Cabin Picnic Ground	50	0
AK	Tongass-Chatham	Auke Recreation Picnic Ground	300	0
AK	Tongass	Rehabilitation/Replacement of Cabin	52	0
		Total Region 10	401	0
		GRAND TOTAL	8,746	5,706

RECREATION MANAGEMENT

468. Question: Will you find yourselves in the position of having to close any facilities, even temporarily, due to a lack of ability to maintain them? If so which ones?

Answer: Yes, we have had a small number of recreation sites closed over much of the 1980's. We try to accommodate the shortage of recreation maintenance funding by shortening season and reducing level of maintenance and service. We emphasize maintenance of the more desirable, heavily used sites. When the condition of low priority sites becomes unacceptable, we close the site. Pending the outcome of the budget, we have not identified those sites which would be closed in FY 1991.

469. Question: Do you have any long-range plans as to how to address the growing maintenance needs in the National Forest System? Could increased fees be used to help address these needs and what would your reaction be to requiring something like a duck stamp for access to the public lands?

Answer: Yes, the 1990 RPA provides a long range funding schedule. The Forest Service has initiated a proposal before Congress for the last two sessions which would provide authority to charge fees at additional National Forest recreation sites. The proposal also includes a provision for returning fees to the collecting unit for operation, maintenance and rehabilitation. We do not believe that the American public is ready to accept a fee for general access to public lands.

WAYNE NATIONAL FOREST

470. Question: To date about $10 million has been appropriated for land acquisition in the Wayne National Forest. What is the status of obligations in the Wayne?

Answer:

$7,200,000	Obligated with Deeds or Options
$1,200,000	Formal Offers made to Landowners
$2,900,000	Offers made by Landowners to sell. Appraisals being conducted.
$1,200,000	Offers made by landowners to sell. Title Reports ordered prior to appraisal.

471. Question: The Wayne has great potential to provide needed recreation opportunities in southern Ohio, but little development has taken place in the Forest. What would be useful in terms of recreation development in the Wayne?

Answer: Besides the projects already submitted to Congressman Regula, additional recreational opportunities include: building Buckhorn Lake and small lakes for fishing; adding bike paths and horse trails; making additional improvements for canoe access along the Little Muskingum River; increasing signing, brochures and other information activities; increasing customer satisfaction at existing facilities through additional maintenance; and hiring additional personnel to enhance the user experience and protect the natural resources.

The acquisition of lands has improved the recreation opportunities forest-wide. Management of trails and other forms of dispersed recreation is difficult on a fragmented landbase. Acquisition of key tracts would greatly improve the capability to manage recreation. Timber Ridge Lake, for instance, on the Ironton District could provide a major recreation facility in Southern Ohio.

BELOW-COST TIMBER SALES TEST

472. Question: How were the 12 National Forests chosen for inclusion in your Below-Cost Timber Sales Test? Were any members of Congress consulted before the 12 were chosen? Are these twelve to forests that have historically lost the most money?

Answer: As noted in the President's Budget, the criteria used to select the forests included:

- In reasonable proximity to population centers
- Have experienced rapidly increasing demand for recreation
- Strong ability to support economic activity other than logging.

No members of Congress were consulted during this process to our knowledge.

Other forests have historically lost as much or more money. See question and answer 473.

473. Question: For the record, provide a list of the forests that are the biggest money losers starting with the biggest loser.

Answer: The following are the twelve National Forests with the greatest net operating losses in the timber program (Revenues-Operating Costs) in FY 1989:

REGION	NATIONAL FOREST	STATE	GAINS/LOSSES 1/ (Thousands of dollars)
Region 1	Lolo	Montana	-2,582
	Flathead	Montana	-2,175
Region 9	Superior	Minnesota	-2,052
Region 8	NF's in N. Carolina	N. Carolina	-1,895
Region 2	Grnd Msa-Uncmpgre-Gunn	Colorado	-1,604
Region 1	Gallatin	Montana	-1,341
Region 9	Chequamegon	Wisconsin	-1,222
Region 4	Targee	Idaho	-1,210
Region 8	Daniel Boone	Kentucky	-1,164
Region 1	Beaverhead	Montana	-1,146
Region 4	Bridger-Teton	Wyoming	-1,137
Region 9	George Washington	Virginia	-1,124

1/ Gain/Loss Before Payments to States from TSPIRS Statement of Revenues and Expenses--1989 (Report 1).

Following is a listing of the 12 test forests with their net operating losses in the timber program (Revenues-Operating Costs) in FY 1989:

Test Units and Locations:

REGION	NATIONAL FOREST	STATE	GAINS/LOSSES 1/ (Thousands of dollars)
Region 1	Beaverhead	Montana	-1,146
Region 8	George Washington	Virginia	-1,124
Region 2	Arapaho and Roosevelt	Colorado	-722
Region 9	Shawnee	Illinois	-705
Region 2	White River	Colorado	-675
Region 2	Pike and San Isabel	Colorado	-674
Region 9	Cherokee	Tennessee	-619
Region 9	Wayne-Hoosier	Indiana/Ohio	-30
Region 8	Chattahoochee/Oconee	Georgia	+188 2/

1/ Gain/Loss Before Payments to States from TSPIRS Statement of Revenues and Expenses--1989 (Report 1).

2/ Includes revenues from Oconee.

474. Question: How did you make determinations on how to divide the $10 million increased recreation funding between the 12 affected forests?

Answer: Each of the nine administrative units submitted comprehensive information about the impacts of the proposal to eliminate below cost timber sales and the budget needs to accomplish the recreation emphasis. A Forest Service task force, including representatives of the four affected Regions, worked with this information to determine tentative funding for each unit. We looked closely at the budget and workforce impact of the proposed changes in timber sale program, at the program needs to emphasize recreation, and at impacts on returns to the treasury and to counties. The tentative program was reviewed by a National Office team that included the Forest Supervisors or their representative from each administrative unit. The task force made adjustments according to their recommendations.

475. Question: How much of the increased recreation dollars will go specifically to the Wayne and what will those dollars be spent on?

Answer: The Wayne-Hoosier National Forest would receive $543,000 from the increased recreation dollars. This amount would fund $98,000 for improved recreation operation and maintenance, $200,000 for additional wildlife habitat improvement, and $245,000 for new construction and rehabilitation of existing recreation facilities.

476. Question: What would be the impact on these forests if the test is agreed to but the needed fee legislation is not enacted?

Answer: Funds available for use to enhance recreation would be significantly less and payments to states would be lower. We estimate that fee legislation would increase recreation receipts by about 2 million dollars the first year and 4.3 million dollars by the fifth year. This increase would help offset loss of payments to states due to the reduced timber sales and provide much needed revenue for further enhancing recreation opportunities on the National Forests included in the test.

477. Question: How do you "test" eliminating a timber program without shutting down the industry in any given areas?

Answer: In some areas, there are alternative sources of timber. If alternative sources of timber supply in an area do not exist or are insufficient, dependent mills are likely to go out of business if timber supply from a test National Forest is substantially reduced for a number of a years. It is unlikely that such mills will return given a mill's capital requirements and the possibility that a similar action could be taken in the future.

Such a situation exists on the test forests in Regions 1 and 2, where generally, there are few alternative sources of timber supply.

478. Question: If the "test" shows that timber sales should not be eliminated in any of the given areas, how do you bring back the industry? Aren't you effectively prejudging the test results by choosing the forests?

Answer: If the industry does leave the area, we see no way to bring it back in the short term. However, we do not see this as prejudging the results of the test.

479. Question: All of the information you have provided me to date with respect to the Wayne has shown that this test will have no affect in the Wayne because 60 - 70 percent of the sales in the Wayne are above-cost and the remaining sales would fit into one of the exceptions such as achieving non-timber resource objectives. If that is true, why was the Wayne included in the test?

Answer: From the financial perspective as shown on the Statement of Revenues and Expenses within the TSPIRS report, the Wayne-Hoosier is a "below cost timber sales forest." It also meets the other criteria used during the selection process for test forests.

The test is trying to fairly represent 59 different national forests with commercial timber sale programs that are "below-cost". It benefits from including forests that are only marginally "below-cost", as well as, those that are significantly so. The Wayne-Hoosier allows us to test forests that would have only a minor change in volume, yet, can still look at increasing their recreation potential. During the identification of test forests, it had been assumed some drop in timber volume would occur. The Forest's ability to schedule sufficient vegetation management opportunities for wildlife, through the use of timber sales to offset the potential loss, was not identified until we worked with the individual forests in the planning stages of the test design.

480. Question: Your budget says that Region 9 will test a parking permit for motorized vehicles associated with the recreation use of the national forest. Do you need additional legislation to implement that test and what kind of reaction have you had on this proposal?

Answer: Yes, the Forest Service will need additional fee legislation to test the parking permit for motorized vehicles. The public reaction to date has focused on the proposed reduction in timber sales. There has been little reaction to fee legislation, either positive or negative.

481. Question: Your budget indicates you intend to consult local publics before final options are selected on implementing this fee. Have you begun those consultations and if so, how and what has the reaction been?

Answer: We have been consulting with various publics at the national and local level. Most of the reaction has focused on the proposed reduction in timber sale level. The Wilderness Society has indicated they will support a Wilderness entrance fee. To date, public comment regarding additional fees has been acceptance or relatively mild concern.

482. Question: According to the Wilderness Society, if less timber were available on the Wayne-Hoosier, many loggers would turn to private timber supplies or find employment elsewhere. For the record what are the available private timber supplies and could they provide a substitute source of supply and/or jobs for the displaced loggers?

Answer: Yes, alternative sources of supply generally exist on private lands near the Wayne-Hoosier that could substitute for NF timber. The possible exception may be sources of large, high quality hardwoods, which tend to be scarce on private lands.

483. Question: What is your estimate of the economic impact on Ohio in terms of jobs, dollars, etc. as a result of this test?

Answer: Following is an estimate of economic impacts on the State of Ohio:

ECONOMIC IMPACT PROJECTIONS FOR THE STATE OF OHIO

	Unit of Measure	FY-91 Current Program	Test Without Fee Legislation 1st Yr.	Test Without Fee Legislation 5th Yr.	Test With Fee Legislation 1st Yr.	Test With Fee Legislation 5th Yr.
Receipts						
Timber	M$	279	279	681	272	673
Recreation	M$	67	139	198	797	1506
TOTAL	M$	346	418	879	1069	2179
Payments to States						
Timber	M$	70	70	170	68	168
Recreation	M$	17	35	50	199	377
PILT	M$					
Other	M$	15	15	15	15	15
TOTAL	M$	102	120	235	282	560
Related Jobs						
Timber	Jobs	34	34	80	34	80
Recreation	Jobs	327	335	352	348	348
TOTAL	Jobs	361	369	432	382	428
Related Income						
Timber	M$	880	880	2100	880	1360
Recreation	M$	6,630	6,810	7,220	7,130	7,160
TOTAL	M$	7,510	7,690	9,320	8,010	8,520

484. Question: Has the timber program effectively been held up for the past several years through administrative appeals, effectively forcing the Wayne into the below cost category? For the record please provide a history of the appeals on the Wayne and an estimated cost of these appeals.

Answer: The timber sale program on the Wayne National Forest has not been held up due to project appeals or by the recent Forest Plan appeals. There have been no direct costs to the timber sale program that would affect the TSPIRS reports.

The Wayne Forest Management Plan has been appealed on the timber sale management program levels and other issues, but these appeals have not affected the timber sale program quantity or the amount of volume that is available for offer. The 3 appeals of the Forest Plan have cost the Wayne National Forest approximately $5,000. Three settlement agreements have resulted.

485. Question: How is the test consistent with the forest planning process which requires public comment and local input?

Answer: During the formulation of the Administration's budget proposal, public input is not usually solicited. As individual Forest Plans are amended to reflect the implementation of the test, this amendment process will provide for public comment and local input.

486. Question: Where specifically do you plan to collect fees at the Wayne?

Answer: Current fees sites where facilities would be improved and a higher fee charged - all are campgrounds:

Hardin Ridge
Celina Lake
Tipshaw Lake
Iron Ridge
German Ridge
Burr Oak

New fee sites - All are developed parking and trailheads:

Saddle Lake
Celina/Indiana Lake
Tipsaw Lake
Leith Run

New fee sites - campgrounds which do not currently meet Land and Water Conservation Legislation requirements:

Shirley Creek Horse Camp
Blackwell Horse Camp
Hickory Ridge Horse Camp
Ring Mill
Haught Run
Lane Farm

487. Question: In a press conference on release of the FY 1989 TSPIRS results, Associate Chief Leonard noted that aggressive cost reduction measures could bring half of the forests with negative TSPIRS Economic Reports into the black. What steps has the Forest Service taken to cut costs to bring these forests into the positive condition?

Answer: The most effective way to reduce below cost timber sales (if one wishes to minimize program and community impacts) is to improve the efficiency of the timber program itself. This can be done by reducing program costs and/or enhancing revenues. The Forest Service has been taking steps to do both. A number of directives have come from the Chief to the Regional Forester to take aggressive steps to reduce costs and improve timber program efficiency. The latest was issued on September 8, 1989.

We have directed that all National Forests, regardless of their financial situation, should carefully analyze and actively embrace opportunities to reduce or eliminate inefficiencies in the timber sale program through a combination of reducing costs and enhancing revenues.

However, there remain significant opportunities to improve timber program economics. We are evaluating additional opportunities to improve the efficiency of timber sale packages. Opportunities also exist to restructure National Forest timber organizations to reduce administrative costs.

Roads are a major component of timber costs. Considerable progress has been made in reducing our road costs. Our engineers have placed particular focus in the past several years on reducing the cost of road construction and on developing road specifications that provide flexiblity, where appropriate, while at the same time reducing costs. This effort has been very successful. Since 1983 unit costs per mile for road construction, engineering, and overhead activities have been reduced by more than 30 percent.

488. Question: How would the proposal for expanded fee authority specifically benefit the 12 forests affected by the test?

Answer: The proposed legislation would expand authority for collecting fees and return 75% of those fees to the collecting Forests for use in enhancing their recreation programs. We estimate that the first year under the expanded fee authority the nine administrative units would collect an additional two million dollars. This would result result in 1.5 million dollars available the following year to rehabilitate existing recreation sites, provide additional recreation services and programs, and construct additional recreation facilities.

489. Question: You have indicated that you have had "mild local reaction to proposed test" in the Wayne, could you elaborate on that?

Answer: There have been relatively few comments received to date. Some County Commissioners expressed concerns originally, but after discussing the proposal with Forest officials and after gaining a better understanding, those concerns were greatly alleviated. Overall, comments have been fairly balanced between those supporting and those opposing, and representatives from both the timber industry as well as the environmental community have been supportive.

TONGASS

490. Question: Your budget for the Tongass for the first time in years is showing a better balance between the timber and non-timber resources, however, I have a problem with your representation in the budget justification which would indicate that funding for the Tongass has decreased $8.5 million when in reality your request is for an $11.3 million increase, over half of which ($6,012,000) is for the timber portion of the program. In reality isn't your budget comparing only the timber portion of the request for FY 1991 to the total budget for the Tongass for FY 1990 which is very misleading?

Answer: The budget justification explains the technical decrease in the Tongass Timber Supply Fund (TTSF). Footnote 1/ on page 11-17 explains that the FY90 appropriation bill combined all funding for the Tongass into the TTSF and that we had included NFS like activities in the FY90 NFS table for direct comparison. This was meant to clarify what has become a confusing inconsistency in the way Tongass funding has been appropriated over the last few years. We certainly didn't intend to mislead.

Tongass funds were received in NFS & TTSF in FY87, all in TTSF in FY88, in NFS and TTSF in FY89, all in TTSF in FY90 and we propose the Tongass be funded in both NFS and TTSF in FY91.

491. Question: Your budget justification states that "the major natural resource dependent industries are timber, fishing, tourism and recreation". For the record, could you provide a breakdown as to what percentage of the economy each of these represents?

Answer: Forty-eight percent of employment in Southeast Alaska is dependent on natural resource extraction and processing and visitor accommodation. Earnings from this sector are 47 percent related to Forest Products, 28 percent to Fishing, 21 percent to Tourism and 4 percent to Minerals.

492. Question: Last year during our hearings you indicated that the Forest Service would make money on the Tongass in fiscal year 1989 and a "substantial profit" in fiscal year 1990. How much money did you make in FY 1989 and what is your projected profit in FY 1990?

Answer: The FY 1989 TSPIRS, Statement of Revenues and Expenses for the Tongass National Forest shows a net gain before payment to the state of $6,218,332. (Statement of Revenue and Expenses, page 91, Forest Level Information, Timber Sale Annual Report for FY 1989.)

493. Question: How do you reconcile this with the Wilderness Society claim that you lost anywhere from 59 to 78 cents on the dollar in FY 1989?

Answer: We have not seen the Wilderness Society's calculations. The Wilderness Society is apparently basing their calculations on different premises than those used in TSPIRS. Most likely they are using some estimation of net cash receipts.

494. Question: It is my understanding that the Alaska Region arrived at the profit figures by (1) using established purchaser road credits versus real credits used as a receipt, (2) treating road related costs as if they were amortized over a 99 year period and (3) not including the overhead cost for

Regional and Washington support personnel. What would be the affect and the profit/loss had these other factors been included in the analysis?

Answer: The Alaska Region used standard service-wide TSPIRS procedures to produce the FY 1989 and all prior year reports. TSPIRS was jointly developed by the Forest Service and GAO. It also adheres to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

1. The year-to-date asset values of roads constructed by timber purchasers during the fiscal year are included as a revenue. This amount is also included with other multi-year costs as an expense in order to calculate a net gain/loss. This amount is the purchaser credit established during the fiscal year.

2. Road costs are not amortized over a 99 year period. Road costs are included with other multi-year costs in the growth activity pool (pool 2) and depreciated on the basis of the following formula.

$$\frac{\text{Balance of costs in Pool 2}}{\text{Timber Volume Over Rotation Period}} \times \text{Timber Volume Harvested During Year} = \text{Annual Allowance}$$

3. General administrative costs of the timber program at the Regional Office and the Washington Office are included in TSPIRS Statements of Revenues and Expenses. (Statement of Revenue and Expenses, pages 91-92, Forest Level Information, and Statement of Revenue and Expenses, page 27, National Summary, Timber Sale Annual Report for FY 1989.)

495. Question: On a strict cash flow basis what was the net return to the Treasury for the Tongass timber program in FY 1989?

Answer: On the basis of cash only, expenditures exceed collections resulting in no net return to the U.S. Treasury. This is primarily due to high level of road investments required on the Tongass NF.

496. Question: For FY 1989, what is the difference in Purchaser Road Credits (PRC) Established and PRC actually used?

Answer: Purchaser Credit programmed for FY 1989 was based on prior years construction and projected accomplishment. However, much of the purchaser credit in prior years has been ineffective and only effective purchaser credit is given in the authorization received by Region 10. In FY 1989, the timber market was rising, more miles of road were constructed, and more purchaser credit was effective.

497. Question: Last year, you indicated the budget was not responding to the Congressional concern about expanding fishing, recreation and wildlife in the Tongass. Do you think this budget is responding better and if so would you elaborate?

Answer: Congress appropriated substantially more than the budget estimate in FY90 for these important programs. Our budget estimates for FY91 contain increases reflecting Congressional and our own concern for these programs. These increases would allow us to make additional progress towards accomplishment of Forest Plan objectives in these program areas.

498. Question: If you are in fact trying to respond to this congressional concern, why does your budget propose a 50 percent reduction in forest trail maintenance?

Answer: Trail maintenance funding more than doubled from our FY90 Initial Planning advice to the Final. Our FY91 program proposals were made 9 months prior to receipt of the FY90 final appropriations and were based on previous program levels.

499. Question: Last year you indicated that basic contract changes with the second long term operator had been agreed to in principle and contract language was being finalized. Yet, I note your budget justification says that a rate escalation provision is still under discussion for this operator. What is the status of the rate escalation negotiation with the second long term operator and what is causing the delay?

Answer: The Forest Service cannot implement until the contract is modified. The Settlement Agreement does not provide for contract modification unless timber scheduled for the 1986-90 Operating Period is made available to the purchaser. Currently, litigation and appeals have prevented the Forest Service from providing all the necessary timber to the purchaser. However, we anticipate resolution so that the modifications can be implemented by June 1, 1990. There is a regularly scheduled rate redetermination under current contract language due January 1, 1991.

500. Question: What is the difference in the new long-term stumpage rates and average rates for timber which is competitively bid on?

Answer: Shown below are differences between long-term and short-term stumpage rates:

A. Long Term:	
Alaska Pulp Corporation	
Average Contract Rate/MBF	$ 1.47
Ketchikan Pulp Company	
Average Contract Rate/MBF	$ 83.95
B. Short Term	
Sales Under Contract	
Average Contract Rate/MBF	$ 25.79 1/

1/ Bid rate for FY 1989 on 82 MMBF short-term sales ranged from $28.61 to $209.86 for an average of $146/MMBF. These rates are included in "B" above.

QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN RALPH REGULA, CONTINUED

501. Question: What was your harvest level in FY 1989 and what are you projecting in FY 1990?

Answer: As reported in TSPIRS, the total harvest volume for FY 1989 was 444 MMBF. We project a total of 460 MMBF (400 sawlog) for FY 1990.

TONGASS

502. Question: How much volume was fully prepared and available for sale or release at the beginning of fiscal year 1990? How much do you propose to have ready at the beginning of fiscal year 1991?

Answer: The amount of timber volume fully prepared and available for sale or release is shown below.

	Begin FY 1990	Begin FY 1991 (Estimate)
Short term:	16 MMBF	27 MMBF
Long term:	72 MMBF	93 MMBF
Total:	88 MMBF	120 MMBF

503. Question: Your budget indicates that you will have more than 3 years of unharvested volume under contract which you acknowledge is higher than normally desired. How then do you justify requesting a 10.8 percent increase in timber sale prep for the short term sales program?

Answer: There was 372 MMBF unharvested volume under contract for short-term sales at the beginning of FY 1990. At current harvest rate of 126 MMBF/year on short-term sales this is just under a 3 year supply. There are increasing costs being incurred to conform with Court actions related to subsistence, stream protection, and NEPA compliance.

504. Question: Isn't this level of unharvested volume under contract one of the highest in the nation?

Answer: It is one of the highest in the Nation however, the unharvested short-term sale volume in Region 10 equates to just under 3 years supply at current harvest levels, and is within the Forest Service goal of maintaining 2 to 3 years unharvested volume under contract.

505. Question: The road construction costs for purchaser credit roads trouble me. The cost per mile for PCP reconstruction went from $23 per mile in 1989 to $47 per mile in 1990, to an estimated $120 per mile in 1991, an increase of 426 percent in just two years. How can you possibly justify such an increase?

Answer: It is not possible to compare reconstruction from one year to the next without breaking down the program to kinds of projects. Reconstruction work can vary from simple clearing, grading and drainage work to restore a road to its original condition, to complete relocation of the road. Costs can vary from only a few thousand dollars per mile to $200,000 per mile plus, depending upon individual roads and the amount of work that goes into the reconstruction. The combinations vary from year to year.

For FY 1991, we have scheduled more miles of full restoration work than has been in the program in the previous years.

506. Question: Did the contract renegotiation of the long-term contract have anything to do with this enormous cost escalation?

Answer: There has been no escalation of cost for reconstruction. The funds listed reflect only the work that is planned during any particular year.

507. Question: Your request for Forest Service road construction has increased from $1.1 million to $5.3 million an increase of over 508 percent. What is the rationale for this increase particularly given the fact that improved stumpage prices can easily cover the road construction costs through purchaser road credits?

Answer: For the past two years we have constructed or reconstructed only 5 to 8 miles of road on the Tongass with public works contracts. The increasing timber market has made it possible for most of the roads to be constructed with purchaser credit. However, at the same time, the Tongass Areas have been selling the SBA sales that were available along existing road systems.

We have been trying to construct several longer access roads in order to keep up the supply of sales for small (SBA) operators. Each year, the larger construction projects have been delayed because of the lack of NEPA clearance. The greater portion of the miles contained in the explanatory notes for FY 1991 are in two projects. It will be necessary to build both of these roads with public works contracts before it will be feasible to sell the timber in these areas. It appears that this can be accomplished in FY 1991.

508. Question: Similarly, why is there any need to augment the costs of purchaser built roads?

Answer: Augmentation under present market conditions is still needed for the additional costs of permanent drainage and log transfer structures over the temporary (short-term) structures. This is required of the purchasers in timber sale contracts when there is an identified long term need for the facility. We cannot require a purchaser to construct costly long term facilities beyond what is needed for a particular sale without augmentation.

509. Question: How much of the Forest Service road construction funds, including augmentation, are being spent for roads in the long-term sale areas?

Answer: In FY 1991 approximately one third of the Region's capital investment program for roads, augmentation, and Log Transfer Facilities will be spent on these items in the long-term sale areas. Most of these funds (approximately $3 million) are for permanent bridges and log transfer facilities.

510. Question: I know that you do not amortize road related expenditures, yet for FY 89 you charged less than 1 percent of these types of expenditures in your profit/loss calculation. Is this not the equivalent of amortizing these investments over nearly a 100 year period? How is this period different than the useful life of these investments?

Answer: In the current reports, all road related expenditures (transportation planning, road maintenance, construction, etc.) are amortized through the TSPIRS cost pooling procedures. The use of cost pools to allocate costs is not the same as amortizing investments over a 100 year period. The major difference is the rate of depletion of the cost pool is dependent on the amount of volume harvested. The rate of harvest, a market driven variable, could produce a depreciation period more or less than 100 years.

In the future, we will change the way road costs are treated in TSPIRS based upon the findings of the independent CPA firms review of TSPIRS. In addition, many outside interest groups also questioned as to how roads were treated previously in TSPIRS. As a result of our testing of TSPIRS for the last 2 years, the many comments we received during this time, and the recommendations of the CPA firm, we decided to make this change. The actual depreciation schedules chosen were based upon engineering estimates of the the average life of road surfaces, bridges, and culverts. These schedules may change as we further refine TSPIRS.

511. Question: The recreation budget for the Tongass has been substantially increased over the last two fiscal years -- about 30 percent -- and yet I understand that one of the highest recreation use districts on the forest has less money for actual projects this year, than last year. For example, in FY 90 there will be $300,000 less for on-the-ground recreation projects on the Chatham Area alone. Just how are the added recreation dollars being spent?

Answer: While FY90 Tongass recreation appropriations do represent a 30% increase from FY88, they are actually less than FY89 after sequestration. We were able to maintain the same level as FY89 by supplementing Tongass recreation funds with regular NFS funding as authorized by conference language.

The Chatham Area has managed to maintain the total recreation allocation to districts at the same or higher level as compared to FY89. The Juneau Ranger District has been divided and its total recreation allocation is $52,000 less due to the transfer of responsibility for some activities to the new Yakutat R.D.

512. Question: Are these monies actually being spent on General Administration and for the Tongass Plan revision? For the record provide a detailed analysis of how the recreation dollars have been spent.

Answer: Recreation funds are not spent on General Administration activities. All programs, including recreation and general administration pay their own program support expenses such as rent, utilities, geographical information systems, etc., based on use and benefit. These expenses are sometimes erroneously referred to as general administration. FY 1989 recreation program expenditures on the Tongass amounted to $3,840,000. A breakdown by activity follows.

Cultural Resources	$429,579
Recreation Operations	564,135
Recreation Resource Preparation	259,147
Recreation Inventories	337,593
Admin. of Recr. Resource	1,147,459
Visual Resource Activities	152,728
Wilderness Activities	455,676
Forest Land Mgmt. Planning	449,138
Law Enforcement	44,545
Total Recreation Expenditures	$3,840,000

513. Question: Do you have health and safety hazards that are going unmet in the Tongass such as the Salt Bay Cabin?

Answer: Although health and safety hazards receive high funding priority, we continue to have unmet needs on the Tongass. Our current funding levels allow us to complete a portion of these projects annually. The Salt Lake Bay Cabin was maintained last season and is now operating without health and safety problems.

514. Question: I was confused by a response you gave to our directive concerning tourism in southeastern Alaska. You said: "Because of the high costs of rehabilitation, reconstruction and maintenance of existing facilities, and low program levels in the past there is a large backlog of work." We have been increasing those budgets in recent years (about 30 percent). What is the actual backlog of these projects in the Tongass and what would be needed on an annual basis to address this problem and over what period?

Answer: An estimate of Recreation Facility and Trails backlog was made in 1989 and is reported as follows:

Rec Facilities	$13,398,513
Trails	$10,428,950

To address this problem the following strategy is proposed:

Year 1 $2,000,000 to prepare Design Narratives for all reconstruction and rehabilitation work, Recreation Facilities and Trails.

Year 2 $4,000,000 to complete Survey and Design

Year 3-5 $6,000,000 annually to complete reconstruction and rehabilitation work.

515. Question: There has been some criticism over the quality of the new Tongass forest plan and questions about the appropriateness of spending $1 million to produce and mail (first class) a glossy brochure on the forest. What has been spent in total on the new plan to date and what amount spent on the plan has come from line items other than that one dedicated to the Tongass plan revision?

Answer: Total cost for preparation, printing and distribution of the popular version of the Analysis of the Management Situation was $138,495, not $1,000,000. The total costs associated with the TLMP Revision amount to $8,807,165 from FY 1987 through FY 1990. (See table below.)

The high costs for FY 1988 ($4,384,599) reflects needed equipment purchases and map digitizing contract expenditures ($2,632,000) associated with the development of the Regional Geographic Information System (GIS); the costs of housing and maintaining a full interdisciplinary team; and the costs of acquiring the majority of the data and information needed for the revision process. The investments made in creating the GIS for the Tongass are expected to yield benefits long after the current revision is completed and the implementation of the revised Plan begins. The total costs include the final budget allocation for the revision effort in FY 1990 ($1,700,000).

Summary

	Total Costs	Tongass Timber Supply Fund
FY 1987	$ 102,000	$ 102,000
FY 1988	$4,384,599 1/	$1,825,000
FY 1989	$2,620,566	$1,755,000
FY 1990	$1,700,000	$ 897,000

1/ Includes $2,632,000 GIS costs

All resources are being considered in the plan and we have financed plan preparation cost based on an estimate of the percentage each resource represents of the total planning job. This is the way Forest Plans have been financed Forest Service wide.

Fund Codes	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90	TOTAL
Recreation			85,111	153,000	238,111
Wildlife & Fish			50,065	85,000	135,065
Soil & Water			83,064	154,000	237,064
Planning			32,086	50,000	82,086
NFS Timber			50,066	102,000	152,066
NFS Roads			25,033	51,000	76,033
Sub Total NFS			325,425	595,000	920,425
TTSA	102,000	4,384,599	2,295,141	1,105,000	7,886,740
Grand Total	102,000	4,384,599	2,620,566	1,700,000	8,807,165

516. Question: What is the status of the Tongass Land Management Plan?

Answer: The Draft Environmental Impact Statement is due for release June 15, 1990. Issuance of the Final Plan will depend on a number of factors such as the time frame for gathering public comments on the draft. Normally, the final Forest Plan and accompanying Environmental Impact Statement would be issued a year to 18 months after the closing of the public comment period on the Draft Plan and EIS. Currently, we expect the Final Plan will be completed in 1991.

517. Question: Funding for trail construction and maintenance was doubled during fiscal year 1989 and fiscal year 1990, yet the Admiralty Island National Monument, one of the best known recreation areas in southeast Alaska, does not have enough money to hire a trail crew for this summer. Why is this so?

Answer: The Admiralty Island National Monument will have a trail crew of six personnel for this summer. Due to late final appropriations and the sequester, budgets were not finalized until the end of the first quarter. Units were still uncertain of their ability to fund seasonal staff until final funding was determined.

518. Question: For the record provide a detailed analysis of how the trail related funds were spent in fiscal year 1989 and what is planned in fiscal year 1990. Include in the description the miles of new construction versus reconstruction and the location of these trail projects.

Answer: Trail construction funds are directed towards the regional trail construction capital investment priority list. These funds were spent in fiscal year 1989 and are planned for 1990 as follows:

	FY1989	FY1990
Stikine	$246,853 (5 mile, all reconst.)	$137,000 (.3 mile, all reconst.) (Cascade Creek, phase 1 .1 mile, $46,000) (S&D - Rainbow Bridge $6,000) (Rainbow Bridge 0.2 mile, $78,000) (S&D - Cascade Creek, ph II-IV $7,000)
Chatham	$222,253 (6 mile, all reconst.)	$48,000 (1.5 mile, all reconst.) (Dan Moeller 1.5 mile, $30,000) (S&D - Harbor Mt./Gavin Hill $18,000)
Ketchikan	$129,118 (5 mi, all reconst.)	$357,000 (1.1 mi, all reconst.) (S&D - Upper Perserverance $13,000) (Upper Perserverance 1.0 mile, $192,000) (Naha Bridge Replacement 0.1 mile, $140,000) (S&D - Brown Mt $12,000)
Total:	$589,224 (16 mi, all reconst.)	$542,000 (2.9 mi, all reconst.)

Forest Trail Maintenance funds were spent in fiscal year 1989 and are planned for 1990 as follows:

	FY89	FY90
Stikine	$143,430	$155,332
Chatham	$295,813	$379,418
Ketchikan	$236,488	$262,754
	$675,731	$797,504

Regional Office funding in both Trail Construction and Trail Maintenance in fiscal year 1989 and planned for 1990 is as follows:

	FY89	FY90
Trail Mtce.	$21,767	$29,520
Trail Construct.	$8,000	$12,000

519. Question: What were the total expenditures in General Administration for the Tongass timber program in FY 89 versus what is shown in the FY 89 TSPIRS report?

Answer: Total Tongass Timber Supply General Administration expenditures on the Tongass areas were $3,471,142 and the amount on the FY89 TSPIRS report is $3,200,577. The difference is that amount of general administration attributed to the support of the Land Management Planning line item and Law Enforcement expenses which do not directly support timber production.

520. Question: In response to a directive contained in last year's appropriation bill concerning tourism in southeastern Alaska, you have indicated that "Expanded non-economic studies are needed to determine who the visitors are, how many, where they recreate, visitor preference activities and their satisfaction with recreation management systems. Recent State-wide studies by the Alaska Division of Tourism indicated that the three most visited Alaska tourism attractions were on the National Forests." How much would such studies cost and what are these three attractions?

Answer: It is estimated that such studies would cost $500,000. The three most visited Alaska tourism attractions are the Portage Glacier, The Inside Passage and the Mendenhall Glacier.

RESEARCH

521. Question: What is the mission of the Delaware, Ohio location?

Answer: The current mission of the Delaware, Ohio laboratory is to conduct research on the role of air pollution and global change effects on forest trees and soils, to conduct research increasing knowledge of how trees and forests grow including development of computer simulations which describe how forests respond to different treatments, and on using biotechnology tools to develop controls for the gypsy moth and other forest pests.

522. Question: Your budget highlights expansion of global climate research and yet funding for this activity is reduced 19 percent. What is the rationale for this reduction in light of the increased emphasis being placed on global climate change research?

Answer: Funds to the Delaware research unit, as well as other units working on the acid rain/forest response program, were pulled into the Radnor, PA headquarters to be reallocated for the global climate change research. It is expected that, based on the excellent research done by the unit at Delaware, that they will participate in the global climate change program.

523. Question: If budget constraints were not an issue what additional resources could be utilized for global climate research at Delaware?

Answer: The research team at Delaware could accelerate research on the effects of varying combinations of temperature regimes and other stressing agents such as ozone on eastern tree species. Research on the effects of temperature and pollutants on tree physiology, tree roots and forest soils could also be accelerated. Research on the effects of VOC's (volatile organic compounds) on tree growth could also be accelerated. Some of these compounds are believed to mimic physiologically active substances and thus might be very detrimental to trees at very low concentrations in the atmosphere. All of these areas of research can make use of the specialized facilities at Delaware and are a part of the Forest Service's Global Climate Change Program proposal.

524. Question: Your budget requests a $92,000 increase in Forest Management Research at Delaware. What will this money be spent on?

Answer: This increase will be used to restore the operating funds of the unit to their FY 1989 level. Specifically the funds will be used to accelerate development of growth and yield models for eastern forest stands. These models will make it possible for forest managers to accurately predict the growth and yield of stands of trees given various management alternatives.

525. Question: Your budget requests a $104,000 increase for biotechnology research at Delaware. Could you elaborate on this initiative?

Answer: The increase will be used to accelerate research on ways to improve the performance of the naturally occurring virus of the gypsy moth. This virus, which attacks only the gypsy moth, is the cause of the collapse of gypsy moth outbreaks but only after the outbreaks have persisted for 2 or 3 years. The research is aimed at using biotechnology tools to increase the virulence of the virus and to cause it to infect the gypsy moths earlier in an outbreak. Recent research has shown the virus can be used for control operations so the improved performance of the virus should be useful both as a natural control and as an applied control agent that is harmless to all other organisms.

526. Question: Your budget proposes a $1,065,000 reduction in gypsy moth research. What is the rationale for this reduction and what will the impact of such a cut be?

Answer: The reduction was made in order to support higher priority research needs. The reduction will eliminate extramural research and reduce the rate of progress for several lines of research carried out by Forest Service scientists. These lines of research include, for example, work on the expert systems model to help state and local officials determine whether and what kind of control efforts might be needed, virus applications research, development of new strains of Bt, the bacterial control agent of choice.

527. Question: Is it true that several lines of research are now reaching their maximum value, value which will be lost if the research is interrupted?

Answer: Yes, there are some lines of research that will be discontinued before the research is completed. Once discontinued most of the research would be difficult or impossible to restart without much lost time and resources.

528. Question: Isn't the gypsy moth spreading into previously uninfested areas such as Ohio? What is the Forest Service doing to communicate with states such as Ohio about the threat of the gypsy moth?

Answer: The Forest Service is aware of gypsy moth moving into previously uninfested states such as Ohio. In fact a group of Forest Service employees representing research at the Northeastern Station and Forest Pest Management in the Northeastern Area, State and Private Forestry, as well as selected research cooperators from the university sector, have met with concerned representatives of Ohio during the past year. The Forest Service has offered guidance regarding monitoring, hazard rating stands of trees, treatment options, silvicultural options, and general information on how to organize, both scientifically and administratively, to meet the challenge.

KNUTSON-VANDENBERG (KV) ALLOCATIONS

For purposes of these questions, consider KV allocations as a cost. Break down your answers region by region and for each of three years: FY 87, 88, and 89.

529. Question: How many timber sales below cost did the Forest Service make?

Answer: We measure the profitability of the timber sales program through the TSPIRS system. This system tracks costs and revenues on a National Forest basis, not by individual sales. Since we make around 275,000 sales during a typical year, the gathering of data on a sale by sale basis would be very expensive and is not practical.

Since we do not have data on individual sales, we regret that we are unable to provide answers to this and the following questions.

530. Question: In how many of those below-cost sales did the Forest Service make KV allocations?

Answer: Because TSPIRS doe not track individual sales, we do not have an estimate of the number of individual sales.

531. Question: Itemize the total costs in said sales (including an item for KV).

Answer: Because of the reasons enumerated above, we are unable to provide this information.

532A. Question: How many timber sales involving KV allocations were made under even-age management?

Answer: We do not track the type of harvest method by timber sale. We only track the type of harvest method by acres treated, therefore, we regret that the information you require is not available, and could only be gathered by having each National Forest provide estimates.

532B. Question: What were the total dollar allocations?

Answer: Since we track costs and allocations by each national forest timber program, not by individual timber sale, this information is not available.

532C. Question: Break these answers down into (1) clearcutting, (2) seed tree, (3) shelterwood, and (4) even-age group.

Answer: Please see answers to 532A and 532B above.

533A. Question: How may timber sales involving KV allocations were made under individual-tree selection management?

Answer: Please see response to question 532A above.

533B. Question: What were the total dollar allocations?

Answer: Please see response to question 532A above.

534. Question: How many timber sales involving KV allocations were made under group selection management...

(a) with groups exceeding 1/4 acre in size?
(b) with groups less than 1/4 acre in size?
(c) what were the total dollar allocations for each such size?

Answer: Please see response to question 567A above.

535. Question: In your answers to the above, break down each total dollar allocation into purpose categories, include at least (a) site preparation, (b) planting, (c) endangered species, and (d) other wildlife.

Answer: Please see response to question 532A above.

QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN CHESTER ATKINS

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT PLANS

536. Question: How many forest plan amendments or modifications have been prepared in the last 5 years (FY 1985 - FY 1989) or currently are in progress? Of this total number of modifications or amendments, how many were initiated as the result of appeals or litigation?

Answer: Sixteen significant amendments, as defined by NFMA, have been made to Forest Plans. Thirteen are a result of litigation or appeals. Due to the nature of forest planning, numerous nonsignificant amendments have been made and are continuing to be made in order to be responsive to new information and changing situations.

537. Question: How many forest plan revisions have been prepared in the last 5 years (FY 1985 - FY 1989) or currently are in progress? Of this total number of revisions, how many were initiated as the result of appeals or litigation?

Answer: Three forest plan revisions have been prepared or are in the process of being prepared. Only one is a result of litigation or appeals.

538. Question: Which national forests are scheduled to begin their second round of planning in FY 1991? In FY 1992? In FY 1993? For each of these forests, list the year when the most recent on-the-ground timber inventory was completed, plus the method used to complete or update the inventory database; specifically identify those forests where current, on-the-ground inventory data will be available for the forest plan effort. For those forests which will lack current inventory, how much additional funding would be needed to complete the inventory of lands suitable for timber production in time to use the data for preparation of the new forest plan?

Answer: The Black Hills and Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forests began their second round of planning in 1990.

Forests scheduled to begin their second round of planning are:

FY 1991
Routt NF, (Region 2): Timber inventory completed. Data collected in 1988 and will be compiled in 1990.

Targhee NF, (Region 4): Timber inventory will be completed in 1991.

Uinta NF, (Region 4): Timber inventory will be completed in 1991.

FY 1992
White River NF, (Region 2): Timber inventory completed. Data collected in 1989 and will be compiled in 1990.

Caribou NF, (Region 4): $150,000 needed in 1991 to complete timber inventory.

FY 1993:
Pike-San Isabel NF, (Region 2): Timber inventory nearing completion.

Nebraska NF, (Region 2): Timber inventory completed in 1987.

Fishlake NF, (Region 4): $50,000 needed in 1991 to complete timber inventory on schedule.

Toiyabe NF, (Region 4): $300,000 needed in 1991 complete timber inventory on schedule.

Wasatch-Cache NF, (Region 4): Timber inventory will be completed in 1990.

The method used on all the above timber inventories makes use of a combination of aerial photography, mapping, and field surveys (including various techniques such as grid surveys or random samples). Exact methods vary by area.

FOREST RESOURCE INVENTORIES

539. Question: What is the current status of the forest resource inventory efforts that are on-going in Region 5 and 6? On which forests have these inventories been completed? What is the schedule for completion of the remaining forest inventories in the two regions? By forest, list the additional funding that would be needed in FY 1991 and FY 1992 to complete these inventories by the end of FY 1992.

Answer: Generally, each Forests is inventoried every 10-15 years on a cyclic basis to provide current information for the forest planning process. Completion of all inventories by the end of FY 1992 is nearly impossible.

The number of forests with out-dated information is due to the continuous reductions in funding for inventory projects in the 80's. The magnitude of the problem exceeds the technical capabiliites of existing personnel without significant "start-up" costs for training and equipment. Through informal investigations, we have discovered our needs exceed the current capabilities of inventory contractors operating in the Region. The current schedule, if funded, optimizes outputs and minimizes costs.

R-5 Inventories
A total of 22 percent of the Forests have current inventories. A total of 11 percent have inventories in progress. An additional 22 percent will be initiated by 1992.

National Forest	Year of last Inventory	Start of New Mapping	Remarks
Angeles	1975	Low priority	Not scheduled
Cleveland	1975	Low priority	Not scheduled
Eldorado	1984		Inventories current
Inyo	1979	1992	
Klamath	1989		Inventories current
Lassen	1981	1992	
Los Padres	1975	Low priority	Not scheduled
Mendocino	1981	1994	
Modoc	1980	1993	
Plumas	1980	1991	
San Bernadino	1974	Low priority	Not scheduled
Sequoia	1990		Inventories current
Six Rivers	1978	1994	
Shasta-Trinity	1980	1993	
Sierra	1986		Inventories current
Stantislaus	1981	1990	Inventory in progress
Tahoe	1990	1989	Inventory in progress
L. Tahoe Basin M.U.	1980	1992	

R-6 Inventories
A total of 63 percent of the Forests in Region 6 are in the mapping phase of inventory. The balance of the Forests are expected to be in the mapping phase by end of FY 90. Total vegetative inventories of all Forests are expected to be complete by the end of 1998. Presently, Region 6 has stopped the inventory process until the mapping is completed and the Forests are able to determine what vegetative stratifications are critical to the Forests and their users.

National Forest	Year of last Inventory	Total Vegetation Map (Landsat/GIS)		Remarks
		Start	Complete	
Colville	1973	1989	1990	Could start total vegetation inventory one year after map is complete to allow forests time to evaluate vegetative conditions and design inventory to meet all resources and users needs.
Deschutes	1985	1990	1992	
Fremont	1981	1990	1992	
Gifford Pinchot	1981	1989	1992	
Malheur	1980	1991	1993	
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	1975	1989	1990	
Mt. Hood	1986	1989	1992	
Ochoco	1982	1990	1992	
Okanogan	1977	1988	1990	
Olympic	1974	1989	1990	
Rogue River	1980	1989	1991	
Siskiyou	1979	1989	1991	
Siuslaw	1987	1989	1992	
Umpqua	1980	1989	1991	
Umatilla	1981	1991	1993	
Wallowa Whitman	1979	1991	1993	
Wenatchee	1977	1989	1990	
Willamette	1981	1989	1992	
Winema	1981	1990	1992	

GENETICS AND FERTILIZATION

540. Question: Some critics of the Forest Service, such as Randal O'Toole, have stated that projected tree growth gains from fertilization and genetics appear to be highly speculative and undocumented by research. How do forests verify assumptions in forest plans regarding yields that result from fertilization and genetic improvements? Do the forests have documentation that these assumptions have been verified? Which specific forest have reduced their ASQ when they discovered their assumptions were incorrect?

Answer: The laws of inheritance developed by Gregor Mendel and published in 1865 provide the foundation for all plant and animal breeding programs throughout the world. Genetic improvement, coupled with improvements in cultural techniques and fertilization, have resulted in significant increases in crop yields, and in the production of animal products. The same laws used to increase yields of crop plants and animals, also apply to forest trees, and while still a young field, significant gains will be achieved in tree breeding programs. Most National Forests have not included estimates of genetic gain or the increased growth that can be obtained through fertilization in their Forest Plans. The few Forests that have built these gains into their Forest Plans, have based the gains on published research results and results obtained in their respective tree breeding programs. Estimates of genetic gain and response to fertilization have been very conservative. Since tree crops take many years to mature, validation will be a continuing task. We know of no Forest Plans that have reduced or increased the ASQ due to assumptions about realized genetic gain or response to fertilization. The basic assumptions will be reviewed when the plans are revised.

RESTOCKING

541. Question: Which forests have a database which maintains current data on the status of restocked areas? What system is used to verify that restocking has occurred in the manner predicted/assumed when the forest plan ASQ was developed? By Region, list the total acres of timber harvested in FY 1984, and the number of these acres for which there is documentation that the acres were adequately restocked 5 years later. Do you have adequate funding to verify the adequacy of restocking, and if not, how much additional funding is needed for such verification?

Answer: All forests have a database which maintains current information on areas planted and seeded. A first and third year survival check is made to determine if the areas are adequately stocked and free to grow. Certification of the reforested areas is based on the survival checks and minimum regional standards.

Region	Total Acres Timber Regeneration Harvest in 1984	Acres Certified Stocked by 1989
1	20,360	1/
2	5,092	
3	15,246	
4	17,913	
5	45,801	
6	96,617	
8	120,498	
9	71,329	
10	7,608	
TOTAL	400,464	

1/ Data is available only at the National Forest and Ranger District level. It is being collected and will be provided as soon as possible.

Adequate funding to verify restocking is available.

STREAMSIDE ZONES

542. Question: What is the scientific basis which verifies the adequacy of the 100 foot-wide streamside protection zones that are used on many forests? What specific research studies have documented that these zones are in fact meeting the NFMA requirement to provide protection from detrimental changes in water temperatures, blockages of water courses, and deposits of sediment where timber harvests are likely to seriously and adversely affect water conditions or fish habitat?

Answer: The 100 foot buffer strip is referred to in National Forest Managemnet Act (NFMA) regulations. It is presented as a guide. The actual protection widths are based on site conditions for each stream. Research has shown that the key factors in establishing a protection width is size of stream and height of stream-side vegetation.

THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES

543. Question: Court decisions in the red-cockaded woodpecker lawsuit in Texas, and the Forest Service decisions on appeals of the Flathead and the Nantahala and Pisgah National Forest plans all point to failure of Forest Plans to adequately address the recovery of threatened or endangered species. (a) What steps are being taken to determine the extent to which all other forest plans need to be modified or amended to adequately address T/E species? (b) What specific steps are being taken to improve the process of forest plan development and review of forest plans at the Regional and Washington office levels to ensure that these problems are identified and corrected prior to the plans going final, rather than having to be identified and corrected through the appeals process and litigation? (c) These problems are an indication that many forest plans probably have underestimated the funding needed to adequately protect habitat for threatened or endangered species. What is your functioning T/E and sensitive species program in the Forest Service? (Identify estimated funding needed in Administration and Resource Coordination separately from funding needed in TES habitat improvement.)

Answer

1. Two major steps are being taken to ensure that forest plans already approved adequately address threatened and endangered (T&E)species. First, all projects that are proposed to implement the forest plan, that may have an affect on T&E species, are subject to the consultation requirements of the Endangered Species Act. If the consultation process and monitoring and evaluation program reveals that the standards and guidelines in the forest plan are not adequate for protection of a particular T&E species, then the forest plan will be amended or revised as appropriate.

Second, the Forest Service recently announced a program to accelerate conservation of threatened, endangered, and administratively designated sensitive (TES) species that occur on National Forest System lands. This program was developed by the TES Task Force led by Regional Forester David Jolly. As a part of this program, TES recovery and management objectives will be incorporated into all forest plans. The scheduled completion date for this action is 1992.

Forest plans are dynamic documents that are intended to be changed as necessary to be responsive to the needs of the American people. As changes occur with respect to TES species, the forest plans will continue to be amended or revised as appropriate.

2. Prior to final approval, each forest plan is reviewed by both Regional and Washington Office personnel for compliance with the Endangered Species Act and Forest Service policy for TES species. At the Washington Office, designated personnel from the Land Management Planning and Wildlife and Fisheries Staffs perform this review. Additionally, each draft environmental impact statement and forest plan are submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for T&E review under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. The findings and recommendations resulting from this consultation process are reflected in the final environmental impact statement and forest plan.

3. Federally listed species that occur on National Forest System lands are protected from impacts of activities through Section 7 consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. However, funding has not been adequate to provide for conservation of listed species or to prevent additional species (sensitive) from being listed. The TES task force identified budget needs of approximately $80 million by the year 2000. For FY 1991, a total program of $24.5 million has been identified. The administration and resource coordination portion of this budget is $14.7 million.

WILDLIFE AND FISH

544. Question: The Estimate for Administration and Resource Coordination in the wildlife and fish habitat management program states "monitoring responses of species and habitats to resource management plans and projects will be limited to highly visible issues in each Region". (a) With monitoring restricted to "highly visible issues", how will the Forest Service identify emerging wildlife and fish habitat issues and take corrective action so that they do not need to become "highly visible" and more difficult and costly to correct? (b) How much additional funding is needed in FY 1991 to fully fund monitoring of wildlife and fish habitat? (c) How many of the

forest plan objectives for wildlife and fish will be monitored under the proposed level of funding for FY 1991? (d) If monitoring does not occur as proposed in forest plans, how do the forests know that the plan is being properly implemented, that the objectives are being met, or that the assumptions underlying the objectives are valid?

Answer:

1. Emerging issues are identified when individual Forest plan projects are implemented. Implementatin follows the NEPA process which begins with scoping. Through scoping, issues are identified which must be considered in carying out projects.

2. Unknown at this level. This information would require 2-4 weeks to acquire from field units.

3. 10 - 30 percent of the forest plasn objectives for wildlife and fish will be monitored under the proposed level of funding for FY 1991.

4. Through compliances with NEPA procedures in carrying out projects mandated by Forest plans. Implementation of local projects through the NEPA process requires that important issues are considered including Forest plan standards and guidelines, plan objectives including monitoring, and public issues.

FOREST PLAN MONITORING

545. Question: What system is used to track the monitoring of forest plan objectives for each resource: (a) to determine which objectives are monitored as prescribed in the plans; (b) to report on the results of monitoring in relation to meeting forest plan objectives and verifying the assumptions which were the basis for forest plan decisions; and (c) to determine the cost of monitoring so that future funding needs can be determined more accurately and adequately?

Answer: Currently, reporting of forest plan monitoring occurs at the regional office level -- annually each national forest supervisor's office reports to their regional office.

1. Objectives to be monitered -- Determination of the objectives to be monitored is based on the planning regulations (36 CFR 219.11 (k)) and the local situation unique to each particular forest and region. The monitoring plan, which is documented in each forest plan, is subject to both public and internal review and comment before being approved.

2. Reporting on the results of monitoring -- Objectives in the form of outputs/accomplishments and costs are typically reported in standardized format by region. This report is updated annually with each year's outputs and costs compared against the forest plan projected outputs and costs.

In some regions, written annual reports are also submitted by the forests to the regions and made available to the public. Typically these reports are less technical in nature, although they deal with the objectives the forest has achieved in relation to forest plan expectations. These may vary in format from multiple-page documents to a single-fold "stockholders report."

We also continue to rely on long-standing, systematic field inventories and reporting to the national level by individual resource activities, such as reforestation surveys of commercial timber sale harvest areas. Other more recently developed national reporting processes, such as ROADS and TSPIRS, contribute to the information available for monitoring the implementation of forest plans. Currently we are developing an all resources accounting reporting process that will also contribute. These are only a few examples of systematic reporting processes that can serve us in monitoring.

By regulation all Forest Supervisors are required to review the conditions on the land covered by the plan at least every five years to determine whether conditions or demands of the public have changed significantly. Evaluation of the monitoring effort contributes to this review.

Not all of the assumptions on which forest plan analysis, evaluation, and decisions are built are explicitly addressed in the planning regulations monitoring requirements. But, the monitoring plan and various annual monitoring requirments in each region provide a basis for deciding whether or not a particular assumption should be reevaluated. For instance, if the trend over a several year period on a given forest shows significantly more resource use is necessary than projected to achieve a certain result, then that is an indication that further is investigation is necessary.

Forest planning is a complex process and the existing forest plans, with their associated monitoring plans, are the first ever completed under NFMA. The majority of forest plans have been completed and we are beginning to gain first-time experience in monitoring them. However, this is a dynamic, evolving process which requires thoughtful consideration as to how best to proceed. This issue is receiving intensive national attention through such actions as a recent national monitoring workshop and a national soil and hydrology workshop.

3. Cost of monitoring -- There is no separate tracking and reporting of forest plan monitoring costs. Monitoring is accomplished within the appropriated funds for each resource area.

546. Question: When the funding provided to a forest is insufficient to implement the forest plan for certain resources, what process is used to determine which projects or actions will be funded and which will not be funded?

Answer: Some evaluation of projects and priorities may be necessary by the regional forester when funding is allocated to the regional offices for subsequent allocation to each forest in the region. For capital investment projects, such as construction of a new campground, the regional forester may refer to the region's established capital investment projects list of priorities. All other things being equal, the priorities established on that list will generally prevail.

For other projects, the priorities are typically determined by the Forest Supervisor during the annual program development process prior to budget allocation. These priorities are based on achieving the objectives of the forest plan at different funding levels. The Forest Supervisor proceeds with those projects associated with the funding level actually allocated, using the priorities established during program development (unless conditions have changed significantly in the interim).

THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES RESEARCH

547. Question: Despite being identified as a Priority Research Program (PRP), the proposed level of funding for research on threatened, endangered, and sensitive (TES) species is only a very slight increase above the base level of funding for this PRP, and funding for some TES research was actually reduced. Given the number of conflicts surrounding the adequacy of management for TES species, it would appear that additional funding for research would be appropriate to restore the proposed reductions and to expand or initiate research involving current or emerging TES issues. If provided with an additional $1.5 million for TES research on species other than the spotted owl, what research work units and efforts would receive the additional funding?

Answer: The Forest Service recognizes its responsibilities for management and recovery of TES species on lands managed by the National Forest System. Forest Service Research has the responsibility to provide the information needed on biology and recovery techniques that is needed to recover threatened and endangered species and prevent sensitive species from becoming endangered. The FY 1991 President's Budget includes $5.7 million for research on threatened, endangered, and sensitive plants and animals. With an additional $1.5 million, research would be restored on: (1) a variety of TES species in the Southwest (including the Mexican spotted owl), (2) the impacts of grazing on sensitive riparian plant species in the Sierra Nevada, (3) potentially threatened or endangered birds and reptiles on the Caribbean National Forest, and (4) the marbled murrelet, an old-growth associated bird of coastal California, Oregon, and Washington. Research would be initiated on: (5) furbearers in California, (6) threatened and endangered wildlife in the tropical forests of Hawaii and the western Pacific, and (7) the processes of extinction, including research on population dynamics and population viability assessments. Research would be accelerated on the California and Mexican subspecies of the spotted owl.

FOREST ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH

548. Question: Although the proposed level of Forest Environment Research funding provides an overall increase for fisheries and aquatic research, funding would be reduced for some on-going research, and the growing needs for information to help guide fisheries habitat management would not be adequately addressed. If provided with an increase of $1.5 million, what fisheries and aquatic research efforts would be restored, accelerated, or initiated?

Answer: An additional $1,500,000 for fisheries and aquatic research would allow us to address the following research priorities:

Restore research on threatened, endangered, and sensitive fish in the Southwest.	$100,000	Tempe, AZ
Restore and accelerate research to improve anadromous fish habitat in coastal Oregon.	$425,000	Corvallis, OR
Restore research to improve anadromous fish habitat in southeast Alaska.	$125,000	Juneau, AK
Restore research on the effects of erosion control to improve fish habitat.	$250,000	Boise, ID
Initiate research on aquatic threatened, endangered, and sensitive species associated with warm-water ecosystems.	$200,000	Oxford, MS
Accelerate research to predict cumulative watershed effects on anadromous fish.	$200,000	Arcata, CA
Accelerate research on the relationships between forest management, stream morphology, and fish habitat.	$100,000	Seattle, WA
Accelerate research on the impacts of sedimentation on trout and trout habitat in the southern Appalachians.	$100,000	Blacksburg, VA

549. Question: A number of on-going wildlife habitat research efforts would be reduced under the level of funding proposed in the President's budget, in spite of the obvious need for more and better information to guide habitat management (as indicated by the growing number of controversies, appeals, and lawsuits surrounding the adequacy of habitat management ot meet biological diversity requirements, maintain viable populations, etc). If provided with an increase of $4 million, what wildlife research efforts would be restored, accelerated, or initiated?

Answer: An additional $4,000,000 for wildlife research would allow us to address the following research priorities:

Restore research on improved techniques for monitoring trends in wildlife populations in conifer forests and foothill woodlands of the Sierra Nevada.	$200,000	Fresno, CA
Restore research on management, monitoring, and ecology of nongame wildlife indicator species in northeast Oregon, and on interaction of grazing and timber stand regeneration on transitory forest and rangeland habitats.	$200,000	LaGrande, OR

Restore Northeastern wildlife research and keep location open.	$400,000	Amherst, MA
Restore research on aspen ecosystem sensitive vertebrate species in Colorado and Wyoming and cooperative research on integrating ecological values at a landscape level.	$100,000	Laramie, WY
Restore research on impacts of resource management on Sitka deer habitat.	$100,000	Juneau, AK
Restore research on maintaining and enhancing riparian zones, maintaining woody draw ecosystems, and predicting ecosystem reactions to management in the Northern Great Plains.	$100,000	Rapid City, SD
Restore landscape ecology/biodiversity research in the northern Midwest.	$100,000	Rhinelander, WI
Restore range management research in the South.	$300,000	Pineville, LA
Initiate interdisciplinary research to adapt silvicultural systems to improve mast production, enhance forest floor diversity, and reduce impacts of forest fragmentation.	$400,000	Asheville, NC Clemson, SC
Accelerate biological diversity research for the eastern United States.	$300,000	Durham, NC Amherst, MA Syracuse, NY
Initiate research on causes of big game decline in Black Hills of South Dakota.	$200,000	Rapid City, SD
Initiate research to study the influence of riparian zones on biological diversity in intensively management forests.	$200,000	Gainesville, FL
Accelerate research on elk, deer, cattle, and timber interaction.	$200,000	LaGrande,OR
Accelerate Copper River Delta Institute research on delta ecosystem dynamics.	$150,000	Cordova, AK
Accelerate research on the ecology of pinyon and juniper vegetation type.	$200,000	Flagstaff, AZ
Accelerate biotechnology research on shrub genetics.	$310,000	Provo, UT

Initiate research to determine the response of mast dependent wildlife to alternative management systems in forested wetlands.	$300,000	Clemson, SC
Initiate research on Neotropical bird habitat.	$240,000	Fresno, CA Amherst, MA Rhinelander, WI

RIPARIAN AREAS

550. Question: The 1988 GAO report on riparian areas included a recommendation to establish measurable goals of miles of riparian areas to be restored and measuring progress made toward those goals. How much funding is included in the President's Estimate for restoration and management of riparian areas? What workloads (e.g. inventories, monitoring, miles or acres of riparian areas) are identified in forest plans or other documents as needing attention in FY 1991, and would the President' Estimate be adequate to meet these needs? If not, how much additional funding is needed to "stay on track" for restoration or riparian areas in FY 1991?

Answer: Management of riparian areas cuts across several resource functions including watershed, range, wildlife, fish, timber and recreation. Funding for riparian is not tracked as a seperate item for funding or expenditures. Recent estimates from the Regions to establish an action plan to meet GAO recommendations indicates a need to maintain or improve key riparian areas on over 60,000 miles of streams. This is scheduled over a 10 year period with FY 1991 needs of $18.6 million.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

551. Question: Same question as #585, but for overstocked allotments rather than riparian areas.

Answer: Of the 9,219 allotments in our 6 Western Regions, 2,183 allotments are declining and overstocked. This number includes allotments declining and overstocked due solely to improper livestock management and allotments overstocked due to conflict with other resources and values identified in forest plans. In addition, there are 4,227 allotments where forest plan standards and guidelines are not being met.

We estimated personnel and costs required to implement corrective management on 90 percent of all allotments by the year 2000 while maintaining those allotments currently shown as satisfactory as follows:

Average annual personnel needed in full time equivalents.

For Range Vegetation Management	750
For Improvements	331
Total Rangeland Management	1,081

Average annual cost estimate (MM dollars)

For Range Vegetation Management	$37.5
For Improvements	$23.8
Total Rangeland Management	$61.3

SOIL, WATER, AND AIR MANAGEMENT

552. Question: According to the Explanatory Notes, the FY 1991 Estimate would provide enough funding to meet only the most critical water rights adjudication deadlines. How much additional funding is needed to meet all of the water rights adjudication deadlines and other needs for water rights information (e.g. need for those forests about to begin the next round of forest planning)?

Answer: To fully fund the Forest Plan level would require an additional $700,000 for determing water needs for FY 1991.

FUNDING DISTRIBUTION

553. Question: The "Sunbird" letter from Forest Supervisors indicated that funding reaching the Districts is seriously short of what is needed to accomplish identified workloads at that level of the organization, and that Districts should be the first level to be funded rather than the last. (a) How is this issued addressed in the proposed FY 1991 Budget? (b) Provide a breakdown of FY 1990 funding at the Washington Office, Regional, Forest, and District levels for each of the following programs: Timber Sales Administration and Management; Reforestation and Stand Improvement; Recreation Use; Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management; Range Management; Soil, Water, and Air Management; General Administration; Forest Rod Construction; and Forest Trail Construction. In preparing this information, provide the information for the Regional, Forest, and District levels for each Region separately.

Answer: Listed below is the National Forest System and Construction funding distribution requested by Region, Forest and District levels:

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM FUNDING FOR FY 1990

(Dollars in thousands)

Program	Approp.	Sequester	WO	RO	SO	District
Tbr Sale Admin & Mgt	253,723	2,774	10,054	28,233	57,326	155,336
Ref./TSI & RTF	98,182	1,165	2,014	7,421	14,666	72,916
Recreation Use	152,724	1,670	6,079	18,833	48,299	77,843
WLDF/ Fish Mgt.	81,500	891	2,904	11,090	26,639	39,976
Range Mgt.	33,331	364	1,796	3,852	9,716	17,603
Soil, Water & Air	50,328	550	2,221	7,943	22,393	17,221
General Admin.	258,287 1/	2,824	52,650	50,138	85,386	67,289
Road Construct.	164,356	0	6,469	16,490	93,526	47,871
Trail Construct.	18,611	0	14	452	10,836	7,309
TOTALS:	1,111,042	10,238	84,201	144,452	368,787	503,364

1/ Total GA:	NFS	$258,287
	Research	14,726
	S&PF	1,002
	Total	$274,015

Timber Sale Administration and Management

(Dollars in thousands)

REGIONS	RO	SO	District	Summary
R1	2,528	6,577	22,554	31,659
R2	1,374	2,912	6,373	10,659
R3	1,814	3,311	8,437	13,562
R4	2,058	6,825	6,808	15,691
R5	5,654	7,311	23,548	36,513
R6	6,718	18,927	50,911	76,556
R8	5,560	6,931	22,459	34,950
R9	1,638	3,881	11,939	17,458
R10	568	563	1,165	2,296
NA/RM	124			124
14" 1/	197	88	1,142	1,427
TOTAL	28,233	57,326	155,336	240,895

Reforestation/TSI and RTF

(Dollars in thousands)

REGIONS	RO	SO	District	Summary
R1	1,484	1,416	9,385	12,285
R2	213	257	1,471	1,941
R3	105	208	1,434	1,747
R4	569	1,896	1,891	4,356
R5	1,018	2,471	19,704	23,193
R6	1,406	4,767	26,106	32,279
R8	1,964	1,846	9,581	13,391
R9	595	1,773	3,041	5,409
R10	6	8	138	152
NA/RM	1			1
14" 1/	60	24	165	249
TOTAL	7,421	14,666	72,916	95,003

1/ Undistributed balances. Distribution will be made to Units as soon as known.

Recreation Use

(Dollars in thousands)

REGIONS	RO	SO	District	Summary
R1	1,233	3,463	3,879	8,575
R2	1,507	3,819	8,487	13,813
R3	1,475	4,964	8,101	14,540
R4	1,619	7,144	7,128	15,891
R5	5,654	7,031	12,686	25,371
R6	2,006	9,538	15,379	26,923
R8	2,365	5,714	11,298	19,377
R9	996	5,778	9,054	15,828
R10	1,513	795	986	3,294
NA/RM	342			342
14" 1/	123	53	845	1,021
TOTAL	18,833	48,299	77,843	144,975

Wildlife and Fish Management

(Dollars in thousands)

REGIONS	RO	SO	District	Summary
R1	1,302	2,679	3,611	7,592
R2	636	2,133	3,293	6,062
R3	1,135	2,277	3,317	6,729
R4	1,540	3,112	3,105	7,757
R5	1,148	4,351	4,712	10,211
R6	1,825	4,329	8,162	14,316
R8	1,309	2,648	4,258	8,215
R9	491	3,422	4,617	8,530
R10	1,657	1,660	1,571	4,888
NA/RM	1			1
14" 1/	46	28	3,330	3,405
TOTAL	11,090	26,639	39,976	77,706

1/ Undistributed balances. Distribution will be made to Units as soon as known.

Range Management

(Dollars in thousands)

REGIONS	RO	SO	District	Summary
R1	440	952	2,613	4,005
R2	430	1,416	3,133	4,979
R3	739	1,699	3,620	6,058
R4	802	3,084	3,076	6,962
R5	436	801	1,503	2,740
R6	508	1,257	2,499	4,264
R8	363	405	560	1,328
R9	101	90	519	710
R10	0	0	0	0
NA/RM	1			1
14" 1/	32	12	80	124
TOTAL	3,852	9,716	17,603	31,171

Soil, Water and Air

(Dollars in thousands)

REGIONS	RO	SO	District	Summary
R1	905	2,881	1,617	5,403
R2	1,245	2,236	944	4,425
R3	870	1,430	1,886	4,186
R4	785	2,183	2,142	5,110
R5	877	3,087	2,035	5,999
R6	957	4,631	5,090	10,678
R8	922	3,374	1,713	6,009
R9	386	2,297	895	3,578
R10	960	257	156	1,373
NA/RM	1			1
14" 1/	35	17	743	795
TOTAL	7,943	22,393	17,221	47,557

1/ Undistributed balances. Distribution will be made to Units as soon as known.

General Administration

(Dollars in thousands)

REGIONS	RO	SO	District	Summary
R1	7,054	10,150	8,713	25,917
R2	4,087	9,118	4,941	18,146
R3	5,374	6,675	5,954	18,003
R4	4,928	9,493	5,112	19,533
R5	12,436	12,212	10,680	35,328
R6	3,601	15,027	15,335	33,963
R8	5,343	11,187	9,093	25,623
R9	4,901	10,208	7,051	22,160
R10	2,414	1,316	410	4,140
NA/RM				
14" 1/	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	50,138	85,386	67,289	202,813

Road Construction

(Dollars in thousands)

REGIONS	RO	SO	District	Summary
R1	2,789	8,978	10,234	22,001
R2	174	2,748	5,052	7,974
R3	1,034	2,502	4,274	7,810
R4	1,698	3,728	1,430	6,856
R5	2,882	11,745	3,205	17,832
R6	4,621	41,308	17,873	63,802
R8	1,499	11,638	2,166	15,303
R9	1,128	10,382	2,440	13,950
R10	428	440	796	1,664
NA/RM	64			64
14" 1/	173	57	401	631
TOTAL	16,490	93,526	47,871	157,887

1/ Undistributed balances. Distribution will be made to Units as soon as known.

Trail Construction

(Dollars in thousands)

REGIONS	RO	SO	District	Summary
R1	15	513	1,520	2,048
R2	72	596	1,939	2,607
R3	4	195	1,082	1,281
R4	13	768	199	980
R5	106	4,099	618	4,823
R6	9	3,221	427	3,657
R8	187	401	385	973
R9	22	870	447	1,339
R10	18	167	263	448
NA/RM 14* 1/	6	6	429	441
TOTAL	452	10,836	7,309	18,597
GRAND T	144,453	368,787	503,364	1,016,604

1/ Undistributed balances. Distribution will be made to Units as soon as known.

QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN LES AUCOIN

NEW PERSPECTIVES IN FORESTRY

Chief, a lot of attention is being paid these days to what is broadly termed "new perspectives in forestry." In fact, I recently spent two days with your Portland research station director, Charlie Philpott, and your chief plant ecologist, Jerry Franklin, discussing some of these experimental concepts and visiting some sites where some non-traditional forest practices are being used. I also know our Chairman has a lot of interest in the "new perspectives" concepts.

554. Question: What is the Forest Service doing with "new perspectives" on both the research and development side and the application side?

Answer: "New Perspectives for Managing the National Forest System" is a special effort commissioned by the Chief of the Forest Service to enhance our awareness, understanding, and commitment to managing national forests and national grasslands for their full array of values and benefits, especially their ecological sustainability and long-term productivity. In addition, we are developing a new priority research program called, "Developing an Ecological Perspective for Managing Forests" to provide the basic knowledge and technology needed to integrate the uses of forest and grassland resources while maintaining and enhancing biological diversity, forest health, and sustained productivity. As part of this national effort, the Pacific Northwest Research Station and Region 6 are jointly developing a Research, Development, and Application program entitled, "New Perspectives: An Ecological Path for Managing Forests" as part of these national program efforts" to focus on the forests in Oregon and Washington.

555. Question: Is there an acknowledgement in the scientific community that retaining complexity is important for the productivity of a number of forest resources -- wildfire, soil and water quality, and timber as will?

Answer: Yes. "New Perspectives" as a developing land management philosophy is bringing together researchers, managers, and the public to develop, test, and demonstrate this ecosystem approach to managing our forests and grasslands. This special effort by the Forest Service to integrate the uses of forest resources while protecting ecological values is generating a tremendous amount of interest and support in the Pacific Northwest as well as throughout the Nation. Academicians, researchers, and National Forest System personnel view the effort very positively and are anxious to become involved.

556. Question: How does the Forest Service's research budget treat the "new perspectives" initiative in fiscal year 1991?

Answer: The President's Budget for FY 1991 includes $5,000,000 for research associated with the national priority research program, "Developing an Ecological Perspective for Managing Forests."

557. Question: How much work is being done to examine stand characteristics at the canopy level, rather than simply from the ground? Isn't what we may learn about the characteristics of the forests up high a key area of understanding how to retain the complex characteristics of the forest?

Answer: Although much of our silvicultural research is concerned with stand structure (e.g., canopy, subcanopy, shrubs, herbaceous plants, etc.) very little work is actually concentrated in the forest canopy. This can be attributed to physical difficulties and costs associated with working in the crowns of trees. A knowledge of forest canopies is necessary for a full understanding of ecosystem processes, productivity, and interactions.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

558. Question: Chief, a couple of questions on northwest rivers. First, I would like a status report on the kind of resources you are putting into implementing the Oregon Omnibus Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Answer: At the Regional level, the Forest Service is working with an Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Team (Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Oregon State Parks) to coordinate the statewide planning effort. This four person team, meeting since January of 1989, has provided a number of training opportunities and processes to assure a high quality and consistent approach to management of the newly designated rivers. In addition, the Interagency Team has been working with a group of interested constituents representing Northwest Indian tribes and other governments, as well as timber, agriculture, water, conservation and recreation interests.

Locally, at the Forest level, there are 10 river planning teams located around the state. All are in the beginning stages of the river planning effort. National Forest planning teams are centralized in Baker (Umatilla and Wallowa-Whitman), Gresham (Mt. Hood), Lakeview (Fremont and Winema), and Roseburg (Umpqua) Supervisor's Office headquarters. The remainder of Forest Service efforts are being shared between a coordinator at the Supervisor's Office headquarters and appropriate Ranger District Staff on the Deschutes, Rogue River, Siskiyou, Malheur, Ochoco and Willamette National Forests.

Planning efforts for five rivers (Salmon, White, Grande Ronde, North Fork Crooked, and North Umpqua) will be shared with Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management teams. Additionally, there are 12 rivers with National Forest planning responsibility that are also State Scenic Waterways.

Most Forest Service teams have completed the initial step of assessing resource values for individual rivers (the "resource assessment process") for at least one river. Assessments will be completed on several rivers by late spring and some forests have conducted public hearings for scoping and information purposes.

559. Question: The information I have from the forests in the state is that they are far short of having the resources necessary to establishing the river corridor boundaries and developing the draft management plans. Why are you not putting FY 1990 recreation funds into this work?

Answer: The Region allocated approximately $980,000 in FY 1990 to the river planning effort. This amount was nearly two-thirds of the Forest requests. This money was diverted from other pressing recreation needs because the Pacific Northwest Region recognized the urgency of starting the coordinated planning process.

560. Question: What are the agency's estimated needs for FY 1991, and what is built into the budget request for this purpose?

Answer: The Region has estimated a need of $2,200,000 in FY 1991 for river planning. No Recreation Management funds were programmed in the FY 1991 budget proposal as it was formulated prior to the passage of the Oregon Omnibus Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Region 6 would however receive about $19,000,000 of Recreation Management funds under the President's Budget and has the flexibility to utilize these funds for its priorities. Utilizing these funds for river planning would require the Region to forego its original intended uses of this money and would have consequences to other facets of the recreation program.

LAW ENFORCEMENT -- METH LABS

561. Question: I noted earlier this year that the Forest Service and the BLM are experiencing an explosion of illegal "designer drug" activities on remote public lands. How bad is this situation in Oregon in particular?

Answer: In 1989, 7 clandestine drug labs and 6 dump sites were discovered on National Forest System lands in Oregon. This accounted for nearly 20 percent of all drug lab sites found on the National Forest system lands nationwide.

562. Question: What kind of resources do you have to combat this particular problem?

Answer: Nationally, the Forest Service employs approximately 150 Special Agents and 600 uniformed Law Enforcement Officers to enforce federal laws and regulations applicable to the National Forest System including controlled substances. Eighteen Special Agents and 83 Law Enforcement Officers work within the state of Oregon. Forest Service personnel work jointly with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to combat drug production activities on System lands. When a lab or dump site is discovered, Forest Service law enforcement personnel immediately notify the Drug Enforcement Administration, along with the appropriate state and local law enforcement agencies. In most circumstances, the state agency takes the lead investigation role.

563. Question: Do you, the BLM and/or the local law enforcement agencies have the tools to clean up these extremely toxic operations after you bust them?

Answer: The Forest Service does not train or equip any employees to handle the toxins associated with clandestine drug labs or waste dumps. State law enforcement agencies generally employ specially trained teams who remove and process the hazardous and often volatile chemicals and "cooking" equipment from a clandestine lab for evidence. In those cases where a state law enforcement agency does not provide resources to clean and remove a lab dump site, the Forest Service unit bears the cost of hiring a private hazardous waste company to cleanup the dump site and dispose of the waste.

564. Question: I have been thinking that a special team to clamp down on these activities and clean them up might be a good thing to try in Oregon. Could you provide for the record an outline and funding estimate for such a project?

Answer: We believe the federal, state, and local law enforcement resources in Oregon are currently adequate to investigate those clandestine drug labs which occur on the National Forests. The Oregon State Police (OSP) currently have five hazardous materials teams consisting of five persons each statewide which collect and process the toxic wastes associated with these labs. The toxic wastes collected by the OSP are transported from the site and disposed of by a private hazardous waste company. These teams were involved in all 157 drug labs reported in the state in 1989. Supporting the teams are personnel from the State Crime Lab.

Following are examples of costs incurred by the Oregon State Police for each 5-person team:

Hazardous waste training (1 week)	$5,000
Initial equipment purchase to meet OSHA standards including self-contained breathing apparatus, protective suit, boots, gloves, fans, and air monitoring devices	$35,000
Vehicle for team and equipment transportation and trailerized water holding tank	$35,000
Annual recertification training	$5,000
Annual health monitoring examinations @ $400/team member	$5,000
Annual equipment maintenance	$3,000
Other Related Costs	
Team salaries - Regular shift	$145/hour
Team salaries - Overtime	$205/hour
Transportation from site and disposal by Private contractors (average cost per site)	$8,000

TIMBER MANAGEMENT, REGION 1

565. Question: Please provide a status report on the volume of appeals of timber sales in Region 1, broken out by state, over the last three years?

Answer: FY 1989 - Montana: A total of 18 timber sale appeals were received which affected the scheduled FY 1989 volume. These appeals involved 22 sales and 70 MMBF. Three sales involved some unroaded area. Currently the appeal process has been completed on all appeals. Through negotiated settlements, appeals being upheld, or appeal dismissals, 33 percent of the appealed volume was released to be offered in FY 1989.

FY 1989 - Idaho: A total of 8 timber sale appeals were received which affected the scheduled FY 1989 volume. These appeals involved 17 sales and 105 MMBF. One appeal covering 10 sales involved unroaded area. The appeal process has been completed on all appeals. Through negotiated settlement, appeals being upheld, or appeal dismissal, 83 percent of the appealed volume was released for offer in FY 1989.

FY 1988 - Montana: A total of 28 timber sale appeals were received which affected the scheduled volume for FY 1988. These appeals involved 24 timber sales and a total volume of 92 MMBF. A total of 8 sales involving 60 MMBF were enjoined due to the Yaak Court Decision. Eight sales with a total volume of 35 MMBF contained unroaded area. Through negotiated settlement, appeals being upheld, additional analysis completion, or dismissals, 26 percent of the appealed volume was released for offer in FY 1988.

FY 1988 - Idaho: Only one appeal affected the FY scheduled volume. This sale of 3.0 MMBF was withdrawn for further NEPA analysis.

FY 1987 - Montana: A total of 36 appeals were received which affected the scheduled 1987 volume. These appeals involved 24 timber sales with 106 MMBF. Six sales containing 21 MMBF involved unroaded areas. Of the 106 MMBF, 72.3 MMBF was deferred. FY 1987 sales appealed amounted to 14 percent of the Montana National Forest timber sale program. However, the Beaverhead NF had 59 percent of their program appealed. Through appeals being upheld, 18 percent of the appealed volume was released for offer in FY 1987.

FY 1987 - Idaho: A total of 6 timber sale appeals were received which affected the scheduled FY 1987 volume. These timber sales involved 14 sales and a total of 22 MMBF. Two sales involved unroaded areas and were withdrawn to be included in future analysis.

566. Question: How much has the Forest Service relied on offering substitute sales to those which have been appealed?

Answer: Up until the past couple of years, sales planned for out-year sale were commonly substituted for current year sales delayed for any number of reasons, including appeals (224 million board feet over the last 3 years). This practice has become less frequent as the pipeline volume has been depleted.

567. Question: What has this done to the pipeline in Region 1?

Answer: The volume in the pipeline has been severely depleted. Many Forests no longer have extra volume to rely upon when a planned sale can not be offered as planned. A successful appeal, where a decision is rendered directing corrective action and re-analysis, affects not only the appealed sale but all similar sales in the pipeline.

568. Question: What would the Forest Service require to refill the Region 1 pipeline to sell its regular program in Region 1 in 1991 and beyond?

__Answer__: Region One has recently updated its timber resource strategy for timber offer to attain the decadal ASQ, aggregated from all the Region's Forest Plans. This update indicates the best we will be able to offer in Fiscal Year 1991 is 980 MMBF and in Fiscal Year 1992 our best offer will be 782 MMBF. We cannot offer more than this for the next two years. The timber sale process is a multi-year process. It takes five or more years, depending on the complexity of the issues involved, to get a timber sale from conception to actual contract award. Funds received in FY 1991 would be used to move timber volume through various stages of preparation (gates) necessary to offer for sale. In any given Fiscal Year, FY 1991 for example, funds allocated for timber sale preparation would be used to prepare volume that will ultimately be offered in 5 or so future years. Work needed to increase sale offering scheduled for FY 1991 would have required completion several years ago.

The reasons for the anticipated shortages in FY'91 and '92 are many and the solution is very complex. However, some things other than additional funding and personnel required to refill the pipeline and sell the regular program in Region One would include:

1. Continuation of the "pipeline" initiatives which began last year. Time is needed to realize the results of our efforts.

2. Availability of unroaded lands identified as suitable timber lands in forest land management plans. We need access to a substantial part of our "timber base" upon which timber goals within the forest land management plans are based.

3. Reduction of the appeal and litigation levels to the level that existed in the early 1980's.

4. Passage of Montana and Idaho Wilderness bills to resolve the land base issues.

QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN BILL LOWERY

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF FY90 CALIFORNIA TIMBER TARGETS

569. __Question__: Chief, can you explain why Forest Service timber program "accomplished" volumes are often greater than the actual "sold" volume of timber bought by purchasers? For example, in FY89, the twelve major timber forests of California were given a timber sale target of 1.76 billion board feet. "Accomplishment" was about 1.6 billion board feet. Purchasers actually only received a little less than 1.3 billion board feet of sawtimber under contract. Why is this?

__Answer__: The total timber sale offer target for Region 5 was 1.76 BBF in FY 1989. The National Forests in Region 5 actually offered 1.32 BBF in FY 1989, but sold 1.5 BBF. These figures represent all of the National Forests in Region 5. The offer level was lower than sold because certain timber sales that were __offered__ in FY 1988 were actually __sold__ in FY 1989. The Region was not able to offer all of the proposed 1.76 BBF because of the Spotted Owl temporary restraining order in Region 6. This order restricted the offer of certain timber sales in areas of potential future spotted owl habitat.

The difference between the 1.5 BBF total Regional sold volume and the 1.3 BBF of sawtimber volume that industry has reported is the amount of volume sold as other products. Forest Service budgets and accomplishments are reported in "gross volumes" or all products, but industry is primarilyinterested in the net sawtimber volume.

570. Question: If the Forest Service "defers" timber for sale to the next fiscal year, will you offer the deferred volume in addition to the complete FY91 program or, is deferred volume lost in the system and never reoffered?

Answer: If a timber sale is deferred for any reason prior to being offered, additional volume is substituted to make the fiscal year targets. The sale that is deferred will be utilized as part of the sales program in the year the deferral is resolved.

571. Question: For FY91, the 12 major timber forests of Region 5 are projecting a program in the range of 1.3 to 1.346 billion board feet, 74% - 76% less than the FY89 target. The program, I am told, is based on the forests' budget requests. Why are the budget requests so low and why are you not asking for the funds to implement the forest plans?

Answer: The total timber sale offer program for Region 5 is 1.650 BBF. This figure is lower than in the past because of recent fires, adjustments due to additional environmental considerations, to reductions for below costs sales, and to recent appeals and litigation. This does not allow for programming and funding the Region 5 timber sale program at their current ASQ. The Forests are revising Forest Plans to reflect a new lower ASQ as a result of the recent fires, and other decisions.

572. Question: At least 50 million board feet of the FY89 target can be identified as "accomplished" but not "sold" and also as unavailable for future programs. If this is true in Region 5, can you give us an estimate of volume in other regions that fall into this category?

Answer: The 50 million board feet of sales offered, but not sold, will not be available for sale because of the spotted owl direction in the Thomas Report. The National figure for FY 1989 timber sale volume that was completed but not offered is estimated at 700-750 million board feet, including the 600 MMBF held up in Region 6 (Pacific Northwest Region) due to the Spotted Owl Section 318 direction in the final FY 1990 Appropriation Act.

CALIFORNIA TIMBER SALVAGE NEEDS

573. Question: Please describe the timber salvage situation in California. How much volume is now dead? How much do you expect will die in 1991 and 1992?

Answer: Currently, there is well in excess of 2 billion board feet of timber that has died or is dying from the sustained drought. We expect that figure to continue to increase as the drought continues. There is no certainty as to how much additional timber will die as a result of the drought, insect attack or fires.

574. Question: How much salvage do you expect to log this year? In FY91?

Answer: In FY 1990, the Region expects to prepare and offer at least 500 million board feet of salvage. The timber operator who purchases this material will be encouraged to remove as much as possible in the shortest amount of time. Logging weather and forest fire conditions will determine how much will be actually harvested in FY 1990. The Region is currently projecting to offer at least 500 million board feet in FY 1991.

CALIFORNIA TIMBER SALVAGE NEEDS

575. Question: What level of salvage logging will we need to fund in FY92?

Answer: Region 5 estimates a "normal" salvage level to be about 100-120 million board feet per year. The current drought and insect activity has raised this to an estimated 500 million board feet in 1990 and 300 million board feet in 1991. The 1992 level is difficult to estimate at this time, but is predicted to be at least as high as FY 1991 because the drought appears to be continuing. The 1992 level will depend upon the extent of drought, fires, insect activity this summer and the amount that is actually salvaged in FY 1990 and FY 1991.

576. Question: Do you have sufficient funding to meet current needs?

Answer: Yes, the FY 1990 needs are funded. The FY 1991 funding level is not sufficient to fund the additional volume of salavge expected as a result of the continued drought. There is currently only 115 million board feet of salvage sales in the President's budget for Region 5. The additional 300 million board feet would need an additional $10.7 million dollars of authorization in FY 1991. The additional volume would not be in addition to the total proposed for Region 5, but a substitution.

577. Question: Will the increased salvage volume reduce the volume of regular green timber volume offered in FY 1991 by the California forests?

Answer: No. The green timber offer volume is being reduced from 1990 because of reduced funding, changes in the land base (timber production lands being allocated to non-timber uses such as spotted owl habitat) and a change in the inventory due to past fires and insect epidemics.

578. Question: Salvage of timber from the 1987 wildfires is essentially complete. The Forest Service is struggling to complete additional environmental analysis for planting and stand release projects. Does the Forest Service need more money and staff to complete this process?

Answer: This is a complicated question, involving assumptions about likely short-term and medium-term budget levels. For example, many future projects are anticipated to use herbicides. These projects will be controversial, and therefore more expensive and time-consuming in terms of preparation of environmental documents, appeals, and possible litigation.

As for the actual planting costs, current budget levels, on a per acre basis, are probably adequate. However, there may be individual forests where there could be shortfalls.

579. Question: The Stanislaus National Forest is a possible worst case of this problem -- are there other national forests that need help?

Answer: Yes. The Klamath, Shasta-Trinity, and Mendocino National Forests may also require a reallocation of resources to do the job.

580. Question: Is national forest planning in the Supervisor's Offices drawing staff away from preparing these field projects?

Answer: No. Forest planning has not taken away from the salvage program. Planning was underway before these fires occurred.

581. Question: How has the ban on herbicide use affected the reforestation efforts?

Answer: There have been four significant effects. First, reforestation will not be attempted on certain lands because there are no effective substitutes for herbicides to control certain competing vegetation.

Second, reforestation costs per acre have increased dramatically as a result of by using alternative treatments to herbicides. In our 1989 Final Environmental Impact Statement "Vegetation Management for Reforestation", the estimated average total reforestation (and timber stand improvement) cost per acre is 44 percent greater if herbicides are not used.

Third, there have been extensive delays in reforesting and releasing areas because commonly used hand-based alternative methods could not be used on the same scale as herbicide methods. This will drive up future costs.

Fourth, we have had increased failures of reforestation and are getting slower growth in some plantations, where alternative methods have not been as effective as herbicides.

BELOW-COST TIMBER SALES AND FOREST SERVICE COST REDUCTION

582. Question: If below-cost sales are eliminated, how will the Forest Service pay for thinning timber sales in young stands with low value timber? Aren't these necessary, long-term, silvicultural investments often below-cost?

Answer: You are correct in assuming that most, but perhaps not all, commercial thinning sales on the test forests will be below cost. Under the test, thinning sales must meet the same criteria as normal commercial sales. This will diminish the future productive capacity of the forest if continued over the long term, but would not be significant during the time contemplated for the test.

583. Question: Since the Forest Service relies on timber sales to create needed wildlife habitat, i.e. for turkey on the Mark Twain National Forest, will the wildlife program have the extra money to pay for these needed projects once below-cost timber sales are eliminated?

Answer: If the test were to continue beyond FY 1991, the Forest Service will take this into account in preparing the FY 1992 budget proposal.

584. Question: In the press conference release on the FY 1989 TSPIRS results, Associate Chief Leonard noted that aggressive cost reduction measures could bring half of the forests with negative TSPIRS Economic Reports into the black. What steps has the Forest Service taken to cut costs to bring these forests into a positive condition?

Answer: A number of directives have come from the Chief to the Regional Foresters to take aggressive steps to reduce costs and improve timber program efficiency. The latest was issued on September 8, 1989.

The Chief has directed that all National Forests, regardless of their financial situation, should carefully analyze and actively embrace opportunities to reduce or eliminate inefficiencies in the timber sale program through a combination of reducing costs and enhancing revenues.

There remain significant opportunities to improve timber program economics. We are evaluating additional opportunities to improve the efficiency of timber sale packages including opportunities to restructure National Forest timber organizations to reduce administrative costs.

Roads are a major component of timber costs. Considerable progress has been made in reducing our road costs. Our engineers have placed particular focus in the past several years on reducing the cost of road construction and on developing road specifications that provide flexiblity, where appropriate, while at the same time reducing costs. This effort has been very successful. Since 1983 unit costs per mile for road construction, engineering, and overhead activities have been reduced by more than 30 percent.

585. Question: Is it fair to say that cost reduction and increased management efficiency is one of the most important solutions to the below-cost sale issue?

Answer: Yes. The most effective way to reduce below cost timber sales is to improve the efficiency of the timber program itself. This can be done by reducing program costs and/or enhancing revenues.

QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN JOE MCDADE

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

586. Question: Is the intent of the Rural Development Initiative to serve primarily those communities where natural forest timber production has been reduced?

Answer: No. Funding for the Rural Development Initiative in Fiscal Year 1990 has been used for three purposes; (1) to develop and initiate a National Rural Development Strategy for the Forest Service, (2) to help timber dependent communities implement projects that will diversify their local economies, and (3), to conduct pilot projects in various States where the timber resource can make a significant contribution to expanding and diversifying the local economy.

587. Question: How do you envision forest resources being used to enhance Rural Development and can you provide some specific examples?

Answer: Rural areas are highly valued for their natural resources. In some areas, however, the forestry value of the natural resource base is shifting from timber to scenic and recreational assets and to non-traditional and special forest products. Examples follow which exemplify how we believe forest resources and forestry activities can enhance rural development efforts.

-- The Sweet Home Ranger District on the Willamette National Forest, in conjunction with the local Council of Governments, formed the Linn Tourism Coalition to promote local recreation and cultural attractions.

-- Through a FS Rural Development Specialist in the Southwest Region, the FS is helping small communities develop a wood products cooperative, a revolving loan fund, and a recreation complex on private land.

-- The Monongahela National Forest and a sportsman's group cost-shared the construction of a fishing pier on a local lake to improve access for the physically disabled and to increase tourism.

-- Southern Research Station employees helped a community reforest an old, vacated community dump site.

-- The Pacific Northwest Region helped organize a "Special Forest Products Conference" focused on the use of forest products such as berries, floral and landscape products, and medicinal plants.

-- Through a Resource Conservation and Development Council, the FS is helping the State of Maine develop a cedar shingle project that includes identifying potential producers, developing markets, and improving production.

588. Question: The Timber Bridge Initiative is currently in its second year of implementation. Do you anticipate a connection between the Timber Bridge Program and Rural Development and, if so, how specifically can the Timber Bridge Program enhance rural development?

Answer: There is some connection between the two. Rural development strategies must balance the need for: investing in physical infrastructure, strengthening the capacity of rural people and governments, creating jobs through business development and entrepreneurship, enhancing the quality of the environment for rural people and businesses, and providing information about opportunities and alternatives.

The Timber Bridge Initiative addresses each of these five areas of need. Through demonstration projects, we are able to help communities cost-effectively rehabilitate and replace inadequate bridges. Since half the funding is targeted on one State, the assistance to most rural areas is minimal. Through technical assistance efforts and educational workshops, we are able to help local highway officials and decisionmakers understand better available technologies and options for dealing with their bridge problems. Finally, the overall effort helps improve the travel and access of local citizens and businesses which are highly dependent upon automobiles and trucks for transportation.

589. Question: What specifically are the objectives for the Rural Development Program?

Answer: The national objectives are to:

-- Improve coordination of all Federal, State, and local government rural development efforts.

-- Improve the support and training of local community leaders in the development process.

-- Improve the education and job skills training of rural people.

-- Assist rural communities in providing the necessary infrastructure for expanding local business enterprises as well as attracting new economic activity.

590. Question: Do you have a strategy in place and will you have the necessary human resources to implement a full scale Rural Development Initiative?

Answer: During FY 1990, we will develop a national, agency-wide Rural Development Strategic Plan for use in guiding the agency's future rural development efforts. The Plan focuses on: greater internal coordination; greater cooperation with other public and private entities; and greater emphasis on being part of community-based activities. The six (6) goals of our plan are to:

-- Communicate to all FS employees and the public that rural development is part of the agency's mission since rural land and people are key to local and national development.

-- Include rural development considerations in agency resource decisions to assist rural communities and the Nation achieve long-term economic development and improved quality of life.

-- Participate actively in planning and implementing community-based rural development activities.

-- Include the needs of culturally, geographically, and economically diverse communities in FS activities.

-- Strengthen FS participation in cooperative USDA efforts at the local level.

-- Provide timely and current research and resource information on rural development opportunities.

Current funding allows us to participate in a variety of ways that can benefit rural development. We are able to provide some leadership in rural development planning and implementation activities at the community and State levels, and fund a few specialists in rural development at the regional and national levels.

STEWARDSHIP

591. Question: How long has the Stewardship Program been operational and who does it serve?

Answer: Stewardship began in FY 1990 with a $5.9 million appropriation. The program serves private landowners and will help them manage their forest and related resources more actively, keep these lands in a productive and healthy condition for present and future owners, and increase the economic and environmental benefits of these lands.

592. Question: What are the anticipated benefits landowners and the general public can accrue from the Stewardship Program?

Answer: The Forest Stewardship Program will coordinate, improve, and more efficiently provide comprehensive resource assistance to landowners, including management options designed to meet their objectives. As a result, the Nation will obtain more forest resource outputs from nonindustrial private forest lands, including improved wildlife habitats, water and air quality, scenic beauty, increased outdoor recreation opportunities, and an increased supply of forest products.

593. Question: What has been accomplished thus far and how long will it take to make the program fully operational?

Answer: We are preparing an assessment of the accomplishments to date for the Stewardship Initiative which we expect to complete in June. Copies of the report will be provided to the Subcommittee. The following highlights some of the accomplishments based on preliminary information:

-- About 40 States have established formal stewardship committees which will provide advice to the State Foresters in formulating Statewide strategies for implementing the Initiative;

-- Almost all of the State committees have representation from outside the state forestry organization, and include such interests as forest industry, State Soil and Water Conservation Districts, environmental organizations, other State and Federal agencies (e.g., Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service), landowner associations, etc.;

If full funding were available, it could be accomplished within the 5-year timeframe.

594. Question: Will Stewardship be incorporated into the America the Beautiful Program and, if so, how specifically will that happen?

Answer: The Stewardship Initiative, as such, is not incorporated into the America the Beautiful Program in FY 1991. Stewardship and the President's Tree Planting Initiative are complementary. but one is not a substitute for the other. The two programs have different goals, with Stewardship oriented toward assisting landowners implement their multiple resource use goals for their lands while the Tree Initiative is oriented toward massive tree planting on agricultural lands and in communities.

595. Question: If Stewardship is not incorporated into America the Beautiful, how will the anticipated benefits of the program be achieved, particularly in light of the anticipated emphasis placed on resource outputs from non-industrial private forest lands?

Answer: State Foresters will attempt to use other Federal and State programs funds to accomplish this with State committees that focus on partnerships with other natural resource agencies and organizations.

596. Question: How many states have benefited from the Timber Bridge Demonstration Project to date?

Answer: 41 States, and the District of Columbia.

597. Question: Is the technology being applied by state, county and local governments beyond the demonstration project? In other words, how effective has the project been in encouraging the use of timber resources to construct bridges?

Answer: The Demonstration project is helping to augment existing industries, in terms of encouraging rural communities to consider timber for bridge construction. Several firms specializing in timber bridge construction already exist. There are quite a few towns and counties throughout the United States which have taken advantage of these pre-fabricated bridge constructions. We do not have an overall number however, since not everyone constructing modern timber bridges contacts the Forest Service.

We believe there is potential to build about 190,000 wooden bridges in the United States. Current efforts underway--especially the work on load standards--could allow much of this potential to be realized.

598. Question: How viable an industry can be created around this technology, and is there a sufficient number of skilled mechanics to capitalize on it?

Answer: About 5,000 new jobs can be created that are directly tied to this technology, from harvesting the timber, to treating the wood, to constructing the bridge. Wood processing and other service industries, such as wood preserving plants, are especially viable and have the greatest positive impact in small rural communities where level of expertise exists. The technology associated with modern timber bridges is not complicated and because most of the bridges are prefabricated, constructing the actual bridge is relatively easy. There would be some jobs lost in other relevant industries as new jobs are created with the new technology.

599. Question: Based on experience to date, what are the relative cost savings of timber versus concrete and steel bridge construction?

Answer: In initial construction, timber bridges, on the average, cost about 30 percent less than traditional steel and concrete bridges. Long term savings over a comparable bridge made of concrete and steel may approach $190,000, because modern timber bridges are expected to last longer.

600. Question: How does wood compare with other materials for longevity, and how do projected maintenance costs compare over the anticipated life of a typical bridge using wood versus the other materials?

Answer: The average modern timber bridge will last about 70 years. This is comparable to bridges made of concrete and steel. The primary reason is that wood is largely unaffected by the decomposing impacts of de-icing agents.

601. Question: What are the potential environmental hazards associated with the use of chemical preservatives in the bridge timbers?

Answer: The Environmental Protection Agency has approved the preservatives used in modern timber bridges as non-hazardous.

FOREST PEST MANAGEMENT

Similar to forest fires on Federal lands, the severity of forest pest outbreaks cannot always be predicted during the annual appropriations process.

Recently, the National Association of State Foresters testified before this subcommittee to the need for an emergency funding mechanism to deal with unanticipated outbreaks of forest pests such as the gypsy moth.

602. Question: Could you comment on the severity of this situation nationwide and the need for this type of emergency mechanism?

Answer: Currently, we can meet emergency situations by use of the $3,000,000 appropriated to the Forest Service in 1989 for emergency outbreaks and the Secretary's emergency authority, which allows the Department to transfer funds from any USDA appropriation to respond to insect and disease emergencies affecting Agriculture (including forestry). No additional authority is necessary.

QUESTION FROM CONGRESSMAN RON MARLENEE

MINERALS AREA MANAGEMENT

It has been brought to my attention that funding shortages in the Forest Service budget are causing undue delays in the processing of environmental reviews of mining plans of operation.

In light of this concern, I am asking that the following question be presented to the Forest Service when its budget comes up for consideration.

603. Question: Are sufficient funds being allocated to the Forest Service budget's minerals program to ensure that required environmental work is completed on schedule and to prevent against unnecessary delays in proposed mining projects?

Answer: We are experimenting difficulty in meeting our responsibilities in the locatable and leasable minerals programs due to rapid growth in these programs. Some delays in approving mining operations have occurred. Not withstanding these efforts, delays in approval would have been more significant had industry not cooperated in funding many of the project level environmental studies.

Wednesday, May 23, 1990.

KENNEDY CENTER

WITNESSES

JAMES D. WOLFENSOHN, CHAIRMAN, THE JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

CLIFTON JETER, DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, THE JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

GERALDINE OTREMBA, DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, THE JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

RONALD W. WRYE, DEPUTY REGIONAL DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ANTHONY L. ITTEILAG, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Yates. This is a hearing on the deficit problems of the Kennedy Center which are considerable. The Kennedy Center has had an agreement for some years with the Federal Government through the National Park Service for their operations, for a division of the responsibilities for running the Kennedy Center, and for paying the expenses that are incident to that.

Appearing before this committee this morning to testify is the new Chairman of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts whose statement may go into the record at this point, to be followed by his biography.

[The prepared statement and biography of Mr. Wolfensohn follow:]

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

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TESTIMONY BY JAMES D. WOLFENSOHN, CHAIRMAN
THE JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS
BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES,

Accompanied by Clifton Jeter, Director of Finance
Geraldine Otremba, Director of Operations
May 23, 1990

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

It is my pleasure as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts to appear before you this morning to discuss needed repairs at the Center and the financial condition of the institution.

My association with the Kennedy Center is a new one. I was elected chairman of the board on March 23rd, 1990. The Kennedy Center was authorized as the National Cultural Center in 1958. While the passage of time and the federal government's evolving role in support of the arts would necessitate many amendments to the 1958 legislation, one fact has remained constant: the Center was built for the American people. It is the National Cultural Center renamed in 1964 as the sole memorial in the city of Washington to the late President John F. Kennedy. I would ask that a copy of the Kennedy Center Act as amended be incorporated into the record.

The history of the Kennedy Center and the outstanding achievements of its Founding Chairman, Roger L. Stevens and his successor, Ralph Davidson, are well known. The committee's interest today is the physical and financial condition of the center 18 years after its opening.

The search committee of the Board of Trustees approached me last December. I offered to assist the board as a consultant to examine the needs and to formulate the future vision for the institution. Preliminary examination of the center's financial statements and maintenance records revealed problems that need to be addressed on an urgent basis. We need the support of Congress and the Administration to address them. In addition, discussions with board members and staff and numerous visits to the Center confirmed what was clearly apparent to the casual observer: the building had received scant capital repair or maintenance in the 18 years since its opening.

Let me summarize for the Committee what I consider to be the most important points about the Center at this point in its history:

- The Center's physical structure is in disrepair and has been poorly maintained. Without a specific Congressional mandate for capital improvement, the National Park Service did not request funding for capital needs. In addition, annual funding constraints have deferred even basic cyclic maintenance and repair for nearly five years.

For more than a year, the Kennedy Center Board of Trustees and management had been working with board member and National Park Service Director, James Ridenour, to identify the needs and priorities for repair. The urgency of this situation makes it desirable to obtain funding in the FY91 appropriation. I would like now to submit for the record a report on the condition of the facilities at Kennedy Center presented to the Board of Trustees in April 1989 and transmitted to Regional Director, Robert Stanton and his staff. The report was prepared by the firm of Cushman & Wakefield, a nationally recognized property management firm, to provide information that could be used by the National Park Service and the management of the Kennedy Center to develop a long term plan of maintenance and improvements for the Center. National Park Service staff have reviewed these recommendations, concur fully on the needs and have prepared current cost estimates.

The report highlighted serious deficiencies in the condition of the garage, marble, River and Roof Terraces, parapets, planters, and building systems and recommended immediate engineering evaluation of all exterior stonework, including various marble fascias. Expenditures totalling $30.5 million are required: $15 million in FY91 and $15.5 million in FY92.

Any delay in these repairs will only increase their costs. I would like to submit a summary of needs and detailed cost estimates developed by the Park Service engineering staff for the record.

Estimates prepared by the Center staff of future annual expenditures for repair and maintenance of the building and its theaters are on the order of $8-10 million per year -- less than 2% annual investment in the upkeep of a facility whose replacement cost is estimated to be in excess of $650 million.

Let me now turn to the question of the Center's financial condition. An examination of the balance sheet discloses that the Kennedy Center has an excess of liabilities over assets of $15.3 million as of April 1, 1990 and continues to operate only with bank loans, stretching out payables and by using advance ticket sales receipts for current purposes. This is not how the National Cultural Center should be conducting its financial affairs. I would like to have the Center's audited financial statements for the fiscal years ending October 2, 1988 and October 1, 1989, as well as the unaudited balance sheet for the current period ending April 1, 1990, submitted for the record. At the same time, I believe the Committee would benefit from some context concerning the mandate of the Kennedy Center and its financial operations over the past 31 years.

- The Kennedy Center's gross income for the period FY58 through FY89 totalled $469 million. The accumulated operating deficit represents barely a 3% deficiency over total revenues for the period. It is, of course, impossible to identify the specific sources of the accumulated deficit. But the Committee may be interested in knowing that the Center made payments in excess of $37.0 million between 1972-89 for building maintenance, payments to the National Park Service, and capital projects. I would like to submit a summary Schedule of Maintenance and Capital Acquisitions for FY72 through FY89 for the record.

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- The Kennedy Center Board of Trustees carry out their artistic programming mandate without benefit of any direct federal appropriation. Programming for only the last decade, FY80 through FY89, incurred a deficit before contributions of $80.9 million. We are very proud that programming has in fact been covered totally by contributions from the private sector.

- The Center has been able to meet its programming mandate only by virtue of vigorous fund raising. Total private sector contributions, excluding endowment fund contributions, totalled $96.6 million for FY72 through FY89. This figure is broken down as follows:

- From 1971 through 1984 -- the trustees raised $43.9 million for programming.

- From 1984 through 1989, the trustees raised $52.7 million to meet annual operating needs. The annual fund raising need has experienced a five-fold increase in only a decade.

The Center launched an endowment campaign in 1985 for programming. To date the Center has raised $35 million in gifts and pledges for an endowment fund which was raised on the condition that it would be a permanent fund, the principal of which could not be invaded for current purposes.

Since 1984, the Board of Trustees has raised a total of $87.7 million, including the funds raised for the endowment.

Why has the Center been able to raise these contributions?

- The Kennedy Center has presented more than 20,000 theater, ballet, opera and music performances.

- Individuals, corporations, and foundations across the country recognize the Center as the National Center for the performing arts.

- Since 1971, the Kennedy Center has welcomed 66 million visitors and patrons.

- In 1989 alone, the Kennedy Center's touring and outreach efforts touched the lives of 4 million Americans. The Kennedy Center Imagination Celebration is a series of arts festivals across the country for young people and their families. In 1990, festivals are being held in California, New York State, Texas and 10 other sites.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask that the 1989 Kennedy Center Annual Review and Corporate Fund statement for 1990 be included as part of the record since these documents highlight our outstanding national programs across the country and document the substantial support we receive from the corporate community here and abroad.

We have also prepared a summary statement of the Center's public service and education programs for FY89, as mandated by Section 4 of our authorizing legislation. I would be pleased if this summary could also be included for the record.

What are the Center's plans for the future?

We should reflect the cultural heartbeat of the nation in events both large and small. Day by day, week by week, our programming should be proof that the Administration and the Congress care about our nation's cultural history and its cultural diversity. The best that our nation has to offer must be preserved and honored by performance in our nation's capital to ensure that our cultural heritage is preserved and transmitted to future generations and audiences.

Thus, each year regional and state performing arts companies should perform at the Center, to be recognized by audiences in Washington, including the Congress and members of the Administration. In 1988, Kennedy Center sponsored the San Francisco Festival. We recently announced a statewide 1991 Texas Festival that will embrace the entire spectrum of the lively arts. Dance, theater, film and music -- classical, country, jazz, folk, and pop, with known and little known talent -- will be celebrated in six Kennedy Center theaters.

Other major artistic endeavors are also planned. Building on the solid foundation in history, literature, and the visual arts laid by the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress for the celebration of the quincentenary in 1992, the Kennedy Center will present a Festival of the Americas. Programming for the festival will encompass the Old World and the New: outstanding companies and artists from Italy and Spain, from North, Central, and South America including indigenous Native American cultures.

Major programming initiatives also under consideration will pay tribute to Mozart's 300th anniversary and acknowledge the wealth and history of cultural life in Eastern Europe -- its playwrights, statesmen, its rich musical tradition, its folk dance and music heritage. We are also actively exploring the role of television -- our "theater without walls" -- in bringing a rich diversity of programming to cities across the United States and the world.

Let me say in closing that I bring before you today a dream, a vision for what the Kennedy Center can yet achieve. The fulfillment of these hopes is dependent on many factors but none more important than agreement among the Congress, the Administration, and the Board of Trustees of the validity of the Center's mandate and on the appropriate role the Federal government should play.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask your support for an appropriation of $30.5 million in FY91: $15.5 million for needed immediate repairs and $15 million to wipe out the Center's accumulated deficit of the last 18 years. The Center is owned by the Federal Government; it is the government which should bear the responsibility for capital repair of the facility. The Center has amply demonstrated that it can raise private sector contributions for programming. In the past 5 years alone, a total of $87.7 million has been raised. In order to expand the Center's outreach and to undertake the major programming commitments I have outlined will require even greater levels of fundraising in the future.

After 18 years, the Center needs a fresh financial start, a renewed commitment to excellence in its programming, and a sound and attractive facility to complement its programming.

As Chairman of the Board of Trustees, I can assure you of a renewed commitment to artistic excellence and a commitment to raise the necessary private funding to make the Kennedy Center the national and international showcase for the performing arts which the nation's capital deserves.

A partnership must be forged between Government and the private sector, with the Government undertaking a greater role in funding capital and operating expenses of the building. The private sector, through the Board of Trustees, should be responsible for all programming of all the Center's theaters and for the management of the Center. The Board must be prepared to shoulder a substantial increase in its efforts to raise funds above existing levels in order to fulfill the vision of excellence we hold. The increases in our fund raising obligations that I outlined earlier only begin to suggest how much our fund raising efforts must increase in the years ahead.

The nation's capital deserves a performing arts center of national and international renown. The Kennedy Center should be part of the heartbeat of the nation and function as daily proof that this Administration and this Congress care about our country's cultural history and cultural diversity.

Mr. Chairman, I am prepared to answer any questions that you or members of the Committee might like to ask.

JAMES D. WOLFENSOHN

James D. Wolfensohn is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, having been elected to the position by the Center's Board on March 23, 1990.

Mr. Wolfensohn is also president of James D. Wolfensohn Incorporated and has extensive professional experience in investment banking and corporate finance, both domestic and international. He was previously an executive partner of Salomon Brothers, New York, and head of its corporate finance group; executive deputy chairman and principal executive officer of Schroders Limited, London; president and chief executive officer of J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation and Schroder Trust Company, New York; and managing director of Darling & Company, Australia.

His public interest and volunteer efforts include his work as chairman of the Board of Carnegie Hall Corporation; chairman of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton; member of the Board and past president of the International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies; trustee of the Brookings Institution, the Howard Hughes Medical Institute and of the Rockefeller University; member of the Board of Governors of the Joseph H. Lauder Institute of Management and International Studies; managing director of the Metropolitan Opera Association; member of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.; member of the International Steering Committee of the Bilderberg Meetings, and treasurer of the American Friends of Bilderberg, Inc. He was formerly a member of the Board and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Mr. Wolfensohn is a director of CBS Inc.

Born in Australia in December 1933, Mr. Wolfensohn holds B.A. and LL.B. degrees from the University of Sydney and an M.B.A. degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Business. Before attending Harvard, he was an attorney in the Australian law firm of Allen Allen & Hemsley. He served as a Royal Australian Air Force Flying Officer, and in 1956 was a member of the Australian Olympic Fencing Team. He is a member of the Australian Club in Sydney and of the Century Association in New York. He and his wife, Elaine, a graduate of Wellesley (B.A.) and Columbia University (M.A.), live in New York City. They have three children, Sara, Naomi, and Adam.

In 1987, Mr. Wolfensohn was made an Honorary Officer in the Order of Australia by Her Majesty the Queen.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Wolfensohn is accompanied by Ms. Gerry Otremba, whose title is Director of Operations at the Kennedy Center, and by Mr. Clifton Jeter, who is Director of Finance of the Kennedy Center.

Appearing for the Park Service is Mr. Ronald N. Wrye, who is Deputy Regional Director for the National Capital Region of the National Park Service. His biography may go into the record.

[The biography of Mr. Wrye follows:]

Ronald N. Wrye
Deputy Regional Director
National Capital Region
National Park Service

Ronald N. Wrye, Deputy Regional Director of the National Park Service's National Capital Region, was named to that position in September of 1987.

His National Park Service career, which began in 1961, spans assignments in the fields of operations, maintenance, administration and field supervision. Among his earlier assignments were several in the National Capital Region, where he was regional chief of maintenance (1974-1977), superintendent of Prince William Forest Park, Va., Greenbelt Park, Md., and acting superintendent of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia.

Before assuming his current position, he also served as superintendent of both Shenandoah National Park, Va., and Acadia National Park, Maine, and was assistant superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.-Mont.

As the second highest-ranking official of the National Capital Region, his responsibilities cover more than 30 park areas in the District of Columbia, nearby Maryland and Virginia and Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, W. Va. Some 26 million visitors come to the parks of the National Capital Region, which include the White House, the Washington Monument, Jefferson Memorial, Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Frederick Douglass Home, C&O Canal National Historical Park, and Arlington House. Also under this administration are the 700-member United States Park Police, which have law enforcement authority for Park Service areas in the District and nearby Maryland and Virginia.

Other parks are the Civil War sites of Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va., and Antietam National Battlefield, Md. The National Capital Region also has direct responsibility for Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts, Vienna, Va., the Kennedy Center, Ford's Theatre, Catoctin Mountain Park, Md., and the George Washington Memorial Parkway and Baltimore-Washington Parkway.

Born in Meadville, Pa., and reared in Saegertown, Pa., he studied ornamental horticulture at Pennsylvania State University. He is a veteran of the United States Army. He and his wife, Marcia, have three children and several grandchildren. They make their home in Virginia.

--nps--

Prepared 5/22/90

Mr. YATES. Accompanying Mr. Wrye is Mr. Itteilag.

Mr. ITTEILAG. Also accompanying Mr. Wrye are other representatives of the Park Service.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Wrye, did you want to speak first or shall we listen to Mr. Wolfensohn?

Mr. WRYE. That is fine. Go ahead.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

Mr. YATES. Mr. Wolfensohn, your statement is in the record. Which one of you can tell us what the present relationship is between the Park Service and the Kennedy Center? If we have a copy of the agreement, Mr. Wrye, presumably the agreement should go into the record at this point. Is there a written agreement?

Mr. WRYE. Yes, sir, there is. I am not certain we have it today, but we can supply it.

Mr. YATES. That agreement may go into the record.

[The information follows:]

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
1100 OHIO DRIVE SW.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:
A44-NCP (JFKC)

NOV 7 1975

Mr. Roger L. Stevens
Chairman, Board of Trustees
John F. Kennedy Center for the
 Performing Arts
Washington, D.C. 20242

Dear Roger:

In accordance with our oral understanding, the National Park Service and the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts are mutually agreeable to continue operating under the terms and conditions of the Cooperative Agreement dated July 1, 1973, which expired June 30, 1974.

This extension will terminate upon the execution of the new Cooperative Agreement, to be negotiated in the near future.

If this is agreeable to you, will you kindly sign the enclosed copy of this letter on behalf of the Board of Trustees, in the space provided below.

Sincerely yours,

Jack Fish

Director, National Capital Parks

Agreed to and accepted:

Roger L Stevens
Chairman, Board of Trustees

Nov 15 1975
Date

AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER
FOR THE
PERFORMING ARTS
AND
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

This Agreement, entered into by and between the United States of America, acting by the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary"), and the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (hereinafter referred to as "the Board").

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the National Cultural Center Act (Public Law 85-874, 85th Congress, 72 Stat. 1698), as amended, presently known as the "John F. Kennedy Center Act" (Public Law 88-260, 78 Stat. 4), as amended, (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") established the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (hereinafter referred to as "the Center") as a national memorial to President John F. Kennedy; and

WHEREAS, the Secretary has the authority and responsibility to provide maintenance, security, information, interpretation, janitorial and all other services necessary to the nonperforming arts functions of the Center pursuant to Section 6 (e) of the Act.

WHEREAS, it is intended by the parties hereto, that the Board shall retain sole responsibility for all performing arts activities at the Center and has other functions pursuant to Section 4 of the Act at the Center.

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Congress that the functions of the Secretary be undertaken pursuant to an agreement between the Board and the Secretary in regard to the manner in which the respective responsibilities of each for providing services are to be carried out.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing, and the mutual promises herein contained, the parties hereto do hereby agree as follows:

I. Responsibilities of the Secretary. Upon the effective date of this Agreement, the Secretary shall undertake the responsibility, as hereinafter set forth, for providing maintenance, security (excluding additional security required primarily for performing arts activities), information, interpretation, janitorial and all other services necessary to the nonperforming arts functions of the Center during the term of this Agreement. The burden of payment for such responsibilities shall be as described in Section II. F. hereof.

A. Exclusions.

(1) The Secretary shall not be responsible for any work which is described in subsections (a) and (b) below:

(a) activities or functions directly related to the production of performing arts attractions presented or to be presented in theaters at the Center; and

(b) while the following areas are in actual use in connection with performing arts productions to be presented in such theaters, work performed on the stages of such theaters and in the fly galleries, stage grids, orchestra pits, and areas immediately adjacent to the stages of such theaters.

(2) Any maintenance, janitorial and repair functions required to be performed by permittees, licensees, concessioners or contractors under agreements existing as of the date hereof with the Board, and the maintenance and repair of the areas occupied by them pursuant to such agreements, are excluded from the scope of responsibility of the Secretary for the duration of such agreements, and the Secretary is in no way liable for payment or responsible for supervision of such activities unless he expressly assumes such responsibilities by subsequent agreement. However, in the event the Secretary determines that any permittees, licensees, concessioners or contractors have failed to perform maintenance, repair or janitorial services as required under their respective contracts, the Secretary will advise the Board of inadequate performance, and the Board shall take such actions as may be necessary to compel performance of such maintenance or janitorial services.

B. Rules and Regulations. To the extent permitted by law, and with the prior approval of the Board, the Secretary shall promulgate and enforce written rules and regulations regarding conduct of persons at the Center, which rules and regulations shall not materially interfere with the Board's Section 4 activities.

C. Interpretation and Information.

(1) The Secretary shall provide and have responsibility for interpretive and informational programs at the Center, including, with the approval of the Board, the placement of interpretive markers. The Board shall assist the Secretary in the preparation and implementation of the interpretive and informational programs within the Center.

(2) To assist the Secretary in providing interpretive and informational services, and when such activities, in the reasonable discretion of the Board, will not interfere with the preparation for, rehearsal of, or performance of programs on stage, or the undertaking of other Section 4 activities, the Board shall make available to the Secretary for public tours the Concert Hall, Opera House, Eisenhower Theater, film theater, or any subsequently constructed theaters.

(3) Nothing in this Agreement shall limit the jurisdiction of the Board to provide for interpretive and information services relating to the Board's functions under Section 4 of the Act.

(4) In providing the interpretive and informational services contemplated by this Agreement, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent possible, utilize as volunteers the Friends of the Kennedy Center, and the activities of the Friends shall be continued as the Board provides.

D. Maintenance and Repair Services.

(1) Subject to the Exclusions set forth in Section I. A. above, the Secretary shall provide maintenance for the Center building and grounds consistent with the requirements for high quality theater operations, and with other public memorial facilities under his jurisdiction. The Secretary shall provide those services which are required to meet a reasonable standard of operation and to replace those parts when required by normal wear and tear.

(2) Unless otherwise permitted by law, and appropriations are available therefor, maintenance and repair services do not include or contemplate:

(a) expenditures for capital improvements and renovations, other than those required by normal wear and tear;

(b) major repairs or maintenance resulting from design or construction failure or corrections of construction defects; or

(c) other repairs, maintenance or alterations which do not result from normal wear and tear and required because of acts or omissions of the Board and of parties under prior, present or future contract to the Board (other than the Secretary), all of which maintenance, repair or alterations shall be the responsibility of the Board or of such parties.

(3) The Secretary shall be responsible for damages caused by actions of his employees or agents.

(4) The Board shall be consulted on the preparation of that portion of the annual budget of the National Park Service (hereinafter referred to as the "Service") for the Center related to expense items for which the costs are to be shared by the Secretary and the Board pursuant to Section II. F. hereof.

(5) Should the Secretary determine that any conditions described in subsection (2) above are materially affecting or increasing his maintenance and repair costs, then the Secretary shall advise the Board of such defects in writing if possible. If there is no action by the Board within 30 days, or such lesser period as the conditions may require because of danger to health or safety, the Secretary may make necessary corrections and the Board agrees to fully reimburse the Secretary for his costs, subject to the availability of funds for such purpose. In the event sufficient funds are not available to the Board, the Secretary shall be relieved of all maintenance and repair responsibilities the costs of which are materially increased by such conditions, and, if the Secretary so chooses, may terminate this Agreement pursuant to Section III. F. hereof and/or take such other actions as are authorized by law.

E. Utilities Service. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, the Secretary shall provide for the Center's heat, electricity, water, sewage, and public telephones, but shall provide private telephones for use of the Service only.

F. Janitorial Services.

(1) The Secretary shall provide janitorial services for the Center.

(2) The Secretary will not provide any services or undertake any related responsibilities when such services or responsibilities are excluded from the Secretary's responsibilities under Section I. A. above.

(3) The Board will not hire or contract with any parties to perform maintenance or janitorial services which are or shall become the responsibility of the Secretary under this Agreement without specific approval thereof by the Secretary.

G. Personnel. The Secretary shall designate an employee of the Service to implement the responsibilities of the Secretary under this Agreement, and shall provide personnel required for maintenance, security, information, interpretation, janitorial and all other services necessary for the nonperforming arts functions of the Center, including law enforcement, traffic control, and security of facilities.

H. Pre-existing Liabilities. The Secretary shall not be responsible for any obligations, contractual or otherwise, unless directly incurred by him in the exercise of his responsibilities pursuant to this Agreement. Particularly, and notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, the Secretary shall not be responsible for payment or supervision of any work or activities performed pursuant to contracts, licenses, permits, etc., entered into by the Board either prior to or subsequent to the effective date of this Agreement, unless the Secretary, in writing, hereafter expressly assumes such responsibilities. In the event that any Board agreements existing as of the date hereof are inconsistent with the terms of this Agreement, resolution of any such inconsistencies shall be by subsequent negotiation and agreement between the Secretary and the Board.

II. Responsibilities of the Board. The Board shall have the right to conduct all activities authorized under the Act.

A. Maintenance, Security and Janitorial Services. The Board agrees to provide for all maintenance, security, and janitorial services which are excluded from the Secretary's responsibilities under Section I. A. above at a level comparable with that to be provided by the Secretary under this Agreement. The Board and the Secretary agree to cooperate fully in the performance of their respective obligations under this Agreement. It is understood by the parties that the Secretary will consult with the Chairman of the Board or his designee on all matters arising under this Agreement.

B. Notification and Use of Facilities.

(1) Pursuant to established procedures, the Board will advise the Secretary of program schedules, rehearsals, and other uses of the building and will notify the Secretary as promptly as possible of any changes in such programs, rehearsals and other uses. Likewise, through established procedures, the Service shall advise the Board of any Service activities that might affect the Board in carrying out its responsibilities under Section 4 of the Act. The Board shall give the Secretary adequate notice of any activities to be undertaken by the Board which shall materially affect the carrying out of the Secretary's responsibilities under the Act and this Agreement.

(2) In the event of an emergency situation threatening the physical plant or the security of persons within the building, the Secretary shall notify the Board so that appropriate action can be taken. If the Board cannot or does not take appropriate action in a timely fashion, the Secretary may take such actions as deemed necessary to protect the public and the Center.

C. Space. By mutual agreement with the Service, the Board shall provide, without charge, both office and storage space in the Center for the use of the Service in carrying out the Secretary's responsibilities under this Agreement. The office space to be provided shall consist of the eight warm-up rooms, plus corridor at the 27' elevation of the Concert Hall. The storage space to be provided for the Secretary shall consist of storage rooms Nos. 4B-14, 4B-9, 4B-39 (small room west), No. 4 and No. 5 together with the Grounds Maintenance Room. Also, the reception vestibule in the Hall of States and the Central Service Room on the 27' elevation will be provided jointly to the Friends of the Kennedy Center and the Service for their use in carrying out their responsibilities for providing information and interpretive services. The cost of refinishing and furnishing such areas for the use of the Service shall be carried out, and the costs thereof borne, by the Secretary. The Board by mutual agreement with the Service will provide, without charge, adequate and suitably located parking space for Service vehicles.

D. Access. The Secretary shall have the right at any time to enter any portion of the Center for any purpose deemed necessary in connection with his responsibilities hereunder, including a right of access to and control over all work areas, storage spaces, devices, lighting equipment, fixtures, bulbs and lamps, as may be necessary to carry out his maintenance, security, information, interpretation and janitorial responsibilities; provided that, such right shall not be exercised in a manner which will unreasonably interfere with preparation for, rehearsal of, or performances of programs presented by or contracted for by the Board or on behalf of the Board and any access to theater areas for interpretive and informational purposes shall be pursuant to Section I. C. (2) hereof.

E. Performing Arts Functions. The Secretary will not be responsible for providing, replacing, or modifying equipment, sound amplification equipment and stage and backstage equipment which is required for the production and presentation of programs in the theaters, and which is not used by the Secretary in the performance of his responsibilities hereunder.

F. Payment of Costs.

(1) The following costs, except as otherwise provided in this section, are to be allocated between nonperforming and performing arts functions, and the Secretary shall pay for that portion allocated to nonperforming arts functions.

(a) Operation and maintenance of mechanical and electrical systems (interior and exterior) exclusive of the operations and maintenance of areas and equipment located therein which are identified in Section I. A. above;

(b) Utilities;

(c) All maintenance, repair and janitorial services which are the responsibility of the Secretary to perform hereunder and which are not included in the activities described in Section II. F. (4) hereof.

(2) The Board will reimburse the Secretary for a share of the above costs to be allocated on the basis that the theaters will average two dark days per week and that five hours of the fifteen hours per day of operation costs are allocable to the performing arts. The reimbursement by the Board to the Secretary shall be one-third of five-sevenths of the total costs to be allocated to the above.

(3) The Secretary shall render detailed statements of the Board's share of such costs on a monthly basis, on or before the fifteenth of the month following that in which the costs were incurred, and the Board will reimburse the Secretary not later than the thirtieth day of the month in which the bill is rendered.

(4) The Board shall fully reimburse the Secretary for all maintenance, janitorial and security costs incurred by the Secretary pursuant to his responsibilities hereunder and attributable to private activities and uses of third parties authorized by the Board and not open to the general public, or attributable to activities and use of space by concessioners or other parties under contract to the Board (not including this Agreement or usual performing arts agreements).

G. Third Party Agreements.

(1) After expiration of the agreements referred to in Section I. A. (2) above, the Secretary shall be responsible for all maintenance, janitorial and repair functions in the areas covered by such agreements, provided that, in areas occupied by restaurant and parking concessions, the Secretary shall be responsible for only basic structural maintenance and repairs (which shall not include fixtures or materials located within parking and restaurant concession areas).

(2) All agreements which are entered into by the Board subsequent to the effective date hereof (including extension or amendments of existing agreements and including agreements entered into by the Board after the expiration of the agreements described in Section I. A. (2) above), will be reviewed by the Secretary prior to execution insofar as they may directly affect the Secretary's operational maintenance, security, interpretive and janitorial responsibilities under this Agreement. The Secretary shall provide the Board with a statement of the increased costs, if any, estimated to be occasioned by such proposed agreements, and if any such agreement substantially affects or increases the Secretary's obligations or responsibilities under this Agreement without the Secretary's written consent thereto, the Secretary shall not be responsible for such obligations and responsibilities. The Secretary's right of review under this subsection shall not include review of standard and ordinary performing arts agreements pertaining to the use of the theaters in the Center and the normal catering type contracts of the Special Events Office and the restaurant concessionaire.

(3) The Board hereby declares and warrants that, except as to usual performing arts agreements and usual special events agreements relating to the carrying out of its responsibilities pursuant to Section 4 of the Act, the agreements listed in Exhibit "A", and copies of which are

annexed hereto, constitute all outstanding agreements between the Board, the Center, or any of its members, officers, or employees, and third parties, relating to or affecting the Center, its operations and activities, and agrees that if such listing is not complete that the Secretary, upon his determination that such additional agreements substantially affect or increase his obligations under this Agreement, may terminate this Agreement in accordance with Section III. F. at such time as such additional agreements become known to him.

(4) Except for contracts entered into by the Board under Section 4 of the Act and relating to use of theaters, the Board shall place the following provision in every agreement, contract, license or permit it executes or issues subsequent to the effective date of this Agreement in regard to activities by third parties relating to the Kennedy Center and provide a copy of each such agreement to the Secretary. In the event that oral permission is given by the Board to third parties in regard to undertaking of any activities at the Center, such oral permission shall be conditioned on agreement to the substance of the following provision, including its enforceability by the National Park Service.

> "The Contractor (Permittee, Licensee) agrees to comply with all directives of the National Park Service in regard to health, safety and security matters at the Kennedy Center, and agrees to comply with all written rules and regulations of the National Park Service in regard to Kennedy Center activities and to grant access to the Park Service to any and all of its areas of operations. This provision shall be enforceable by the National Park Service as well as by the Board and breach hereof shall be grounds for immediate termination of this Agreement."

III. General.

A. Term. This Agreement shall become effective upon execution and the appropriation of funds to the Secretary for the performance of his functions under this Agreement, and the payment in full by the Board to the Secretary for all amounts due and owing for past services; and shall thereafter terminate on June 30, 1974.

B. Definitions. Wherever the term "Secretary" is used in this Agreement, it shall also be deemed to mean and include his duly authorized representative; and ~~his~~ duly authorized officers and employees of the National Park Service. Whenever the term "Board" is used in this Agreement, it shall be deemed to mean and include its duly authorized officers and employees.

C. Consultation Between the Board and the Service. The Board and the Service, through their representatives, shall maintain close liaison and consult regularly on all matters pertaining to the activities of the Center and to properly coordinate each other's activities in order that maintenance, janitorial, interpretive, informational, security responsibilities, and Section 4 activities can be properly planned and implemented.

D. Headings. The headings throughout this Agreement are for convenience and reference only and the words contained therein shall in no way be held to explain, modify, amplify, or aid in interpretation, construction, or meaning of the provisions of this Agreement.

E. Invalidity. If any provision of this Agreement or its application to any person or in any circumstances shall be invalid or unenforceable, the other provisions of this Agreement shall not be affected by such invalidity or unenforceability.

F. Termination. In the event that either party shall fail to abide by any of the terms and conditions of this Agreement, or to render performance in accordance with the obligations each has incurred herein then, and in that event, the other party may by notice in writing to the other, declare this Agreement to be terminated upon sixty (60) days notice.

G. Non-Discrimination. The parties hereto will abide by the provision of Executive Order 11246 and 11375, which are attached hereto and made a part hereof; will not discriminate in the selection of participants for any program on the grounds of race, creed, color, sex, or national origin; and will observe all the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 252; 42 U.S.C. 200 (d)).

H. Appropriations. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as binding the Secretary to expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for the purposes of this Agreement for that fiscal year, or to involve the Secretary in any contract or other obligation for the further expenditure of money in excess of such appropriations.

I. Board Expenditures. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as binding the Board to expend in any year any sum in excess of funds available to it for the purpose of this Agreement for that year, or to involve the Board in any contract or other obligation for the future expenditure of money in excess of funds available to it for the year.

J. Public Laws. Nothing contained in this Agreement shall be deemed to be inconsistent with or contrary to the purpose or intent of any Act of Congress establishing, affecting, or relating to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, including but not limited to Public Law 85-874 (72 Stat. 1698), as amended.

K. Members of Congress. No member of or delegate to Congress or Resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this Agreement or to any benefits that may arise therefrom, but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this Agreement if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement this first day of July 1973.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By Rogers CB Morton
Secretary of the Interior

The Board of Trustees for the
John F. Kennedy Center for the
Performing Arts

By Roger L Stevens
Roger L. Stevens
Chairman, Board of Trustees

EXHIBIT A

Lease between John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and Locafrance U. S. Corporation

Lease between John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and United States Leasing Corporation

Agreement between John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and Washington Carpet Sales Corp.

Concession Agreement between John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and APCOA

Concession Agreement between John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and Automatic Canteen Company of America, as amended

The Kennedy Center Standard Form Booking Contract, Form XXI

The Kennedy Center Standard Form License Contract

The Kennedy Center Standard Form Presentation Agreement

The Kennedy Center Standard Form Special Events Contract

Agreement between the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and the American Film Institute (not concluded)

House Program Agreement dated August 1, 1972, as amended by Amendment to House Program Agreement dated August 15, 1972.

Golden Circle of the Kennedy Center, Statement of Policy

Agreement between the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and Golub Bros.

Resident Company Agreement between the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and the Washington National Symphony Orchestra Association

Mr. **Yates**. Can you describe that for us, Mr. Wrye?

Mr. **Wrye**. It was a cost sharing formula put together in 1973. It articulated what percentage of expenses in operating the Kennedy Center would be assessed to the National Park Service and what would be assessed to the Board of Trustees.

That cost sharing formula was reviewed in 1984 by the GAO. It remains in effect today as it was originally put together in 1973.

FINANCIAL STATUS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Mr. **Yates**. Mr. Wolfensohn, you are coming into the Kennedy Center now as the new chairman. The Kennedy Center has a rather chaotic fiscal condition, as I understand. It has several deficits of various kinds. Can you describe it? Give us a picture of what you think the Kennedy Center faces.

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Let me respond first to the financial question and then deal with some of the other challenges. The immediate financial problems of the center can be divided into two parts.

The first part relates to necessary costs associated with physical improvements which we believe are essential during the next budget year and the year thereafter. They total $30.5 million. Broadly, those expenditures relate to a repair of the garage; a repair of the outside of the building where marble has cracked, where there are holes in the building, leaks, and repairs of a nature which are not cosmetic. They are essential to the continued existence of the structure itself.

The third part are the building services such as the air conditioning without which we could not function. I do not believe that there is any disagreement between ourselves and the Park Service or any of the committee staffs that have looked at it, as to the essential nature of those repairs, many of which have been deferred for five years and some of which have been inherent in the building for longer than that.

So that the first area of request is for the Congress to consider and approve funding for what I would call mandatory physical repairs. We have a long list of other repairs which we could have brought to you which are less serious and some are more cosmetic, but given the restraints of the budget and the current governmental budget restraints, we have not brought them to you.

Mr. **Yates**. I think you should put them into the record to show what you are faced with for the future which somebody is going to have to pay for at some point.

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. Yes.

Mr. **Yates**. As I understand the proposal, you are trying to put the building on a first class—not first class—but an operating basis that will permit it to operate for the future.

If you have to face these costs and they may contribute to your financial problems, I think they ought to be in the record.

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. Thank you, sir. It has been prepared and we happen to have it with us.

Mr. **Yates**. That may go into the record.

[The information follows:]

The Kennedy Center
THE JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20566-0001
202 416-8000
FAX 202 416-8205

MEMORANDUM

To: James D. Wolfensohn

From: Clifton B. Jeter
Drew Murphy
Geraldine Otremba

Date: 20 February 1990

The following is the information you requested.

We have reviewed the needs of the Kennedy Center with respect to the theater maintenance, facility maintenance and data processing systems. These areas have been discussed generally in narrative form and are supported by summary and detailed graphic information regarding each component.

If you need further information, please let us know.

cc: James H. Evans
Ralph P. Davidson

Ten Year Projection
Building Operations & Data Systems

The Kennedy Center is approaching its twentieth anniversary in 1991. Planning for the building, its theatrical operations, and principal structural components date from the 1960's. When the Kennedy Center opened in 1971, some of its initially installed theatrical equipment was already outdated. It is not surprising, therefore, that many major elements in the building are nearing the end of their useful aesthetic, mechanical, or technological life.

The Eisenhower Theater, Opera House, and Terrace Theater have hosted ballet, opera, musical theater, drama, modern dance, concerts and film premieres. Within reason, each of these venues should be equipped to handle the technical demands made upon it if the center is to be able effectively to compete in a worldwide market for performing arts events. The Kennedy Center's current technical state is substandard in comparison to other major facilities in this country of similar age -- Lincoln Center and the Los Angeles Music Center.

BACKGROUND

When the Kennedy Center opened in 1971, it lacked the funds to complete or acquire many essential building elements including the center's small theater (now the Terrace Theater), the film theater, theater seating, administrative space, comprehensive signage, and special events rooms. Essential items were leased or purchased with borrowed funds.

Major contributions -- often from foreign governments -- later helped complete the Terrace Theater and create appropriate special events rooms (Israeli Lounge, African Room, Chinese Lounge, the South Opera Lounge). By the late 1970's modest annual operating surpluses allowed the board to decrease the large deficit fund balance owed from the building's opening.

The Kennedy Center Board of Trustees has been solely responsible since 1971 for capital repairs and replacement in the theaters, administrative spaces, and emergency building repairs, usually those posing a safety or business hazard (for example, sprinkler system expansion; asbestos testing and removal; security for cash and ticketing operations). The center's board and staff have replaced or made large purchase expenditures only on an "as needed" or "emergency" basis.

Since its inception, therefore, the Kennedy Center has not had the luxury of creating a sinking fund for repair and replacement of equipment, nor for the necessary additional capital costs incurred as a building ages and its theater activities expand.

When annual operating budgets for the center are prepared, all requests for repair and replacement are categorized and funded by safety and other urgent requirements -- the immediate and relatively unplanned re-alignment of administrative office space occasioned by the NSO affiliation in 1987 is an example. As the Kennedy Center building has aged 20-30 years in varying respects, no major building component or system has been upgraded or replaced. The accumulation of deferred and unidentified repair and replacement needs will seriously impair the building's operation in the very near future unless planning and funding for upgrading begins immediately.

OVERVIEW OF THE THEATERS

Only the Opera House has undergone a major renovation (1984). Seating needs to be recovered or replaced in all theaters. Major funding is required to equip the theaters to a "state of the art". Electrical and sound systems have been held together over the years with continual patch work that is at best adequate. As a result, the center has been faced with increasing rental expenses in order to meet production requirements. For example, for the recent presentation of Compagnie Maguy Marin, the Kennedy Center rented the requisite sound system at a cost of $18,000 per week. Lightboards and dimmers for all theaters are outdated and equipment inventory is low. Even the Terrace Theater -- completed in 1979 and relatively new by the center's standards-- is in need of additional equipment. The Terrace and Eisenhower Theaters share the back theater wall; as a result, substantial sound proofing needs to be installed between the two theaters to prevent the sound carryover that now occurs during many performances. The Eisenhower Theater also needs an hydraulic lift for the orchestra pit and a motorized curtain drive (two men are required to raise and lower the curtain each time). The Theater Lab was gradually converted from a multi-use reception area into a theater space. Virtually total renovation is needed for the Theater's Lab's shared use by the Kennedy Center Theater for Young People, Education Department events, and evening theater performances.

The center's theaters can be adequately equipped with proper funding. The Kennedy Center can be brought up to par with other major performing arts centers. With continuing funding for maintenance and replacement, the center's theaters can operate at a high technical level and would not be expected to deteriorate to the current condition.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S ROLE

The Federal Government recognized the need for some measure of support for the building as a presidential memorial when in 1972 the U. S. Congress authorized the Department of Interior, through the National Park Service (NPS), to seek annual appropriations for maintenance, repair, and security. Specific responsibility for capital repair and replacement was not assigned to the Park Service at that time, an omission that undoubtedly was influenced by the building's history of construction problems and design flaws.

The relationship between the Kennedy Center Board of Trustees and the Secretary of the Interior is governed by a Cooperative Agreement that clearly separates performing arts and non-performing arts activities, areas, and responsibilities. The agreement also assigns the board a 23.8% participation in the annual cost of Park Service building operations.

Annual NPS expenditures have addressed repair, minor replacement, housekeeping, and security but have totally excluded major repair and replacement for building systems or components with only two exceptions: funding sought by the Board of Trustees to repair massive building leaks and appropriated for repair to NPS in 1977-79; and garage repair funds -- again requested by the Board of Trustees -- and appropriated to NPS in FY89 and FY90. Cost-sharing has not been required of the board in either instance.

BUILDING

Edward Durell Stone's design and choice of building materials for the Kennedy Center dictate many of the building's immediate repair needs. A flat roof, porous, thinly-clad marble exterior and building surrounds have continuously caused water leakage and aesthetic problems since the building opened. Major waterleak repair was undertaken in the mid-1970's at a cost of $4.7M in federal funds.

Kennedy Center retained engineering consultation in FY89 to determine the priorities for building repairs. The analysis and recommendations developed by Cushman & Wakefield were provided to the Park Service and are reflected in Sections III (B).

Items not repaired at that time include the planters on both the River and Roof Terraces. These continue to leak and are already causing small leakage in the Grand Foyer and major leakage in the service tunnel and Friends merchandise offices.

NPS annual appropriations have virtually been level funded since FY84. There are many deferred repair projects requiring immediate attention in FY91 (Section II (A). Beyond repair needs recognized by the Park Service as within the scope of its responsibility, there exists the need for replacement of many principal building components -- roof, HVAC, electrical installations. (See Section IV (A).

GARAGE REPAIR

Total garage repair is estimated at $15 million. Four million was appropriated to NPS for FY90; $3.0 million has been requested by the Administration for NPS in FY91.

HANDICAPPED ACCESS

The Kennedy Center building is under review by a committee on access for the disabled, chaired by the Department of Interior. Preliminary recommendations encompass theater and non-theater areas and include extensive restroom modifications and removable theater seating for wheelchairs in four theaters.
(Section III (E).

FUTURE NEEDS - FACILITY

There are other structural problems that face the Kennedy Center that funding will not readily address. The major such problem is space, or rather the lack thereof. When the Kennedy Center was built it was never designed by Stone to house extensive office areas. The building now houses Kennedy Center administrative, education, and theatrical staff; it also houses the operations of the National Park Service, The Washington Opera, four concessioners, and partial staff for the American Film Institute and Very Special Arts. Over the years backstage areas, storage space, rehearsal and warm-up rooms have been converted to office space.

The Kennedy Center has added two theaters since it was first built. The center has had to vastly expand sales and marketing efforts, telemarketing, subscription, and Instant Charge telephone sales in order to be able to sustain needed levels of box office income. With the center's growth and expansion of theatrical activities, so has the need expanded for additional office space. When the center opened in 1971, a typical week included 20-25 performances. With the addition of the Terrace Theater and Theater Lab and expanded usage of the Concert Hall, a typical week now includes 40-50 performances.

If the Kennedy Center is to be restored to a first-class, efficiently operated performing arts center, it will require convenient storage space for electrical equipment, props, costumes, and scenic properties. (Stage areas are currently being used for such storage.) Shop space for repair of electrical and sound equipment and a prop shop are required. The Concert Hall functions without any warm-up or practice rooms. The Opera House lacks a suitable, well-located Green Room.

When the center was built, many economies were achieved at the expense of future operations. The chandeliers for the Opera House and Concert Hall were permanently installed in the ceilings of those theaters, in lieu of the more expensive hydraulic equipment needed to lower the chandeliers for what should be annual cleaning and re-lamping. If structurally possible (and this needs consultation with engineers and theater designers), hydraulics should be installed in both houses to avoid the major expense of scaffolding and dark theater weeks now affordable only every two or three years for cleaning and re-lamping.

To restore necessary theater areas to their original intended use and to house staff displaced by this change and to provide needed additional theater support areas would require an additional 130,000 square feet of artistic and administrative space not available within the existing building structure.

The Kennedy Center garage has a capacity of 1,400 vehicles with theater seating capacity of 7,000. Parking is needed immediately for 800-1,200 additional cars. Preliminary estimate for increased parking is $20.0 million; If expansion of the building is contemplated within the next decade, engineering and architectural consultation would be needed at an estimated cost of $500,000.

FUTURE NEEDS - DATA SYSTEMS

With the exception of certain automated systems in the theaters, the Kennedy Center had no computerization until 1983.

The center had depended substantially on grants in-kind to provide needed automated systems. This has resulted in the center having a primary computer and several satellite systems for varying applications. However, because donations came from different vendors, the equipment is not compatible. Therefore, a need exists to integrate these systems.

Computer equipment becomes technologically obsolete both with respect to design and capacity. In order to be able to apply updated applications and maintain the ability to service the center's patron data base of 350,000 (up from 125,000 in 1985), equipment must be periodically replaced to maintain its state-of-the-art standard.

DEVELOPMENT/MARKETING PACKAGES

The current Kennedy Center Development and Marketing systems consist of four different database systems, which are on three different computer systems. In addition to these systems, an outside service bureau is utilized. Development and Marketing require a system which utilizes a single database. This system should allow for flexibility to provide for changes in the operation of the Development and Marketing departments.

PC LOCAL AREA NETWORK

The Kennedy Center support staff is in need of PC Local Area Network capabilities. PC users do not have an efficient method of transferring data from one PC to another. In some cases, disk storage is totally inadequate. Additionally, some users do not have access to an available printer, making the printing of documents a difficult and lengthy process.

Our goal is to implement a center-wide PC network which would allow for three important and much needed facilities:

1. Allow for the sharing of information between PCs, not only in the same department, but center wide.

2. Provide adequate disk storage, using the VAXs disk drives as file servers for the PC network.

3. Allow for the sharing of printers so that each PC user will have available the type of printer needed, including letter-quality laser, wide carriage report and color.

BACKSTAGE COMPUTER SYSTEMS

Systems are needed for each venue which would initially provide the staff with simple word processing, spreadsheet, and database capabilities. These systems should be planned to provide for the computer aided design capabilities in the very near future and to allow these systems to grow as the staffs' use of these systems increases. These systems would also become integral parts of the planned PC network.

IMAGE SCANNING SYSTEM

Image scanning provides all of the facilities of microfiche with the potential to grow as our needs grow. The Image Scanning System scans and stores information (currently stored in file cabinets, boxes, and an off-site storage facility), not only saving valuable physical space, but also allowing faster retrieval of archived documents.

PATRON INFORMATION SYSTEM

A Patron Information System would provide patrons of the Kennedy Center with up-to-the-minute information about the center and current events. The system would link with the ticketing system and provide information about the current and upcoming events at the Kennedy Center. For example, a patron could select DANCE and all events currently scheduled would be displayed. The patron could then select one particular dance event, and a description of that event along with run dates would also provide general tourist information about the Washington, DC area attractions.

In the section which follows, each of these areas is detailed in a ten-year projection.

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
I. THEATER PROJECTS	2,065,000	7,538,775	3,250,989	1,366,630	1,151,739	786,754	2,142,162	763,498	836,355	916,369	20,818,270
II. BUILDING SERVICES AND MAINTENANCE	2,010,890	4,958,179	2,860,748	3,125,543	3,694,317	2,645,006	3,710,150	3,647,252	3,828,158	3,873,090	34,353,333
III. MAJOR CAPITAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENT - IMMEDIATE NEEDS	4,000,000	7,262,000	22,100,300								33,362,300
IV. MAJOR CAPITAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS - FUTURE NEEDS		2,250,000	5,515,000	24,400,000	3,600,000	2,750,000	625,000	3,875,000	750,000	750,000	44,515,000
V. DATA SYSTEMS	397,277	3,980,370	2,851,122	1,695,645	1,434,205	2,295,790	1,702,125	1,181,685	2,253,875	1,905,662	19,697,756
TEN YEAR PROJECTION TOTAL	8,473,167	25,989,324	36,578,159	30,587,818	9,880,261	8,477,550	8,179,437	9,467,435	7,668,388	7,445,121	152,746,659

I. THEATER PROJECTS

A. Eisenhower Theater....................1
B. Opera House....................2
C. Concert Hall....................3
D. Terrace Theater....................5
E. Theater Lab....................6

II. BUILDING SERVICES AND MAINTENANCE

A. National Park Service....................7
B. Kennedy Center....................9

III. MAJOR CAPITAL REPAIRS & IMPROVEMENTS-IMMEDIATE NEEDS

A. Parking Garage Repairs....................13
B. Structural and Marble Repairs....................13
C. Mechanical System Repairs....................14
D. Handicapped Accessibility Compliance....................14

IV. MAJOR CAPITAL REPAIRS & IMPROVEMENTS-FUTURE NEEDS

A. Mechanical System Upgrade....................15
B. Electrical System Repair & Upgrade....................15
C. Service Tunnel & Loading Dock Repairs....................15
D. Expand Parking Garage....................15
E. Building Roof Replacement....................16
F. Surveillance Security System Throughout Building......16
G. Glass Wall Insulation/Replacement....................16
H. Building Relighting....................16
I. Restroom Refurbishing....................16
J. North & South Gallery Modifications....................17
K. South Opera Lounge Renovation....................17
L. Box Office Expansion....................17
M. Gift Shop Expansion....................17
N. Instant Charge Expansion....................17
O. Redesign/Renovation of Motor Lobby A....................17
P. Permanent Video Cabling from Theaters to Loading Docks & Plaza....................18
Q. Patron Information System....................18

V. DATA SYSTEMS

A. Capital Equipment....................................19
B. Development/Marketing Packages.......................19
C. PC Local Area Network................................19
D. Backstage Computer Systems...........................20
E. Image Scanning System................................20
F. Patron Information System............................20
G. Computer Training Center.............................21
H. System Growth & Replacement..........................21
I. Computer Facilities..................................21
J. - Computer Hardware Maintenance 22
K. Computer Software Maintenance........................22

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

Page 1 of 22

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
I. THEATER PROJECTS											
A. EISENHOWER THEATER											
SOUND											
House Sound System	350,000										350,000
Revamp Sound Booth	100,000										100,000
Revise and Add House Page and Show Program		75,000									75,000
Maintenance and Upgrade		30,000	33,000	36,300	39,930	43,923	48,315	53,147	58,462	64,308	407,385
ELECTRICAL											
Light Board and Dimmers		300,000									300,000
Upgrade Circuits		75,000									75,000
Update and Replace Lighting Equipment		150,000	150,000								300,000
Change Raceways to Mult Cable	65,000										65,000
Revamp Light Booth		100,000									100,000
Motorized Spot Lines in House		60,000									60,000
Update Electrical Accessories and Equipment		30,000									30,000
New Projectors		75,000									75,000
Maintenance and Upgrade			30,000	33,000	36,300	39,930	43,923	48,315	53,147	58,462	343,077
CARPENTRY											
Redo Stage Floor		75,000									75,000
Dance Floor	75,000										75,000
Linoleum for Ballet Floor	7,500										7,500
Hydraulic Pit		130,000									130,000
Motorized Curtain		180,000									180,000
Movable Loading Bridge			250,000								250,000
Movable Winch for Lockrail			50,000								50,000
New Soft Goods and Scrim		60,000									60,000
Scenery Dollies		9,000									9,000
Miscellaneous Equipment and Forklift		75,000									75,000
Maintenance and Upgrade		15,000	16,500	18,150	19,965	21,962	24,158	26,573	29,231	32,154	203,693

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
GENERAL											
Refurbish and Update Rehearsal Rooms		20,000									20,000
Refurbish and Update Dressing Rooms		150,000									150,000
Refurbish Fire Curtain			20,000				25,000				45,000
Refurbish/Replace Seating				125,000							125,000
Replace Ceiling Fabric				250,000							250,000
Refurbish and Update Green Room		20,000									20,000
Door Stop System Replacement		20,000									20,000
Interpreter's Booth		20,000									20,000
Musician Stands and Chairs		9,000									9,000
Recarpet Theater				60,000							60,000
Theater Cleaning-Annual	10,000	10,500	11,025	11,576	12,155	12,762	13,400	14,070	14,773	15,512	125,773
General Maintenance and Repair	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	32,210	35,431	38,974	42,872	47,159	318,748
EISENHOWER THEATER TOTAL	627,500	1,710,500	584,725	560,646	137,632	150,787	190,227	181,079	198,485	217,595	4,559,177
B. OPERA HOUSE											
SOUND											
House Sound System	500,000										500,000
Revamp Sound Booth	250,000										250,000
Monitor System for Sound Booth		50,000									50,000
Revise and Add House Page and Show Program		275,000									275,000
Portable Sound Systems for Rehearsal Rms. & Lobbies			25,000								25,000
Sound Equipment for Stage Effects		45,000									45,000
Maintenance and Upgrade		40,000	44,000	48,400	53,240	58,564	64,420	70,862	77,949	85,744	543,179
ELECTRICAL											
Light Board and Dimmers		500,000									500,000
Upgrade Circuits		200,000									200,000
Update and Replace Lighting Instruments		250,000	250,000								500,000
New Projectors		200,000									200,000
Update Electrical Accessories and Equipment		175,000									175,000
Revamp Box Boom and Front of House Positions		75,000									75,000
Replace House/Stage T.V. Set-up			35,000								35,000
Emergency Lights Backstage	10,000										10,000
Chandelier Lift System for Cleaning and Bulb Replacing				200,000							200,000
Maintenance and Upgrade			40,000	44,000	48,400	53,240	58,564	64,420	70,862	77,949	457,435

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

Page 3 of 22

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
CARPENTRY											
Add Chain to Flying Pipes		25,000									25,000
Overhead Motorized Crane Lift			35,000								35,000
New Dance Floor	150,000										150,000
Linoleum for Ballet Floor	10,000										10,000
Ballet Barres		5,000									5,000
Steel Dollies		5,000									5,000
Blue and White Cycs on Motorized Tracks			250,000								250,000
Additional Upstage Rigging Sets			750,000								750,000
Resurface Stage Floor			100,000								100,000
Masking Tracks (Stage Left and Stage Right)			75,000								75,000
New/Additional Soft Goods, Legs and Scrim		100,000									100,000
Track Winch for Fly Floor		75,000									75,000
Replace Air Floats with Caster Platform System		50,000									50,000
Pit Scrims		15,000									15,000
Chain Motor Pickups Offstage			35,000								35,000
Miscellaneous Equipment and Forklift	75,000										75,000
Safe Access/Fire Wall Hoist	17,000										17,000
Safe Access/Smoke Vent Door	10,000										10,000
Repair House Curtain			100,000								100,000
Portable Stage for Lobbies			15,000								15,000
Maintenance and Upgrade		15,000	16,500	18,150	19,965	21,962	24,158	26,573	29,231	32,154	203,693
GENERAL											
Refurbish and Update Rehearsal Rooms		100,000									100,000
Refurbish and Update Dressing Rooms		300,000									300,000
Refurbish and Update Musician's Lounge		10,000									10,000
Revised Security System Stage Door		10,000									10,000
Refurbish Fire Curtains			30,000				35,000				65,000
Wallscape Replacement/Repair							1,000,000				1,000,000
Refurbish/Replace Seating							250,000				250,000
Handrail Seating Lights		30,000									30,000
Interpreter's Booth		20,000									20,000
Recarpet Theater							120,000				120,000
Theater Cleaning-Annual	10,000	10,500	11,025	11,576	12,155	12,762	13,400	14,070	14,774	15,512	125,774
General Maintenance and Repair	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	32,210	35,431	38,974	42,872	47,159	318,748
OPERA HALL TOTAL	1,052,000	2,602,500	1,835,725	348,746	163,042	178,738	1,600,973	214,899	235,688	258,518	8,490,829

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
C. CONCERT HALL											
SOUND											
House Sound System	100,000										100,000
Revise and Add House Page and Program		50,000									50,000
Upgrade T.V. Monitor System		50,000									50,000
On Stage Accoustical Clouds	100,000										100,000
Maintehance and Upgrade		30,000	33,000	36,300	39,930	43,923	48,315	53,147	58,462	64,308	407,385
ELECTRICAL											
Light Board and Dimmers		75,000									75,000
Upgrade Circuits		50,000									50,000
Upgrade and Add Lighting Instruments		75,000									75,000
Motorized Spot Lines			80,000								80,000
Maintenance and Upgrade			30,000	33,000	36,300	39,930	43,923	48,315	53,147	58,462	343,077
CARPENTRY											
Rigging for Masking			125,000								125,000
Soft Goods for Masking			40,000								40,000
Replace Stage Flooring			75,000								75,000
Dance Floor Marley			30,000								30,000
Risers (Orchestra and Choral)			175,000								175,000
Miscellaneous Tools and Equipment			30,000								30,000
Maintenance and Upgrade		15,000	16,500	18,150	19,965	21,962	24,158	26,573	29,231	32,154	203,693
GENERAL											
Overhall/Renovate House Organ		250,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	330,000
Two Steinway Grand Pianos		90,000									90,000
Chandelier Lift System for Cleaning & Bulb Replacing				200,000							200,000
Cleaning and Bulb Replacing for Chandeliers	50,000										50,000
Refurbish and Update Dressing Rooms		100,000									100,000
Repaint Theater					100,000						100,000
Replace Wallscaping Box Tiers					50,000						50,000
Recarpet Theater					120,000						120,000
Refurbish/Replace Seating					300,000						300,000
Theater Cleaning-Annual	10,000	10,500	11,025	11,576	12,155	12,762	13,400	14,070	14,774	15,513	125,775
General Maintenance and Repairs	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	32,210	35,431	38,974	42,872	47,159	318,748
CONCERT HALL TOTAL	280,000	817,500	679,725	335,646	717,632	160,787	175,227	191,079	208,486	227,596	3,793,678

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
D. TERRACE THEATER											
SOUND											
Sound Cluster	25,000										25,000
Additional Sound Equipment	20,000										20,000
Review and Add House Page and Program		15,000									15,000
Maintenance and Upgrade		15,000	16,500	18,150	19,965	21,962	24,158	26,573	29,231	32,154	203,693
ELECTRICAL											
Lighting Equipment		20,000									20,000
Film Projector and Screen		30,000									30,000
Genie Lift		7,500									7,500
Motorized Spot Lines in House		25,000									25,000
Maintenance and Upgrade			15,000	16,500	18,150	19,965	21,962	24,158	26,573	29,231	171,539
CARPENTRY											
Risers		5,000									5,000
Marley Dance Floor		40,000									40,000
Nylon Lines For Counterweight System		30,000									30,000
Rework Stage Floor		20,000									20,000
New Railing for Pit		7,500									7,500
Wood Panel Masking		15,000									15,000
Maintenance and Upgrade		10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	16,105	17,716	19,487	21,436	135,795
GENERAL											
Sound Proof Theater		1,000,000									1,000,000
Refurbish and Update Rehearsal Room		10,000									10,000
Refurbish and Update Dressing Rooms		75,000									75,000
Refurbish Fire Curtain			10,000				15,000				25,000
Seat Replacement						70,000					70,000
Repaint Theater						50,000					50,000
New House Curtain			30,000								30,000
New Carpet for Theater						30,000					30,000
General Repair Front of House and Lobby		20,000									20,000
Theater Cleaning-Annual	3,500	3,675	3,859	4,052	4,254	4,467	4,690	4,925	5,171	5,430	44,023
General Maintenance and Repair	15,000	16,500	18,150	19,965	21,962	24,158	26,573	29,231	32,154	35,369	239,062
TERRACE THEATER TOTAL	63,500	1,365,175	104,509	70,767	77,641	235,193	108,488	102,603	112,616	123,620	2,364,111

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
E. THEATER LAB											
SOUND											
Sound Equipment	30,000										30,000
House Page and Show Program		10,000									10,000
House T.V. Monitor System		20,000									20,000
Maintenance and Upgrade		10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	16,105	17,716	19,487	21,436	135,795
ELECTRICAL											
Light Board and Dimmers		50,000									50,000
Rewiring and Upgrade Circuits		75,000									75,000
Additional Lighting Equipment		50,000									50,000
Maintenance and Upgrade			10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	16,105	17,716	19,487	114,359
CARPENTRY											
Portable Stage Floor and Rigging for Future		100,000									100,000
New Masking, Legs and Scrim		40,000									40,000
Maintenance and Upgrade		10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	16,105	17,716	19,487	21,436	135,795
GENERAL											
Refurbish and Update Dressing Rooms		40,000									40,000
Refurbish Seats		25,000									25,000
New Floor		75,000									75,000
Carpet		25,000									25,000
Refurbish and Sound Proof Theater		500,000									500,000
Theater Cleaning-Annual	2,000	2,100	2,205	2,315	2,431	2,552	2,680	2,814	2,954	3,102	25,153
General Maintenance and Repairs	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	16,105	17,716	19,487	21,436	23,579	159,374
THEATER LAB TOTAL	42,000	1,043,100	46,305	50,825	55,792	61,249	67,247	73,838	81,080	89,040	1,610,476
TOTAL THEATER PROJECTS	2,065,000	7,538,775	3,250,989	1,366,630	1,151,739	786,754	2,142,162	763,498	836,355	916,369	20,818,270

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
BUILDING SERVICES AND MAINTENANCE											
A. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE											
Roof Repairs											
Annual Maintenance	60,000	63,000	66,150	69,458	72,930	76,577	80,406	84,426	88,647	93,080	754,674
Opera and Penthouse Roof Partial Replacement		200,000									200,000
Major Structural Inspection											
External		150,000									150,000
Infrastructure		50,000									50,000
Minor Structural Inspection	30,000	31,500	33,075	34,729	36,465	38,288	40,203	42,213	44,324	46,540	377,337
Vertical Exp. Joints											
Replace		130,000	136,500	143,325	150,491						560,316
Maintenance						50,000	52,500	55,125	57,881	60,775	276,281
Inspect/Repair Exp. Joints											
East Plaza Drive			10,000				12,155				22,156
Refinish Exterior Columns											
River Terrace and Roof Terrace		200,000							295,491		495,491
Paint Upper and Lower Soffits				130,000							130,000
Clean Rock Creek Overhang						50,000					50,000
Paint Seawall Rail		5,000					6,381				11,381
Lights and Benches											
Watergate Walk			30,000								30,000
Lights - Columbia Plaza Walkway		20,000	1,000	1,050	1,103	1,158	5,000	2,000	2,100	2,205	35,616
Repair Sidewalks		100,000									100,000
Inspect and Repair											
Condensation Walls		10,000	5,000	5,250	5,513	5,788	6,078	6,381	6,700	7,036	57,746
Road Paving and Repair											
South		75,000					100,000				175,000
North		100,000					125,000				225,000
Tree/Shrub Replacement			50,000					75,000			125,000
Exterior Sculpture Cleaning		15,000				18,233				22,162	55,395
Marble Maintenance											
River Terrace			15,000	15,750	16,538	17,364	18,233	19,144	20,101	21,107	143,237
Roof Terrace			10,000	10,500	11,025	11,576	12,155	12,763	13,401	14,071	95,491
Inspect/Clean/Polish											
Interior Marble Panels		50,000	52,500	55,125	57,881	60,775	63,814	67,005	70,355	73,873	551,328
Exterior Marble Panels		75,000	78,750	82,688	86,822	91,163	95,721	100,507	105,533	110,809	826,993
Refinish Inside Columns									75,000		75,000
Refurbish Elevators				75,000							75,000
Sprinkler System Repairs							75,000	78,750	82,688	86,822	323,260
Replace Insulation -											
Service Drives and Air Handlers		5,000	5,250	5,513	5,788	6,078	6,381	6,700	7,036	7,387	55,133
Refinish Bronze											
Doors & Handrail		20,000			23,153			26,802			69,955
Purchase/Replace Wallscape				250,000							250,000
Paint Grand Foyer Walls				75,000							75,000

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

Page 8 of 22

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
Paint Ceilings											
Grand Foyer, Halls of States and Nations		150,000								200,000	350,000
North & South Galleries			45,000					70,000			115,000
Paint Interior Ceiling Tiles		17,000			19,680			22,782			59,462
Replace Damaged Ceiling Tiles in Hallway		15,000	15,750	16,538					20,000		67,288
Replace Grand Foyer Drapes	70,000								100,000		170,000
Clean Grand Foyer Drapes					10,000					15,000	25,000
Grand Foyer Planters/Replace on Lease		30,000	31,500	33,075	34,729	36,465	38,288	40,203	42,213	44,324	330,797
Replace Carpet											
Grand Foyer, Halls of States and Nations			250,000				350,000				600,000
Purchase/Replace Carpet Pad											
Grand Foyer, Halls of States and Nations			75,000				100,000				175,000
Refinish/Reseal/Stain											
North & South Gallery Floors		100,000	100,000		75,000						275,000
Replacements								400,000			400,000
Replace Vinyl Flooring		40,000	42,000	44,100	46,305	48,620	51,051	53,604	56,284	59,098	441,062
Terrazzo Floors											
Men's Room		75,000							105,533		180,533
Ladies Room		75,000							105,533		180,533
Flags - Hall of Nations											
Reallignment/Cleaning					110,000						110,000
Lock/Key System - Replacement		50,000	5,000				25,000				80,000
- Maintenance			5,000	5,250	5,513	5,788	6,078	6,381	6,700	7,036	47,746
Fire Escape Exit Doors											
Replace All Panic Hardware					500,000						500,000
Repair/Replace Doors & Frames		35,000	5,000	5,250	5,513	5,788	6,078	6,381	6,700	7,036	82,746
Repair/Replace Marble Pavers		5,000	2,000	2,100	2,205	2,315	2,431	2,553	2,680	2,814	24,098
Roof Terrace Door Replacement			12,000								12,000
Flow Meter for Fire Pump		10,000									10,000
White House Box Renovation		25,000				25,000				35,000	85,000
tal Bldg Services & Maint - National Park Service	160,000	[redacted]	1,081,475	1,059,701	1,276,654	560,976	1,277,953	1,178,720	1,314,900	916,175	10,743,054

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
B. KENNEDY CENTER											
Telecommunications System											
SL-1 System - Initial Installation	133,000										133,000
- System Upgrade					400,000						400,000
Integrated Voice/Data Network											
Hardware - station				50,000							50,000
Hardware - system				75,000							75,000
Software				25,000							25,000
Meridian Mail Expansion					50,000						50,000
Instant Charge Expansion											
Terminals/Printers					15,000						15,000
Station Equipment					35,000						35,000
Maintenance											
PBX Maintenance (adds, moves, changes)	82,000	150,000	90,000	94,000	156,000	98,000	102,000	160,000	106,000	110,000	1,148,000
Annual Maintenance Contract		100,000	110,000	121,000	133,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	1,139,000
Cable Maintenance	3,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	10,000	8,000	59,000
Tools & Hardware for Garage Repair	10,000										10,000
Training	5,000	3,000	3,000	8,000	8,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	49,000
Switchroom Safety/Environmental											
Fire Suppression											
Dry Sprinkler System		20,000									20,000
Fire Extinguishers		1,500				1,000					2,500
Replace Air Conditioner								20,000			20,000
Halon System		75,000				50,000				25,000	150,000
Asbestos Monitoring/Removal											
Survey & Mapping of Building		50,000									50,000
Annual Program											
Inspection		10,000	10,500	11,025	11,576	12,155	12,763	13,401	14,071	14,775	110,266
Removal/Encapsulation		100,000	75,000	50,000	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	32,210	379,312
Air Testing		10,000	10,500	11,025	11,576	12,155	12,763	13,401	14,071	14,775	110,266
Employee Testing/Monitoring	5,000	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	16,105	17,716	19,487	21,436	140,795
Education		3,000	3,150	3,308	3,473	3,647	3,829	4,020	4,221	4,432	33,080
Admin. Space Renovation (lg. projects)											
Construction	300,000	300,000	100,000	110,000	121,000	133,100	146,410	161,051	177,156	194,872	1,743,589
Architect, Engineering Services	125,000	75,000	25,000	27,500	30,250	33,275	36,603	40,263	44,289	48,718	485,898

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

Page 10 of 22

Function/Special Events Rooms:	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
Boehm Bird Room											
Replace Furniture		20,000					25,526				45,526
Replace Carpet	7,000					10,000					17,000
Clean Chandeliers	1,000					1,500					2,500
Clean/Refinish Wood Paneling	1,000					1,500					2,500
Cleaning/Restoration of Collection	5,000					7,000					12,000
South Opera Lounge (Golden Circle)											
Replace Carpet		20,000								30,000	50,000
Clean Chandelier		2,000	2,100	2,205	2,315	2,431	2,553	2,680	2,814	2,956	22,053
Repair/Replace Furniture		40,000								50,000	90,000
Clean Rugs		7,000	7,350	7,718	8,103	8,509	8,934	9,381	9,850	10,342	77,187
Refurbish/Upgrade Kitchen		15,000									15,000
Refinish Wood Paneling and Floors		8,000					10,210				18,210
Clean Wallscape		2,000	2,100	2,205	2,315	2,431	2,553	2,680	2,814	2,955	22,053
Replace Wallscape		15,000									15,000
Note: Major renovation of South Opera Lounge is reflected under Major Capital Improvements, Section IV. Part K.											
African Room											
Climate Control		20,000									20,000
Restoration and care of art objects		50,000	5,000	5,500	6,050	6,655	7,321	8,053	8,858	9,744	107,181
Repair and Oiling of Wooden doors		20,000	2,000	2,100	2,205	2,315	2,431	2,553	2,680	2,814	39,098
Replace Carpet		15,000					20,000				35,000
Cleaning/Curatorial Care		8,000	8,400	8,820	9,261	9,724	10,210	10,721	11,257	11,820	88,213
Israeli Room											
Cleaning/Inspection of Ceiling and Walls		10,000	10,500	11,025	11,576	12,155	12,763	13,401	14,071	14,775	110,266
Repair/Replace Furniture		8,000								20,000	28,000
Repair Lighting		5,000					10,000				15,000
Repair of Ceiling		35,000					44,670				79,670
Refinish Doors		2,000					2,553				4,553
Replace Carpet		10,000					15,000				25,000
Chinese Lounge											
Replace Carpet		8,000					15,000				23,000
Restoration and care of Artwork		5,000	5,250	5,513	5,788	6,078	6,381	6,700	7,036	7,387	55,133
Repair/Replace Furniture			15,000								15,000
Atrium/North and South Foyers											
Replace Lighting/Skylights				75,000							75,000
Paint Walls and Ceilings		30,000					40,000				70,000
Renovate Restrooms		150,000									150,000
Restore Woodwork			35,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	40,000	6,000	116,000
Repair/Replace Planters				75,000						100,000	175,000
Replace Seating Cushions		25,000						25,000			50,000
Replace Carpet	42,000						60,000				102,000

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
Property Insurance - Consultants	5,000	10,000	6,000	6,300	6,615	6,946	7,293	7,658	8,041	8,443	72,296
- Property Ins.	138,160	151,976	167,174	183,891	202,280	222,508	244,759	269,235	296,158	325,774	2,201,915
- Theatrical Floater	4,000	4,400	4,840	5,324	5,856	6,442	7,086	7,795	8,574	9,432	63,749
- Flood Insurance	3,440	3,784	4,162	4,579	5,037	5,540	6,094	6,704	7,374	8,111	54,825
- Liability	154,290	169,719	186,691	205,360	225,896	248,486	273,334	300,668	330,734	363,808	2,458,986
- Crime Policy	13,000	14,300	15,730	17,303	19,033	20,937	23,030	25,333	27,867	30,653	207,186
- NSO Property	7,000	7,700	8,470	9,317	10,249	11,274	12,401	13,641	15,005	16,506	111,563
Signage											
Design	20,000										20,000
Installation	30,000	250,000	50,000								330,000
Maintenance/Replacement	5,000	5,500	6,050	6,655	7,321	8,053	8,858	9,744	10,718	11,790	79,689
Building Lock System											
Installation	70,000	100,000			25,000			25,000			220,000
Maintenance	5,000	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	16,105	17,716	19,487	21,436	140,795
Alarm System											
Installation	10,000	50,000	20,000	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	16,105	17,716	174,872
Maintenance	5,000	5,250	5,513	5,788	6,078	6,381	6,700	7,036	7,387	7,757	62,890
AFI Theater Renovation		30,000				20,000					50,000
Computer Rooms - Primary		50,000						25,000			75,000
- Back-up	45,000						20,000				65,000
Telephone Switchroom	25,000			25,000						25,000	75,000
NSO Telemarketing Space	5,000										5,000
Handicapped Bathrooms	40,000		Note: After 1990 this becomes Capital Improvement								40,000
Blueprint Restoration	5,000	25,000	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	16,105	17,716	19,487	144,359
NSO Wardrobe Trunks	34,000						40,000				74,000
NSO Library	20,000					10,000					30,000
Artwork - Curatorial Survey		10,000									10,000
- Curatorial Care		25,000	50,000	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	32,210	35,431	264,743
Telephone Cable Removal	30,000	30,000	30,000								90,000
Construction/Renovation (small projects)	75,000	90,000	99,000	108,900	119,790	131,769	144,946	159,440	175,385	192,923	1,297,153
Furniture and Fixture Purchase	125,000	75,000	78,750	82,688	86,822	91,163	95,721	100,507	105,533	110,809	951,993

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

Page 12 of 22

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
Office Equipment Lease/Purchase	123,000	150,000	165,000	181,500	199,650	219,615	241,577	265,734	292,308	321,538	2,159,922
Misc. Bldg. Equipment and Supplies	5,000	5,500	6,050	6,655	7,321	8,053	8,858	9,744	10,718	11,790	79,689
Storage Rental	5,000	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	16,105	17,716	19,487	21,436	140,795
Trash Removal	7,000	7,350	8,085	8,894	9,783	10,761	11,837	13,021	14,323	15,756	106,809
Recycling Program	5,000	5,250	5,775	6,353	6,988	7,687	8,455	9,301	10,231	11,254	76,294
Air Quality Testing	1,000	5,000	5,500	6,050	6,655	7,321	8,053	8,858	9,744	10,718	68,899
Pest Control		150,000	157,500	[illegible],375	173,644	182,326	191,442	201,014	211,065	221,618	1,653,984
Safe Servicing	2,500	2,750	3,025	3,328	3,660	4,026	4,429	4,872	5,359	5,895	39,844
Archive Storage and Management	7,500	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	16,105	17,716	19,487	21,436	143,295
Office Equipment Maintenance	25,000	26,250	28,875	31,763	34,939	38,433	42,276	46,503	51,154	56,269	381,462
Air-Handling Equipment - Maintenance	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	16,105	17,716	19,487	21,436	23,579	159,374
- Replacement		20,000		22,000		24,000		26,000		28,000	120,000
Audio-Visual Equipment Maintenance	2,000	2,200	2,420	2,662	2,928	3,221	3,543	3,897	4,287	4,716	31,874
Cyclic Building Maintenance (heavy cleaning,etc.)	45,000	47,250	49,613	52,093	54,698	57,433	60,304	63,320	66,485	69,810	566,006
Miscellaneous Repairs	20,000	21,000	23,100	25,410	27,951	30,746	33,821	37,203	40,923	45,015	305,169
otal Bldg Services & Maint - Kennedy Center	1,850,890	3,031,679	1,779,273	2,065,842	2,417,663	2,094,030	2,432,197	2,468,532	2,513,258	2,956,915	23,610,279
OTAL BUILDING SERVICES AND MAINTENANCE	2,010,890	4,958,179	2,860,748	3,125,543	3,694,317	2,645,006	3,710,150	3,647,252	3,828,158	3,873,090	34,353,333

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

Page 13 of 22

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
I. MAJOR CAPITAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS - IMMEDIATE NEEDS											
A. PARKING GARAGE REPAIRS											
1. Presently Allocated Funds	4,000,000										4,000,000
2. Future Needed Funds		5,500,000	5,500,000								11,000,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 15,000,000	4,000,000	[redacted]	[redacted]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000,000
B. STRUCTURAL AND MARBLE REPAIRS											
1. Planning and Design		[redacted]									1,240,000
2. Construction											
a. Parapet Replacement			194,400								194,400
b. Roof Terrace Repairs											
Pavers			463,200								463,200
Planters			596,000								596,000
Canopy			178,800								178,800
c. Plaza Terrace Repairs											
Plaza Terrace Replacement			4,489,200								4,489,200
Continuous Planter Repair			592,800								592,800
Freestanding Planter Repair			180,000								180,000
d. Plaza Terrace Drive Repairs/Alteration											
Waterproofing Repairs			177,600								177,600
Fountain Reconfiguration			306,000								306,000
Freestanding Planter Repairs			159,600								159,600
3. Contingencies, Inflation & Fees			5,390,700								5,390,700
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 13,968,300	0	1,240,000	[redacted]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,968,300

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
C. MECHANICAL SYSTEM REPAIRS											
1. Planning & Design		272,000									272,000
2. Replacement/Repair											
Air Handler Coils			768,000								768,000
Chilled Water System			600,000								600,000
3. Contingencies, Inflation & Fees			1,004,000								1,004,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 2,644,000	0	[redacted]	[redacted]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,644,000
D. HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBILITY COMPLIANCE											
1. Planning and Design		250,000									250,000
2. Construction			1,000,000								1,000,000
AFI Theater elevator											
Restroom Modifications - theaters											
- other											
Entrance Plaza Curb Modifications											
Removable Theater Seating											
Concert Hall 2nd Tier Accessibility											
Orchestra Pits											
Public Telephone Booth Modifications											
3. Contingencies, Inflation & Fees			500,000								500,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 1,750,000	0	250,000	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,750,000
OTAL MAJOR CAPITAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS - IMMEDIATE NEEDS	4,000,000	7,262,000	22,100,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,362,300

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
. MAJOR CAPITAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS - FUTURE NEEDS											
A. MECHANICAL SYSTEM UPGRADE (including addition of Smoke Alarm Detection System)											
1. Planning and Design		1,200,000									1,200,000
2. Construction and Modification			1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000						3,300,000
3. Contingencies, Inflation & Fees			500,000	500,000	500,000						1,500,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 6,000,000	0	1,200,000	1,800,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,000,000
B. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM REPAIR AND UPGRADE											
1. Expand Emergency Lighting System		250,000			50,000			50,000			350,000
2. Upgrade Emergency Generator System		250,000									250,000
3. 2nd Generator/Computer & Telephone Systems				250,000							250,000
4. Survey Switchgear Rooms & Elec. Closets			250,000								250,000
5. Repair Switchgear Rooms & Elec. Closets				75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000			375,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 1,475,000	0	500,000	250,000	325,000	125,000	75,000	75,000	125,000	0	0	1,475,000
C. SERVICE TUNNEL & LOADING DOCK REPAIRS											
1. Waterproofing				100,000							100,000
2. Improve Air Exhaust			150,000								150,000
3. Air locks at Roll-up Doors					200,000						200,000
4. Repair/Replace Dock Levelers		100,000									100,000
5. Raise Truck Clearances in Tunnel			150,000	150,000							300,000
6. Lower Floor level at Docks		50,000									50,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 900,000	0	150,000	300,000	250,000	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	900,000
D. EXPAND PARKING GARAGE											
1. Planning and Engineering			400,000								400,000
2. Construction				20,000,000							20,000,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 20,400,000	0	0	400,000	20,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,400,000

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
E. BUILDING ROOF REPLACEMENT											
1. Planning and Design							150,000				150,000
2. Construction								750,000	750,000	750,000	2,250,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 2,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	150,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	2,400,000
F. SURVEILLANCE SECURITY SYSTEM THROUGHOUT BUILDING											
1. Planning and Design		100,000									100,000
2. Installation			500,000	500,000							1,000,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 1,100,000	0	100,000	500,000	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100,000
G. GLASS WALL INSULATION/REPLACEMENT											
1. Grand Foyer								3,000,000			3,000,000
2. Roof Terrace (inc. Terrace Theater)						1,000,000					1,000,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 4,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	3,000,000	0	0	4,000,000
H. BUILDING RELIGHTING											
1. Design			40,000								40,000
2. Installation				300,000							300,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 340,000	0	0	40,000	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	340,000
I. RESTROOM REFURBISHING (including fixture replacement)											
1. Theaters (24)			600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000					2,400,000
2. Other Areas (30)			400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000				2,000,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 4,400,000	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	400,000	0	0	0	4,400,000

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
J. NORTH AND SOUTH GALLERY MODIFICATIONS											
1. Relocate Theater Lab Entrance			100,000								100,000
2. Create Stage Door & Crossover Hallway			200,000								200,000
3. Reconfigure Terrace Theater Box Office		100,000									100,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 400,000	0	100,000	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400,000
K. SOUTH OPERA LOUNGE RENOVATION											
1. Design						75,000					75,000
2. Construction						400,000					400,000
3. New Furniture						200,000					200,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 675,000	0	0	0	0	0	676,000	0	0	0	0	675,000
L. BOX OFFICE EXPANSION											
1. Central Box Office				250,000							250,000
2. Concert Hall Box Office					225,000						225,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 475,000	0	0	0	250,000	225,000	0	0	0	0	0	475,000
4. GIFT SHOP EXPANSION											
1. New Hall of States Shop		100,000	250,000								350,000
2. Increased Storage & Office Space			150,000								150,000
3. Relocation of Coat Room			75,000								75,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 575,000	0	100,000	475,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	575,000
N. INSTANT CHARGE EXPANSION											
1. Enlarge Present Facility					200,000						200,000
2. Relocate Photo Lab					100,000						100,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 300,000	0	0	0	0	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	300,000
O. REDESIGN/RENOVATION OF MOTOR LOBBY A											
1. Design				75,000							75,000
2. Construction					250,000						250,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 325,000	0	0	0	75,000	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	325,000

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
P. PERMANENT VIDEO CABLING FROM THEATERS TO LOADING DOCKS AND PLAZA											
1. Engineering			50,000								50,000
2. Installation				200,000							200,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 250,000	0	0	50,000	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	250,000
Q. PATRON INFORMATION SYSTEM											
1. Design		50,000									50,000
2. Construction		50,000	400,000								450,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST = $ 500,000	0	100,000	400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500,000
TAL MAJOR CAPITAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS - FUTURE NEEDS	0	2,250,000	5,515,000	24,400,000	3,600,000	2,750,000	625,000	3,875,000	750,000	750,000	44,515,000
TAL BLDG SERVICES, MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL REPAIRS/IMPROVEMENTS	6,010,890	14,470,179	30,476,048	27,525,543	7,294,317	5,395,006	4,335,150	7,522,252	4,578,158	4,623,090	112,230,633

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
. DATA SYSTEMS											
A. CAPITAL EQUIPMENT											
Lease Payments	32,832										32,832
Terminals	5,500	35,000	35,000	36,000	36,000	37,000	37,000	38,850	38,850	40,792	339,992
Report Printers	21,800	25,000	26,250	26,250	27,560	27,560	28,900	28,900	30,345	30,345	272,910
LQ Printers		25,000	25,000	26,250	26,250	27,560	27,560	28,900	28,900	30,345	245,765
PC Hardware	26,400	29,100	32,100	35,100	38,600	42,400	46,600	51,260	56,360	61,990	419,910
PC Software	36,320	38,140	40,047	42,100	44,200	46,400	48,700	51,100	53,650	56,300	456,957
Terminal/Printer Servers		10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	13,500	13,500	13,500	14,750	14,750	114,000
Extra Hardware	3,100	8,000	8,400	8,820	9,260	9,720	10,200	10,700	11,200	11,760	91,160
Cabling	3,000	3,000	3,300	3,500	3,700	3,900	4,100	4,300	4,500	4,700	38,000
Modems/Switchboxes	3,100	3,000	3,400	3,800	4,200	4,600	5,000	5,400	5,800	6,200	44,500
Printer/Terminal Stands		1,200	1,500	1,800	2,100	2,400	2,700	3,000	3,300	3,600	21,600
Laptops		9,000	11,500	13,000	15,250	15,250	15,250	17,000	17,000	18,500	131,750
Port Printers		2,000	3,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,500	6,500	6,500	7,000	47,000
	132,052	188,440	199,997	213,620	224,120	235,290	246,010	259,410	271,155	286,282	2,256,376
B. DEVELOPMENT/MARKETING PACKAGES											
Development Software		200,000	108,000	93,000	63,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	30,000	28,000	606,000
Marketing Software	30,000	30,000	30,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	216,000
	30,000	230,000	138,000	111,000	81,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	48,000	46,000	822,000
C. PC LOCAL AREA NETWORK											
LAN Repeater	10,800	16,200	17,500	9,000	9,000	9,500	9,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	111,500
Network Interconnect	1,450	3,000	3,500	3,675	3,855	4,060	4,250	4,460	4,680	4,900	37,820
PCSA PC Hardware Kits	3,675	27,300	3,675	3,850	4,050	4,250	4,460	4,680	4,900	5,150	65,990
PCSA PC Software	500	500			500			500			2,000
PCSA VAX Software	7,500	8,650	9,450								25,600
PCSA License	6,000	24,500	25,000	1,750	1,750	2,450	2,450	2,450	3,100	3,100	72,550
PC Printer Server	4,000	8,000	4,200	4,200	4,400	4,400	4,600	4,600	4,850	4,850	48,100
PC Printer Converters	2,400	4,800	1,200	1,200	1,500	1,500	1,700	1,700	1,900	1,900	19,800
Additional Ethernet	5,000	5,000	1,200	1,200	1,450	1,450	1,575	1,575	1,800	1,800	22,050
	41,325	97,950	65,725	24,875	26,505	27,600	28,535	29,965	31,230	31,700	405,410

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
D. BACKSTAGE COMPUTER SYSTEMS											
Systems Hardware		336,000	360,000	80,000	84,000	88,000	92,000	96,000	100,000	104,000	1,340,000
Special Software		200,000	240,000		256,000		280,000		308,000		1,284,000
Printers/Plotters		520,000	532,000			640,000			672,000		2,364,000
	0	1,056,000	1,132,000	80,000	340,000	728,000	372,000	96,000	1,080,000	104,000	4,988,000
E. IMAGE SCANNING SYSTEM											
VAX Station 3500		52,500	55,000	55,750			55,000			55,000	273,250
Scanner MD300		5,500	5,750	5,300	5,000		5,900			4,500	31,950
Image Workstations		23,000	20,000	15,000	10,000	8,500	8,900	8,900	9,150	9,150	112,600
RV20 WORM Drives (Write Once Read Many)		30,000	30,500	29,000	35,000				37,500	35,000	197,000
Image Printers		10,000	5,000	5,500	5,750			5,900			32,150
Image Software and License		20,000	5,000	5,000			5,000			5,500	40,500
	0	141,000	121,250	115,550	55,750	8,500	74,800	14,800	46,650	109,150	687,450
F. PATRON INFORMATION SYSTEM											
VAX Station 3100		36,000	72,500					38,500			147,000
DEC Talk		4,200	9,800					10,500			24,500
Console		1,950	3,800					2,500			8,250
Touch Screen		5,000	10,000					13,500			28,500
Video Disc Players		5,000	10,000					13,500			28,500
Video Disc Production		36,000	45,000	30,000	10,000		10,000	30,000			161,000
PIS Software		350,000	250,000	90,000	32,000	15,000			5,000		742,000
	0	438,150	401,100	120,000	42,000	15,000	10,000	108,500	5,000	0	1,139,750

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
G. COMPUTER TRAINING CENTER											
Training/Demo Aids		1,200	2,500	2,500	2,750	2,750	2,900	2,900	3,150	3,150	23,800
Training Stations		20,000	22,500	24,200	25,500	27,000	28,500	30,000	31,500	33,750	242,950
Training Software	250	2,000	2,500	2,750	2,900	3,200	3,350	3,500	3,650	3,900	28,000
Manuals/Documentation	500	1,850	2,000	2,100	2,250	2,500	2,750	3,000	3,250	3,500	23,700
	750	25,050	29,500	31,550	33,400	35,450	37,500	39,400	41,550	44,300	318,450
H. SYSTEM GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT											
VAX 6440		700,000		710,000		725,000		225,000		750,000	3,110,000
Cluster Base		150,000								75,000	225,000
Star Coupler		15,000				17,500					32,500
Storage Array SA600		225,000	250,000		265,000		285,000		285,000		1,310,000
Cartridge Tape System		131.000					155,000				286,000
Storage Array SA482			65,000			67,500					132,500
Printer Server LPS40		50,650			52,000						102,650
LG02 Printer		13,000	13,000			13,000				14,500	53,500
Upgrade LG01 Printers				6,000	6,000						12,000
	0	1,284,650	328,000	716,000	323,000	823,000	440,000	225,000	285,000	839,500	5,264,150
I. COMPUTER FACILITIES											
Fire Extinguishers	2,000	500	200				1,200				3,900
Dry Sprinklers		50,000	25,000								75,000
Halon System		75,000				50,000				25,000	150,000
Uninterruptable Power Supply		100,000	100,000				75,000		30,000		305,000
Replacement of Air-Conditioner Units			35,000			37,500		15,000			87,500
Renovation of Primary Computer Room		35,000	10,000				37,500			10,000	92,500
Renovation of Backup Computer Room		3,000	5,000	17,500					30,000		55,500
Rewire Data Lines		7,500	5,000	3,000	6,500		5,500			8,000	35,500
Computer Room Furniture		2,100	1,500	1,750	1,900	2,100	2,250	2,400	2,650	2,900	19,550
Daily Tape Vault		5,000			12,000				8,000		25,000
	2,000	278,100	181,700	22,250	20,400	89,600	121,450	17,400	70,650	45,900	849,450

KENNEDY CENTER 10 YEAR PROJECTION

	FY'90	FY'91	FY'92	FY'93	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	TOTAL
J. COMPUTER HARDWARE MAINTENANCE											
Digital Equipment	72,000	75,000	96,000	101,700	116,700	122,600	150,000	161,000	180,000	192,500	1,267,500
IBM System 34	3,300	3,450									6,750
Altos Equipment	3,500	3,700	3,950								11,150
Xerox Printers	800	840									1,640
Personal Computers Equipment	8,000	15,000	17,500	19,000	22,500	24,000	26,500	28,000	30,500	34,000	225,000
Air Conditioner	1,500	2,000	2,100	2,250	2,550	2,700	2,850	3,000	3,150	3,300	25,400
	89,100	99,990	119,550	122,950	141,750	149,300	179,350	192,000	213,650	229,800	1,537,440
K. COMPUTER SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE											
Digital Corporation	23,000	37,000	38,900	40,000	42,500	44,750	48,000	50,400	52,900	55,500	432,950
Spacetime (BOCS)	24,000	25,200	26,460	27,800	29,500	30,750	32,500	33,750	35,500	37,250	302,710
Marketing System	24,000	25,200	26,460	27,800	29,500	30,750	32,500	33,750	35,500	37,250	302,710
Development System		15,000	17,000	18,250	19,500	20,750	22,000	23,250	24,500	25,750	186,000
Data Processing Design (Word 11)	1,400	1,470	1,550	1,650	1,700	1,800	1,850	1,950	2,000	2,150	17,520
Access Technology (20/20)	1,250	1,320	1,380	1,450	1,530	1,600	1,680	1,760	1,840	1,930	15,740
Other VAX Software		6,000	6,600	6,900	7,300	7,650	7,950	8,350	8,750	9,200	68,700
American Digital Systems	24,000	25,200	13,250	14,000	14,750						91,200
Williamson (Development)	2,400	2,550	2,700								7,650
Hemmingway Associates (IBM System 34)	2,000	2,100									4,100
	102,050	141,040	134,300	137,850	146,280	138,050	146,480	153,210	160,990	169,030	1,429,280
OTAL DATA SYSTEMS	397,277	3,980,370	2,851,122	1,695,645	1,434,205	2,295,790	1,702,125	1,181,685	2,253,875	1,905,662	19,697,756

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. The second element of the financial need is an accumulated deficit, an amount for which we are requesting $15 million which is in fact slightly more than that in April and which reflects a deficit that has accrued over the last 18 years of operations. That amount is an amount which on the audit of accounts is disclosed as being the difference between the liabilities and the assets.

It is a negative figure in excess of $15 million. The reason, sir, that we think that it is incumbent on the Congress to consider that matter and, hopefully approve the payment of it, is that as we look at the past, and more particularly the future, we really need a start that allows us, first to operate, and then to raise the necessary funding for continuing operations.

If I can put it to you broadly, and I am happy then to answer questions, we believe that it is clearly the responsibility of the Kennedy Center Board to raise the funds that are needed for programming, for the content of what is put on in the Kennedy Center.

Indeed, the Kennedy Center Board and the National Symphony Orchestra Board before it, now part of the Kennedy Center, have over the last 10 years raised over $80 million for that purpose. The programming deficits total over that period of time roughly that amount. So we believe that the Board should be responsible for the content of what goes on and should be responsible for the funding of programming.

At the other end of the proposal which we are putting to you, we think that the Congress should consider and approve the immediate structural needs and for the future, the maintenance and upkeep of the building.

UNDEFINED AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

There is then a third area which relates to an unclear division between the Congress and the Board which is the maintenance and support of what I call the theater entrance to the backstage and the maintenance and support of the administrative areas in the building.

Here I would say that the Kennedy Center in this context is somewhere between a local institution and a national institution. It is clearly too large and too expensive to be put in a city the size of Washington were it not the National capital. It is part of the National capital and a National performing arts institution. Sir, at some point in the next months after we are away from the heat of the current budget considerations, I do think that we and the Congress should sit down and say for the future, how is it that we can deal with that issue which is the gray area, a gray area between the Congress and the management of the institution.

For my part, and I think speaking for those members of the board that I have been with, and we will have a meeting early in June, I believe we will give a commitment to several things: first, in terms of content of what goes on, we will extend and develop the base of the last 18 years in terms of diversity and excellence, something the Nation can be proud of, and have programming which is relevant and as a result of its relevance and quality probably also very expensive.

We are prepared to take on that responsibility as the National charge for the private sector.

Beyond that, I think that we do need to sit with you and with your colleagues to look at the experience of the last 18 years where the responsibilities have perhaps not been altogether clear leading us into this deficit. We need to put it on a basis where the Congress clearly stipulates that this is a National art center, *the* National art center. A basis where you push us as you appropriately should to raise as much money as we can from the private sector—push us hard, put it to us to say that we should raise money for the content but that we come to some arrangement which is fair and reasonable between us and the Congress for the cost sharing on an ongoing basis.

So our proposal is; let's deal with the current immediate crisis which is funding for building repair and maintenance of the $30.5 million over two years, redress the problems of the past with the $15 million and then, in the course of the next 12 months, take a look together at that gray area which lies between programming, which is I believe clearly the function of the board, and building repairs which is clearly the responsibility of the government, if you are prepared to take it. And then we can look at the central area which is the gray area.

I think that gives you the picture as we see it.

Mr. YATES. How much of your cost of operations is represented by the gray area?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. Up to now over the 18 years of the non-funded gray area, it has been no more than 3 percent. But going forward it is going to be more because we have delayed for 18 years any repairs and maintenance of the theaters, from theater entrance to backstage. The cash costs up to now in the accumulated $15 million deficit are about 3 percent of the $500 million turnover since 1972.

Hidden in that are the monies we did not spend. Therefore, we have a catch-up period ahead and my own personal judgment is that the amount required to get the place in first-class operating condition is of the order of $8 to $10 million a year. As we go forward, I think we should discuss the possibility of some arrangement in which there is a private sector component of that and hopefully a government component.

We can give you chapter and verse of what the needs are likely to be. We can sit down with you in a proper way and make those disclosures to you.

ROLE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Mr. YATES. If I understand what you are proposing, the Kennedy Board would be an independent agency which nevertheless acts in kind of a representative capacity on behalf of the government for putting on performing arts and would accept the responsibility for covering the expenses for those performances.

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. That is true.

Mr. YATES. Now that takes place in three theaters in the Kennedy Center.

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. There are five, sir.

Mr. YATES. Oh yes, the Concert Hall, the Eisenhower Theater, Opera House, the Terrace Theater——

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. And the Theater Lab.

Mr. YATES. I have heard about the Theater Lab. Is that a room?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. Yes. We have over 300 seats. It was recently used for a single performance in the evenings and during the day for educational and other purposes.

Mr. YATES. I can understand the expenses in connection with putting a show on. There are inherent certain costs and certain revenues which flow from ticket sales and whatever else comes along with that.

Who then would cover the expenses of the interior of the theaters, for example, upkeep of the seats, the carpeting, the drapes, the lights, whatever else?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. The electronics and all that part.

Mr. YATES. Is that part of the third area or the first area?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. You are asking a question that directly relates to what I call the gray area, the middle area. At the moment to the extent that we can do it, it is being paid for by the Kennedy Center Board.

If one looks at history over the period since 1972, we have expended approximately $18 million on that area. In going forward, our estimates are that the rate of spending is going to increase very substantially because the theaters themselves, now 18 years old, require the type of refurbishment that you are speaking of for the public but more significantly require expenses on the area from the curtain to the backstage in terms of systems which really are held together at the moment by a string.

We are, in our current budget for this coming year, agonizing about a need for $4 to $5 million of mandatory expenditures of that type.

Mr. YATES. To do what?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. Repairs from curtain to the back wall, sound systems, tracking for the curtains, a replacement of the curtains, a replacement of the lighting systems. We have a very long list which we have been going through agonizingly in our budget sessions.

If we cannot pull the curtain and if you cannot hear sound from the stage, you cannot have a performance. So these are not cosmetic things. We have more or less deferred the cosmetics until next year saying that until the seating and the flooring are completely unsightly, we will make do.

During the course of the coming five years, there is no question that we will have to do that renovation. At one point, the Opera House required renovation and the Board passed the hat and raised $3 million to refurbish the Opera House.

Mr. YATES. Was it completely refurbished or was it a bandaid approach?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. It was substantial but not complete. At some point we are going to have to do that again. I think our posture, Mr. Chairman, is that during this next year, if we can right the ship which is tilting very much, we can then set a course which is proper and which is clear for the Congress and ourselves.

I think the Congress should take a fresh look at this relationship and decide either for or against some form of participation in the gray area and not to do it with a two week deadline for the budget.

Mr. YATES. I understand what you are telling us. You can cover the expenses for the performances themselves?

CURRENT STATUS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES ACTIVITIES

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. Yes, sir. Let me give you a number. Roughly 70 percent of the performance costs are covered by ticket sales. Beyond that, the 30 percent, broadly, is covered by contributions of one form or another.

Mr. YATES. Do you not also receive other income? What other sources of income do you have? You have the garage.

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. We have the garage, some portion of which is used to repay the bond offering. The second source that we have is income from an endowment fund.

Mr. YATES. Do you get any share of income from the restaurants?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. We get some share of income from the restaurants which is in terms of contribution, $433,000 per annum.

Mr. YATES. Do you also get an income from sales of the shops on the floor?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. Yes, we do. There, the net contribution of the thing covered by volunteers is in the order of $300,000 to $400,000. That is part of our fund raising efforts. We are currently looking at the possibility of extending or relocating those shops for further income.

That, as a source of income in other cultural institutions, is growing.

Mr. YATES. It is very significant in the Smithsonian.

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. Particularly in visual arts and museums. Even at the Metropolitan Opera it is now becoming an important source. We are exploring that and in fact, we have had professional studies done. When we get the ship right, we will be looking at that particularly.

The problem that we have, sir, is that we have anywhere between $5 and $7 million in bank loans, which is one of our methods of funding. We have got to attribute to that the income that comes from our endowment fund as security. So that we do not have the flexibility in terms of the use of one of our larger potential sources of income, the income on the endowment, because that has to go constantly to repay interest and principal in relation to the bank loans.

Mr. YATES. What are the bank loans for? Why do you need a bank loan?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. We have this $15 million gap. Therefore, it has to be financed in some way. How do we finance our on-going operations? We have an approved bank line of up to $8 million on which we have drawn something in excess of $5 million at this time.

So we are borrowing $5 million from the banks. The second way we are funding is that we are using advanced ticket revenues, in other words, funds are provided to us by people who buy tickets for future performances.

Mr. **Yates**. Season tickets?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. Season tickets and future performances. They vary but they are in the order of $6 to $7 million, sometimes as high as $8 million, and we take those monies and spend them currently, so we are borrowing from the future.

Mr. **Yates**. If I understand correctly, there is a question as to whether you can keep operating unless you get funds to pay for the $15 million deficit and pay for the bank loan. There is a question of how you are going to pay for future ticket sales going back to the people.

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. That, sir, is exactly correct.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay. Let me ask you this question. Over how long a period of time does the $15 million deficit extend? This is the so-called operating deficit. We will go into the construction deficit after this.

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. Right. It is called, really in our accounts, the closing fund balance because it is not clear whether it comes from operations or capital investments or from where it comes.

But that $15 million has really come from a multiplicity of sources. As in any business, it is impossible to identify dollar for dollar where a deficit comes from but for the benefit, particularly of Mr. Regula who has just arrived, let me recapitulate what I said to you before.

Mr. **Yates**. Good.

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. Seventy percent of the program is covered by ticket sales. Thirty percent is covered in a dollar amount by monies we raise from friends, donors and corporations. In addition to that programming component, there is the component of maintenance, there is the component of cleaning, there is the component of administration which goes with, as I told you, this very large structure. On that, in the period of 18 years, we have paid $37 million to the Park Service on building maintenance and on capital projects.

Some of it exceeds the $15 million which is the deficit. I cannot tell you that the $15 million that we are looking for is dollar for dollar specifically identified with this because there is no way of tracing it.

What I can represent to you is that over and above anything that is required for programming, which as I said, Mr. Regula, before you came in, I think is the proper responsibility of the board, we have spent more than double the amount of the $15 million in terms of capital investment and in terms of upkeep, payments to the National Park Service and our building maintenance.

We also have pension liabilities which we have in the balance sheet as you will see. We have continuing and on-going problems in terms of programming. My belief is, and in fact it was true last year, that we were able to cover the amount of the programming deficit from private sources. Going into the future where we are expanding our plans for the presentations in this national center, I believe we will have to raise more money than we have raised up to now for things such as the Texas Festival or the Festival of the Americas.

In my view, if we conceive these major projects, because they will be more major, we will raise more money so it is my anticipation that we will increase the level of fund rising. I cannot identify, sir, dollar for dollar. In principle, I think that amount which has arisen over the last 18 years has come from a variety of sources. I would say very clearly, if one is looking for how much money has been spent or borrowed, and it is in the record in my testimony, that $37 million was spent on non-programming items of which we clearly raised $22 million but did not make it for the other $15 million. That is the problem before us.

NEED FOR CHANGING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. YATES. What we are considering here is almost a total change from the agreement and the relationship which exists today in your affiliation with the Park Service as I understand it. Is that correct?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. Well, it is a change.

Mr. YATES. It is a decision to be made by the Congress.

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. I think the decision is not a confrontation on our part, sir, it is a simple question for the Congress to consider. My professional judgment is that you have here a national performing arts center which is out of scale with the needs with the local community. It is not a local center.

Mr. REGULA. It is too large?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. It is too large and too expensive. I am not remotely critical of it. I, in fact, commend it. I think it is wonderful that there is a National performing arts center. But it is a fact, if you were scaling a complex for Washington and the related area, you would not have scaled the Kennedy Center. It is 7,000 seats a night. It bears a high cost to operate. It is five theaters plus the American Film Institute. It has, of course, the potential of what I call its sixth stage; the television potential to reach out across the Nation which is also a function of the Kennedy Center and which needs to be expanded, and its second audience, the educational group throughout the country.

The fact is, you have an extremely high cost for a community of this size. My belief is that the Congress should face up to what it wants from the Kennedy Center. I think it is appropriate for you to push the board, push me as hard as you can about raising money to program, not just for the local community but nationally. Get a group of people together who care about the performing arts and say "we're giving you a building, get on with it and don't come back to us for money for plays or these creative ideas." Push us.

Mr. YATES. What you said before should be added. While it is too large for the local community, nevertheless, it is the nation's capital.

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. There is a national outreach that the Kennedy Center has.

Mr. REGULA. Do you have any idea on any given night what percent of your audience would be in the greater Washington area versus people who are visitors in town?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. We are doing fresh studies on the first part of your question. I will give you an interim answer but when I get the final I will give it to you. My guess is that approximately 15 percent come from out of state.

Mr. **Yates**. Do you know?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. That is what I have been told. I would not like to be committed to that. I will be able to come back to you. We, in fact, service outside groups that come in. We try and reach out to the visitors. Curiously I am told in some of our areas particularly in symphonic concerts there is not a great "out of area" component to the audience.

Where you get plays you tend to get some people to come in. Obviously, the better the play and the tougher the tickets, the more limited is that availability for the last minute entry.

I will give you that within the next 30 to 60 days. I need to do this study for management purposes. I can only give you an impression right now.

I would like to make another point. We have 4 million visitors a year at the Kennedy Center. We have over 1 million people coming to buy tickets. Our education program which is the American College Theater Festival, is our Imagination Celebrations. Our children's programs, which are under recognized I think by this Congress and indeed by the nation, hit between 5 and 6 million people a year.

So we are reaching out. I am not including television. So I think you have to say that the Kennedy Center is reaching out across the country. It is reaching out in education. It is reaching out to a degree in television and it is servicing the physical needs of people who want to buy seats when they come here.

The last is the smallest, by the nature of buying tickets and coming to the city.

Mr. **Regula**. The Park Service does the maintenance?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. The Park Service does the maintenance in the common spaces, the spaces outside the entrance to the theaters.

Mr. **Regula**. The hallways, exterior, the place where the visitors come to look? Roof, walls?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. Yes, sir. Much has been deferred.

CONCESSION OPERATION

Mr. **Regula**. Who operates the parking concession?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. APCOA, A concessionaire with whom we have a contract and a profit splitting arrangement. Some portion of the income on that goes toward the bond principal payment. As you recall, the Congress looked at the bond issue. The rest comes to the general funds.

Mr. **Regula**. Do they maintain the parking area?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. The cleaning and operations but not the physical facilities.

Mr. **Regula**. Is the restaurant the same way?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. It is a concession negotiated on a best price basis with the Restaurant Associates.

VIABILITY OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT TO THE KENNEDY CENTER

Mr. **Regula**. I think what you are saying is whether or not we as a national policy want to subsidize this because it is a national facility such as a National Park would be. We make access to most of the national parks with very little charge. In effect, we say it is good national policy to have these facilities and therefore the taxpayers are financing it. I think you are suggesting this is the way we ought to look at the Kennedy Center.

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. There are other things. In the parks you don't have a lot of public dimensions. In this, there are a group of people among whom I include myself, and I am doing this as you know without pay, who really care that this country should have in its national capital a performing arts center which is reflective of what is in the country and which symbolizes to this country and to the world that the Congress cares about performing arts.

I am suggesting that we raise the money for the performance and that you give us the opportunity to have a building which is maintained, which is also a presidential memorial, and on that area between the entrance to the theater and backstage we sit down over the coming months and come out with a fair arrangement where you push us to raise as much as we can and we say that is the limit we can go to.

Mr. REGULA. So it would be a split.

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. I think in the end we should come up with something which is a split. I am prepared to show you everything I can in terms of incentive as to what is the limit of possible fund raising. I am not trying to get one by the Congress.

I am saying it is important to me and I hope it is important to the Congress that you should have a worthy national performing arts center in Washington.

Mr. REGULA. You are coming with two requests. One, a capital improvement request and, two, an on-going annual amount yet to be determined that would represent what you feel that the national commitment should be plus what is raised by private donors to run your annual budget?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. That is right.

Mr. REGULA. On the other side of the coin, have you examined the cost element? I suspect if it is like most public agencies there is a bit of waste in the way the operating expenses are——

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. I am glad you asked the question.

Mr. REGULA. We are saying to our companies across this United States, "you are an investment banker" and we said to the major companies, "we are not going to give you protectionism, you will have to compete and clean out the executive suite."

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. I agree. I think if you were to ask inside the building, they will tell you there is a cold wind inside the Kennedy Center.

Mr. YATES. It is not the air conditioning.

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. No, sir, it is a cold wind and a hot climate. Before I came this morning we had a continuation of budget sessions which we started yesterday and continued early this morning. We are looking at every aspect of cost, every aspect of marketing.

One of the ways of solving this is to appeal more to the public. It is my hope that within 30 days I will have on a volunteer basis one of the major management consultant firms in this country coming in to do a "soup to nuts" analysis of our operation.

We have hired a single highly skilled counselor to assist us in labor negotiations. We are doing comparatives nationwide of the elements of everything from backstage to front stage. I think we are doing just what we ought to do.

I believe that you do not raise money for cultural institutions unless you run them like a business.

That is what we are doing. That is what I did at Carnegie Hall and what I am committed to do here.

Mr. REGULA. I think that is commendable. I am glad to hear that that is the approach you are taking. Too often in government we don't apply good business principles and that is one of the reasons we have excessive costs.

One last question, and I think, Mr. Chairman, we need to have a report back to us about your results.

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. I will be delighted.

Mr. YATES. I take it you are going to put into the record the basis for the deficits and what the costs are that you are facing. Can you do that?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. Certainly. I am more than happy to.

[The information follows:]

24-May-90

ANALYSIS OF GENERAL FUND BALANCE

FISCAL YEARS	SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	(1) ACQUISTION OF FIXED ASSETS	(2) PRE-AFFILIATION NSO	ENDING FUND BALANCE
1958 - 1971	(649,027)			(649,027)
1972	(276,264)	(2,769,436)		(3,694,727)
1973	139,715			(3,555,012)
1974	163,315			(3,391,697)
1975	187,693	51,000		(3,153,004)
1976	834,771	55,000		(2,263,233)
1977	65,160			(2,198,073)
1978	42,979	(27,842)		(2,182,936)
1979	8,639	(190,751)		(2,365,048)
1980	439,657	(124,633)		(2,050,024)
1981	650,726	(385,957)		(1,785,255)
1982	69,939	(182,445)		(1,897,761)
1983	102,880	(217,806)		(2,012,687)
1984	(2,199,589)	(112,969)		(4,325,245)
1985	473,101	(112,390)		(3,964,534)
1986	(1,334,125)	(213,337)		(5,511,996)
1987	111,419	(1,069,399)	(5,807,275)	(12,277,251)
1988	461,812	(1,570,436)		(13,385,875)
1989	331,090	(1,659,796)		(14,714,581)
TOTAL	(376,109)	(8,531,197)	(5,807,275)	(14,714,581)

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. I would like to have a partnership between me and you. I am prepared to give you total disclosure of everything we are doing on whatever basis you want. We have a current problem which I have to solve to allow me to do this at all.

I have to keep the buildings there and get rid of this accumulated deficit before I can raise money. The deficit for construction is $30.5 million over two years. If we can do that, I would then really like to work with you to make sure that we are in sync on what we need to do with the Kennedy Center; and that there is a feeling in the Congress that you ought to have one of the great performing art centers in this national capital.

Mr. **Regula**. I like the sound of what you are saying. I would be very interested, at least as one committee member, in having an on-going dialogue in this partnership role.

Mr. **Yates**. This is entirely new. Before, we have had nothing to do with the Kennedy Center except through the Park Service. I think this is well because this is a national institution. That is the reason we are holding the hearing today.

You are at a crossroads right now. You have a brand new man coming in to tell you what the situation is. It is not a very pretty situation. It is a very expensive situation. We have to decide whether we want to go forward.

Mr. **Regula**. I agree with you. This is a crossroads in the prospective operation of this whole thing.

In Sydney, the opera house is a fabulous facility. I am using that because I have been there. Are these kinds of facilities in other countries, using that as an example, subsidized by the national governments?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. Right. In nearly every other country the great arts centers are supported over 90 percent and in some countries 100 percent as in Germany, by the central government. In Paris, for example, the new opera house is getting between $50 and $60 million a year in addition to the facility which it got for nothing, from the French government to operate the opera season. This country is unique in terms of the contribution of the private sector. In my opinion it is an enormous strength of this country.

Mr. **Regula**. I agree.

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. Because it gives both an involvement of the public in terms of finance, it makes them want it more and it gets people from the private sector involved in a way that is an incredible strength. The government does not just come in and determine, at least heretofore, performing arts policy, the appointments in the dance, conductors and things like that which is a political problem in most other parts of the world.

I am vigorously in favor of keeping that balance. But where there is a national institution such as this in a relatively small community, I think we just have to be realistic about the degree to which the private sector can bear the load. That is really where the tires hit the road in this particular problem.

Mr. **Regula**. We do have the feature of tax deductibility which other countries do not have. I think that is often overlooked by the art community. They like to point at what the French government does.

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. That is a subsidy. In this country, we raised $100 billion last year from the private sector for charities of all types. About 6 percent were museum and arts institutions. There is a certain amount of money that goes into it. I can hardly resist telling you the risks are great.

Mr. **Regula**. I like what you are saying. When do you expect the consultants' report?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. On the marketing or the management?

Mr. **Yates**. Management.

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. On the marketing, I hope we will have something within 60 days. And on the management, I can tell you by my own expectations that by the end of the summer we will have a new system in place. That may be held back a bit depending on what we find, certainly by the end of the year.

[Vote break.]

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PERSPECTIVE

Mr. **Yates**. Mr. Wrye, did you want to say something about anything?

Mr. **Wrye**. Let me add a point to the earlier discussion, Mr. Chairman, about the role of the Center.

I think perhaps we should remind ourselves that the Center in addition to being a performing arts center is a memorial to the late President. We receive well over 3 million visitors annually to that memorial. So it, indeed, does have a national role to play in the Capital city.

CONSTRUCTION DEFICIT

Mr. **Yates**. Mr. Wrye, how good a job are you doing with the Kennedy Center? We have a $30 million deficit that is called a construction deficit. How much of that is deferred maintenance belonging to the Park Service?

Mr. **Wrye**. I think over the years, Mr. Chairman, it has been our understanding that our role dealt principally with the day to day operational maintenance needs of the Kennedy Center.

We never did understand that it, indeed, was our responsibility to pick up the longer term capital improvement, long-term maintenance of the structure. We carried on a cyclic maintenance program rather than actively——

Mr. **Yates**. Nobody was doing it. Kennedy was not doing it. The Park Service wasn't and the building was not getting any better.

Mr. **Wrye**. That is right.

As a result, 12 to 15 years ago when the roof problem became known, money was made available to us to correct that problem. But we have never been in the posture to seek capital improvement dollars in the President's budget for the Kennedy Center.

Mr. **Yates**. Well, perhaps the fault was ours, too. We just assumed you were taking care of it. Perhaps the fault was that of the budget. Nobody wanted to spend money for anything.

I think the fault really lay in the fact that nobody, I don't know of any congressional committee they appeared before as the Kennedy Center in a hearing situation.

What happened was that the Park Service came before us for its appropriations, on occasion for money for the Kennedy Center for a roof. It was a part of its total appropriation. It was one of all the 350 items in the Park Service budget at that time, unlike the Smithsonian, National Gallery of Art the Woodrow Wilson, or the others that come in for their appropriations.

I don't know what will happen from here on, but Kennedy ought to be coming in annually—well, I don't know—you won't be coming in annually for appropriations and you will be getting your money.

I assume if this is corrected now and the deficits are taken care of in some way, as I hope they will be, the same kind of a session will prevail unless there are arrangements made for a report by the Kennedy Center. You file an annual report over the years. But I think that gets lost, unfortunately.

I think perhaps it would be well for you to come in and tell a congressional committee what you are doing. I don't think that has ever been done.

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. We would welcome that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Yes, I think that would be good.

Mr. Wrye, the 1991 request includes $3 million for the garage repairs out of the $30 million total. What else does the budget have by way of taking care of the $30 million construction deficit? Does your Park Service budget contain anything else?

Mr. WRYE. No, it does not.

Mr. YATES. Just the $3 million for the holes in the garage floor?

Mr. WRYE. Actually, $12 million is needed to complete the garage, as you probably know.

Mr. YATES. Yes. Should that be done more quickly?

Mr. WRYE. We think it is reasonable to phase it. We have the first $4 million available this year, 1990. Two more years would be a reasonable construction schedule, I think.

Mr. YATES. Somebody ought to put into the record a list of the $30 million deficit, just what has to be done.

Mr. WRYE. We will be pleased to do that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Do you know about the $30 million deficit?

Mr. WRYE. We know what those items are. $12 million of the $30.5 is the funds needed in the garage.

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. I have it here, sir.

OPERATING DEFICIT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Mr. YATES. Now, what about the $15 million operating deficit. Do you have a list of what makes that up, too?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. We don't.

As I said, we can only tell you it is there and we can show you how it is built up each year.

Mr. YATES. We need to know how you arrived at it.

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. We can show you how it is developed each year and that can be put into the record.

[The information follows:]

SUMMARY OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE
JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

NON-PERFORMING FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS - IMMEDIATE NEEDS

- PARKING GARAGE REPAIRS	$12,000,000	
- STRUCTURAL REPAIRS	12,068,000	
- MECHANICAL REPAIRS	2,644,000	
		$ 26,712,000
CYCLIC MAINTENANCE BACKLOG		2,800,000
HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBILITY COMPLIANCE		1,000,000
TOTAL		$ 30,512,000

RECURRING REQUIREMENTS

ADDITIONAL ANNUAL OPERATING NEEDS

- JANITORIAL SERVICES		$ 310,000	
- ELEVATOR SERVICE		100,000	
- UTILITIES		500,000	
ELECTRICITY	- $300,000		
WATER & SEWER	- $200,000		
- CYCLIC MAINTENANCE PROGRAM		350,000	
- STAFFING		372,000	
USPP OFFCRS (4)	- $162,000		
GUARDS (4)	- $ 95,000		
SAFETY OFFICER	- $ 40,000		
PLUMBER	- $ 34,000		
ELECTRICIAN	- $ 41,000		
ANNUAL TOTAL			$ 1,632,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS - FUTURE NEEDS

- MECHANICAL SYSTEM - $3,000,000 PER YEAR FOR 5 YEARS EVERY 15 YEARS

- PARKING GARAGE - $3,000,000 EVERY 15 YEARS

- ROOF - $5,000,000 EVERY 15 TO 20 YEARS

Mr. **Yates**. Does the deficit restrict your current operations in any way?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. Yes, it does. It restricts it in the sense that we have to take the income from the endowment fund and use it to support the borrowings.

Mr. **Yates**. How much income do you have from the endowment fund?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. Approximately $1.9 million. The endowment fund now has $27 million in it. It has a total of $35 million but $8 million are unpaid pledges. So it is the earnings on the $27 million we are talking about.

Mr. **Yates**. You have $7 million in bank loans?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. We have approval of up to $8 million. It fluctuates. At the moment I think we are a little over $5 million as of today. That can go up and can go down.

Mr. **Yates**. Why do you need that?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. Because we have no money.

Mr. **Yates**. If you have money, obviously you don't need the bank loan. What happens if you default on a bank loan?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. That is a very interesting legal question to which I don't know the answer.

Mr. **Yates**. Is the government liable?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. We are, as you know, a part of the Smithsonian. At some point, someone would have to pay. I have not passed that by our legal counsel. I am still trying to convince the Congress that we should solve it ourselves.

But I guess it is an issue which you may want to take under advice.

Mr. **Yates**. What security did you give?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. We have given the security to the bank of the income flow from the endowment fund. We are not able to touch the principal of the endowment fund.

Mr. **Yates**. Could the bank touch the principal?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. No, I don't believe so. I have legal advice which makes me believe that those monies were given for a permanent endowment, the income of which should be used for programming purposes but that it is not available for the banks to attach.

There is more than that, sir. There is the advanced ticket sales, too. If the building were to cease operation, you would have to refund the $7 or $8 million that people have paid for future tickets.

So it is not just the $5 million. There are also the payables. We have debts of another $2 million.

Mr. **Yates**. Do you consider this a special loan by the banks?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. I hope that the banks have done their analysis.

Mr. **Yates**. What security do they have?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. They have the security of the income flow from the endowment.

Mr. **Yates**. So, they would have to get that over a period of three or four years?

Mr. **Jeter**. Yes, sir. That is correct.

Mr. **Yates**. It is interesting.

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. It is not a happy situation.

Mr. **Yates**. No, it is not. I don't know whether there is a potential liability to the Federal Government here for that. How much of the deficit do you estimate comes from the assumption of responsibility for the National Symphony Orchestra?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. There is no doubt that when the National Symphony Orchestra came to us that they had some accumulated liabilities. They related to their own deficits over a period of time, plus unfunded pension accounts, I believe.

As I said to you earlier, I cannot identify dollar for dollar. I can tell you that there is a mix in here of which National Symphony is some part of. We assumed unfunded pension liabilities in an amount of $2.9 million and we had an operating fund balance of the National Symphony Orchestra of a deficit of $5 million, which was subsequently reduced by payments out of the endowment with the approval of the donors.

So, over a period of time there has been an amount of $5 million, which is the burden that we have borne for the National Symphony Orchestra going back over its 18 years of operation. That is now, of course, a part of the Kennedy Center accumulated deficit.

Mr. **Yates**. Did you receive the endowment that you now have as a part of the National Symphony affiliation?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. Some portion of it. The amount was $9.5 million that came across.

Mr. **Yates**. So presumably it covered the deficit that they had and enabled the marriage to take place.

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. That is correct.

Mr. **Yates**. Okay.

We know that the National Symphony brought with it some liabilities that added to the deficit. What else added to the deficit?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. Well, as I told you, sir, in the record, every expenditure adds to the deficit to the extent that you don't fund it. My belief is that the programming—and I have submitted numbers on that—the programming has not been the cause of the deficit. We have, in fact, raised the money, in addition to ticket sales, to pay for programming.

It is this extra amount which is the cost of running the place, building maintenance, cleaning and capital projects which, as I say, total $37 million, which is the burden we have been unable to bear.

This is the accumulation of the grey area. The $37 million here is the grey area for the last 18 years.

Going forward, our worry is that instead of operating at an annual rate of $4.6 million last year in grey area payments, my estimate is that it will be between $8 to $10 million.

As the Park Service just testified, there is the additional need for deferred cyclic maintenance which has fallen between the cracks already.

Mr. **Wrye**. That is correct. That amounts to $2.8 million, which is part of the $30.5 million.

NEED FOR NEW AGREEMENT

Mr. **Yates**. All right. Here we are starting out again. Is there in existence legislative authority for you to enter into the kind of agreement with the Park Service, representing the U.S. Government, I assume, that would permit you to have the kind of plan of operation that you testified to?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. I believe, sir, that you previously had such an arrangement and that we can, in fact, enter on behalf of the board an undertaking with the Park Service or whatever entity of the U.S. Government is designated, to have a clear delineation of responsibilities which we would then live by.

Mr. **Yates**. Would you have your lawyer give us something to put in the record that shows that?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. Certainly. Absolutely, sir. I will ask him to check the context within the Smithsonian arrangements.

[The information follows:]

THE JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

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June 13, 1990

MEMORANDUM

Re: Authority for Cooperative Agreements

Aside from the legislative history to amendments to the John F. Kennedy Center Act providing for National Park Service operations at Kennedy Center, the authority for Kennedy Center's entering into cooperative agreements with the National Park Service relating to operation, maintenance and other activities in the building is found in the Economy Act, 31 U.S.C. §1535, which states that heads of agencies may use goods and services of other agencies under prescribed conditions.

As recodified in 1982, §1531 applies only to "executive agencies" which are defined in 31 U.S.C. §102 as including only entities in the executive branch of the Government. Constitutionally, Kennedy Center must be outside of the three branches of Government, because, inter alia, it includes on its board of trustees representatives from the legislative and executive branches. Therefore, it would appear that §1531 does not cover Kennedy Center.

However, the report accompanying the recodification bill in 1982 stated, "The purpose of the bill is to restate in comprehensive form, without substantive change, certain . . . laws related to money and finance." (emphasis added) Accordingly, §1531 must be construed to apply as it originally was enacted. Southern Pacific Transportation Company, et al. v. San Antonio, Texas, 748 F.2d 266, 271 n. 11 (5th Cir. 1984); Celanese Chemical v. United States, 632 F.2d 568, 573 n. 9 (5th Cir. 1980). Section 7 of the Economy Act, 47 Stat. 417, stated that it was applicable to "[a]ny executive department or independent establishment of the Government, or any bureau or office thereof." Kennedy Center is a bureau of such an independent establishment. The Smithsonian was constituted as an establishment" by the Act of August 10, 1846, 20 U.S.C. §41, to carry out the trust obligations established by the will of James Smithson and accepted by the United States. As a bureau of the Smithsonian, 20 U.S.C. §20h, and with its own functions specified by Congress, 20 U.S.C. §76j, Kennedy Center is a bureau of an independent establishment and, under the Economy Act, Kennedy Center and the National Park Service thereby are authorized to enter into cooperative agreements specified by §1531.

William W. Becker

Mr. **Yates**. Is that the same impression the Park Service has, that you have legislative authority to do this?

Mr. **Wrye**. I believe so, yes, sir.

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. Mr. Chairman, my comment is an inference from what you have done previously. You have had an agreement between the Kennedy Center and the Park Service on cost-sharing. I am assuming that was done legally. I have no definitive advice on the question but it was possible in the past so I am assuming it can be done again.

Mr. **Yates**. But I was under the impression that the cost-sharing related to certain functions. What you are doing goes beyond that understanding of functions. There is a grey area, too, in that agreement, as far as my understanding of the agreement is concerned, and that is for your administrative costs for which you want to have some kind of Federal reimbursement.

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. First, I will get a legal opinion. Secondly, in relation to when we are able to sign an agreement with the Park Service, it has been done before. As to the content of that agreement, I have no comment because I think there is a grey area of who is responsible inside the Federal Government.

If it is that you are addressing, then I don't know the answer.

Mr. **Yates**. I am not sure it is a grey area within the Federal Government. I am not sure the Park Service believes it is a grey area within the Federal Government. But relating to conversations I have had over the past years, the Park Service believed that it did not have the legal authority to proceed with payment of certain of those expenses. Is that your understanding?

Mr. **Wrye**. I think that is true, sir.

Mr. **Yates**. So, I think there has to be a redefinition and probably a redrafting of the agreement. I think it might be good. I don't know when you are doing it but if you are not, I think it might be well for your legal representatives and legal representatives of the Park Service to start negotiating on the drafting of some agreement, assuming you don't need additional legislation.

If you need additional legislation, we would want to know that. We can do it either in our bill or we can provide for it by asking a legislative committee to do it.

Mr. **Wrye**. In the past when the capital improvement monies were made available to us by the Congress, for example, roof repairs, we assumed that that was the authorizing legislation we needed to proceed to expend that money as directed by the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. **Yates**. That was for a specific appropriation.

Mr. **Wrye**. That is right.

Mr. **Yates**. You had your hearing before the Legislative Committee on the problems you have had. This took place before Mr. Bosco's subcommittee of public buildings and grounds of the Public Works Committee on May 7. I am reading this transcript because ordinarily Appropriations Committees do not get into legislative matters. There is a grey area here, too, as to when rehabilitation requires the approval of the Legislative Committee.

Mr. Bosco said this: "Let me propose a course of action here to get this thing resolved. What I would suggest we do is to go forward with the authorization for the fund in that you need some. I think we need to work on this language about the Park Service's responsibilities vis-a-vis the Kennedy Center Board of Trustees. I will inform Congressman Yates to go ahead with the appropriation, which I think he is going to do subject to the authorization passing. That way we can move both things along and unless any members of the committee have any objection to that, I think that might be the way to get this moving."

Mr. Bosco told me yesterday they would not move forward legislatively. He didn't think they had to. He told us to go ahead with it as an appropriations matter.

Now, with that authority, we will consider both forms of deficit, the operating deficit and the construction deficit as well. But I do want to know that we have some kind of legislative authority and even if we do have that legislative authority, you ought to have a good agreement drawn that sets out what the government is to pay for and what responsibilities you have as the Kennedy Center.

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. Very good.

FUTURE FUNDING NEEDS

Mr. YATES. If we eliminated the deficit this year, without that agreement, what would happen? Would you be repairing the deficit again? I guess it depends on the grey area.

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. It depends on the grey area.

Mr. YATES. You can cover the costs of performance?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. We will commit to that and we will get any other pennies that we can to throw into the grey area.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Wrye, let me ask you about the general condition of the physical plant. Apparently you need $30 million worth of work. Will that put you into a first-class operating condition or are there additional costs that we may have to anticipate?

Mr. WRYE. There are some operating costs in addition to the $30.5 million, of about $1.6 million for utility costs and to fund a number of existing vacant, unfunded positions. Those dollars would be in addition to the capital improvement dollars you spoke of.

Mr. YATES. Do you know of any other costs in addition to the $30 million that are likely to occur?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. We just put into the record information which estimates over the next 10 years there are likely to be costs which will be between $80 to $100 million.

Mr. YATES. $80 to $100 million?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. That is why I am talking about $8 to $10 million a year in the grey area.

Mr. YATES. Are these all construction costs?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. Part of them are construction costs.

Mr. YATES. What part of them are you talking about now? Are you talking about theater improvements, seats and lights?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. I will get it for you just exactly.

Mr. YATES. That is another $60 to $70 million over the next few years. Are these formal expenses?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. Yes, for the building. Its replacement cost is over $700 million. So it is not surprising. That is the estimate I have been given.

Mr. YATES. That was an appraisal.

Mr. Wolfensohn. It was for replacement as built.

Mr. Yates. It is a valuable facility.

Mr. Wolfensohn. So the notion to spend one percent a year to fix it up is not so dramatic.

Mr. Yates. That is correct.

Go ahead.

Mr. Wolfensohn. I have a breakdown, which is now in the record, of the theater projects of $20 million; building services and maintenance, $34 million; major capital repairs and improvement, which is the immediate problem, of $30 million; major capital repairs and future need, $40 odd million and data system, $20 million. All that totals $150 million, but of that sum, $20 to $30 million is a wish list in relation to a new garage. That is something that is totally separate and distinct.

Part of the problem of the Kennedy Center is inadequate parking for anyone who goes there late. We do need at some point to address that question and either decide we can live with it or not.

Mr. Yates. Where will you build it?

Mr. Wolfensohn. There is space at either end of the building, which would allow us to put in between 600 and 1000 parking spaces.

I am in no sense trying to scare you, Mr. Chairman, because I don't have a proposal. But we do have to look at it because the profound number of complaints that we get from people who are using the center, particularly those who come to the late shows, is such that the community really needs to address that question.

Mr. Yates. How much would that cost?

Mr. Wolfensohn. The estimate that I have gotten is between $20 and $30 million. I think if we do that, and I am obviously speaking highly tentatively here, one ought to really try to look at that to see if it can be done on the basis of some kind of income bonds or something which would allow the income from the parking facilities to finance it.

I would hope to try to do that with an proposal that would make economic sense and not be something that would be a drain on the Federal Government.

Mr. Yates. Is there any way of separating the people who come into the Kennedy Center by this purpose? How many come to the Kennedy Center because it is a memorial and how many come to see performances?

Mr. Wolfensohn. Well, we know that, I guess. The Parking Service gave a number of something in excess of 3 million. I think our number is something between three and four million people a year who come to visit the center to see it as a building or memorial. We had last year in terms of seat sales, 1.4 million people who came to attend performances.

Mr. Yates. So the center itself gets a huge amount of wear and tear?

Mr. Wolfensohn. It does, indeed. They come in from early morning to late at night, Mr. Chairman.

STRUCTURAL REPAIR NEEDS OF THE FACILITY

Mr. **Yates**. We are told that you need $12 million for parapet replacement, roof terrace, plaza terrace repairs, and plaza terrace drive repairs and alterations. I had the impression that your terrace was repaired recently. Is that wrong, Mr. Wrye? You replaced the marble on the outside; didn't you?

Mr. **Wrye**. We replaced the paving blocks.

Mr. **Yates**. Why do you have to do it all over again?

Mr. **Wrye**. I don't think most of that work would be done all over again. The walls, remaining marble, and planter area would be repaired.

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. We have a fundamental problem with the marble. The marble is marble from a temperate climate. When it was used by the architect here, as well as a building that he did in Chicago, the engineering to account for extremes of temperatures in relation to both expansion joints and the expansion expected was perhaps not adequately taken into account. The result is that you have substantial bulging on the roof as a result of the extremes in temperature with the resulting breakage.

On the walls and the siding of the building we have that same problem. That is a problem with the material which, as you will recall, was a donation from the Italian Government and used by Mr. Stone.

The donation may, in the end, prove to have a certain cost. The building in Chicago has recently had the cladding replaced by granite. I am not suggesting that for the Kennedy Center, but I am using that example as evidence that we do have a real problem.

Mr. **Yates**. Could you deal with it?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. You have to put in new expansion joints. You have to replace—you have to test—the program we are talking about is one that includes both replacement and damage as well as testing of whatever problems there are.

Mr. **Yates**. Shouldn't you test first before you replace?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. We have done that. What we are recommending is things you can see visually with the eyes.

I think some of the committee staff have been to see it.

Mr. **Wrye**. We have some pictures of those expansion joint problems and some of the marble that is cracked up. That is one of the two expansion joints in the building.

Mr. **Yates**. How much would it cost to replace it like they did in Chicago, in granite?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. I have no idea. I would be frightened to come back and ask you.

Mr. **Yates**. It is prohibitive? Would it be prohibitive for a place like the terrace?

Mr. **Wolfensohn**. We believe with the expansion joints, our engineering advice on which we are basing this, says that this will do the job in terms of the existing needs of the terrace and the roof. Correct?

Mr. **Wrye**. There are two expansion joints in the building. The consulting engineers suggest that we put in an additional 10. Hopefully that will abate the extreme contraction and expansion.

Mr. **Yates**. What happens to the marble?

Mr. Wrye. The marble cracks because of the expansion and movement of the building.

Mr. Yates. I see.

FEASIBILITY OF PHASING PROPOSED FUNDING

What about the question of phasing the payment of your deficits? How much time can the Congress have for dealing with the $30 million in the construction deficit and the $15 million for the operating deficit?

Mr. Wolfensohn. I believe with the phasing of the construction deficit, the $30.5, as you recall, that we have the maximum extension of that by doing it over the two years.

In relation to the $15 million, to be candid, I think we should have paid it yesterday, because I am, as a financial man, deeply concerned at operating using advanced ticket sales and bank loans with no assets.

Mr. Yates. How much money is represented by your advanced ticket sales?

Mr. Wolfensohn. $7 million on this particular day.

Mr. Yates. And you have about $7 million in bank loans?

Mr. Wolfensohn. Yes.

Mr. Yates. So you want to pay both off?

Mr. Wolfensohn. We also have over $2 million in deferred payables. We also have $1.8 million in terms of checks that have not been presented. We are at the limit of creativity in terms of financing this institution.

Mr. Yates. You mean you have asked firms not to present checks?

Mr. Wolfensohn. No, it just happens that we are relying on the fact that they are not immediately presented. It is called float.

Mr. Yates. Does $15 million represent your actual operating deficit? The sum total of what you are telling us is more than $15 million?

Mr. Wolfensohn. We are using the fund balance. The negative fund balance is $14.7 million. If we get the $15 million we can operate with normal bank lines of credit, normal balancing assets and current liabilities to operate appropriately.

I would like to remind you, Mr. Chairman, the reason I want to get the $15 million is so I can then go out and raise more money.

Mr. Yates. You mean by way of contributions rather than bank loans?

Mr. Wolfensohn. Exactly. I propose to go to the board of the Kennedy Center and see if I can put together an emergency fund that I can have as a cushion because we have no cushion.

Mr. Yates. Is there any way that the Congress could ask you to provide a matching basis for the $15 million?

Mr. Wolfensohn. I believe that that is utterly impossible. I think it is appropriate for the Congress to ask us to raise substantial funds annually to keep us whole, but I have said since the day I got here that raising money for that deficit, given that you have to raise between $12 and $15 million a year for ongoing purposes, is beyond the limits of anything that I think can be done. That is my professional judgment.

Mr. YATES. Well, in a sense, that is a match; isn't it?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. Yes, sir. We have raised over $100 million.

Mr. YATES. You are doing that for operations?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. That is right.

Mr. YATES. Otherwise you have the deficit in that amount?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. Absolutely.

The problem, Mr. Chairman, is that in order to attract people to give you money, given the publicity that is attendant in this whole exercise, and the light that has gone on of the position of the Kennedy Center, to get people to give you money for the endowment or ongoing activities, you have to show them that you will survive.

I believe that there is enough focus on it now that we have to stabilize the situation and then we will go out and raise those additional funds. But if it is in doubt or if there are unfortunate headlines, it is very hard to go out and raise money.

Mr. YATES. Well, you were able to do it for Carnegie. The Metropolitan Opera was able to do it.

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. They were never in this situation. We were always marginally above water at Carnegie Hall even on our worst days. There was one point when Metropolitan Opera was under water, but they subsequently raised $100 million.

Mr. YATES. I think you covered the questions that I wanted to ask. We may provide more questions for the record.

Is there anything else you want to tell us?

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. Just that I appreciate it very much.

Mr. YATES. We appreciate very much your coming in and giving us a picture of the unstable foundation that the Kennedy Center is resting upon.

Mr. WOLFENSOHN. I would say we are very delighted in our relationship with the Park Service. We share a common problem. They have been very supportive and helpful within the framework of their available funds. There is no confrontation between us at all, only cooperation.

For the record, I would like to say we appreciate what the Federal Government has done there.

Mr. YATES. I think that is a good statement. I think Congress has to make a decision. They decided at one time that in honor of a great president, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, that they ought to have a center for performing arts. It was an unstable foundation that they built at that particular time. We have to meet what the result of that arrangement is now. It is a decision the Congress has to make.

You have given us a very good presentation. You have made a very good case. I personally, of course, believe that the Kennedy Center provides for the Nation's Capital a very necessary cultural opportunity for the millions of visitors who come from all over the world, which can match the cultural achievements of other capitals of the world.

If we don't have the Kennedy Center we are just not in the same league with the other capitals of the world. I would not like that to happen.

So we thank you, Mr. Wolfensohn, for coming in. I think the Kennedy Center is lucky to have you and the others who have presented here and Mr. Wrye.

Thank you very much.

The hearing is adjourned.

WITNESSES

Page

Albright, S.T ... 295
Almand, J.D ... 795
Baker, R.M ... 295
Berg, Mel ... 795
Buffington, J.D ... 1
Buterbaugh, G.L ... 1
Cables, H.S., Jr ... 295
Castleberry, D.H ... 295
Coleman, J.W., Jr ... 295
Cook, J.E ... 295
Crowley, Brian ... 1099
Davis, E.L ... 295
Edwards, Gary ... 1
Evison, Q.B ... 295
Galvin, D.P ... 295
Gerst, J.L ... 1
Gill, D.G ... 1099
Gritman, J.C ... 1
Hecker, J.Z ... 1099
Herring, D.F ... 295
Hester, F.E ... 295
Hildebeidel, R.L ... 795
Itteilag, A.L ... 1, 295, 795, 1485
Jamison, Cy ... 795
Jeter, Clifton ... 1485
Kaplan, Dennis ... 1099
Kearney, P.M ... 1099
Lambertson, R.E ... 1
Leonard, G.M ... 1099
Mintzmyer, L.L ... 295
Moeller, J.J ... 795
Morehead, J.M ... 295
Morgenweck, R.O ... 1
Odegaard, C.H ... 295
Olsen, D.L ... 1
Otremba, Geraldine ... 1485
Overbay, J.C ... 1099
Patten, G.D ... 295
Plenert, M.L ... 1
Pulliam, J.W., Jr ... 1
Reining, R.C ... 1099
Reynolds, J.J ... 295
Rice, W.L ... 1099
Ridenour, J.M ... 295

	Page
Robertson, F.D	1099
Rogers, J.L	295
Satterfield, Steven	1099
Sesco, J.A	1099
Sheaffer, C.B	295
Sirmon, J.M	1099
Smith, R.N	1
Spear, M.J	1
Stanton, R.G	295
Stieglitz, W.O	1
Turner, J.F	1
Tynan, K.F	1
West, A.J	1099
Wolfensohn, J.D	1485
Wright, D.G	295
Wrye, R.W	1485

INDEX

Page

Bureau of Land Management 795
  Access, Public 1095
  Acquisition, O&C 945
  Aircraft Services 1082
  Air Force Bombing Range Expansion 1080
  Alaska Lands 1018
  Anadramous Fish Habitat, Goals for Management 927
  Anadramous Fisheries Funding 927
  ALMRS and Data Management:
    ALMRS Funding Estimates 918
    Confidentiality of ALMRS Funding Estimates 918
    Costs for Adding BLM Alaska to Project 918
    OMB Action on ALMRS Procurement Request 916
  Biographies:
    Almand, David J 808
    Berg, Mel 807
    Jamison, Delos "Cy" 806
  Botanists in Western Oregon 921
    Construction, O&C 944
  Coal 954
  Cook Inlet Region Inc. Corporation 1077
  Cultural Resources Management 1042
  Data Administration 917
  Dislocated Workers—Mitigation 882
  Economic Effects of Implementing a Conservation Strategy For the Northern Spotted Owl 816, 1078
  Emergency Operations 1061
  Endangered Species Act Management 881
  Endangered Species Protection 879
  Energy and Minerals Management 946
  Example Effect of Elk Herd Management 880
  Excess Receipts—Use of Funds 913
  Facilities Maintenance:
    Backlog 908
    Bureauwide 1056
    Oregon and California Grant Lands 942
  Firefighting Appropriation 1069
  Fish and Wildlife Program 1088
  Forest Condition 810
  Forest Development:
    Cost Estimates 919
    Costs to Eliminate Backlogs in Western Oregon 919
    Departmental Action on Funding Request 915
    Funding Level 914

Page

Bureau of Land Management—Continued

FTE Ceilings 1087
Forest Management, P.D 1019
General Administration 1067
Geographic Information System 917

GOD Committee:

General 814
Operations 889
Gold Mining Operations Inspections 929
Hazardous Materials Management 1057
Information and Data Management 1052
Job Losses—Effect of Private Timber Sales 885
Klamath River Study 922
Koch Industries 906
Land Acquisition 1073
Land and Realty Management 961
Land Exchanges 961
Law Enforcement 908
Mining Claim Holding Fee Proposal 930
Mining Law Administration 956, 1081, 1086
Miscellaneous Trust Funds 1076
New Perspective Forestry 893

Oil and Gas:

Alaska Oil and Gas Leasing 910
Cooperation with MMS 905
Inspection Agreements with Indian Tribes 910
Inspection Frequency 904
Inspection Procedures 903
Inspectors, Need for Additional 906
Inspectors, Number of 905
Investigation Reports 903
Management 946, 1096
Plugging Wells 910
Production Rate Discrepancies 906
Old Growth Timber 811
BLM Definition 893
Ecological Significance 894
Fragmentation 894
Franklin Definition 891
Protection 890
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters 1077
Oregon and California Grant Lands 931
Oregon Trail Visitors Center 928
Other Mineral Resources 959
Other States Cadastral Survey 1054
O&C Lands—Other Management Activities 912

O&C Timber Contracts:

Value of 911
Volume Under Contract 911
O&C Funding Request Breakout By Treatment Category 914
Payments in Lieu of Taxes 1072

Personnel:

Bureauwide 1068
O&C 945

Page

Bureau of Land Management—Continued
- Planning and Data Systems, O&C 941
- Procedural Excellence Idea 920
- Protests:
  - Commercial Thinning 898
  - Effect on Timber Sales 897
  - Timber Sales 897
- Questions Submitted for the Record 931
  - From Congressman Bill Lowery 1085
  - From Congressman Chester G. Atkins 1088
  - From Congressman Les AuCoin 1080
  - From Congressman Ralph Regula 1084
- Radios in Arizona Strip District 907
- Range Improvements 1075
- Rangeland Condition 809
- Rangeland Management 1027, 1093
- Receipts:
  - Bureauwide 946
  - Oregon and California Grant Lands 938
- Recreation:
  - Acquisition 1050
  - Construction 1049
  - Growth on Public Lands 907
  - Management 1042, 1085
  - Maintenance 1049
  - Resources Management 1046
- Reedsport Elk Viewing Area 1082
- Reforestation:
  - And Forest Development 935
  - Backlog 810
  - Difference in Reforestation and Intensive Management Practices Estimates 912
  - Explanation of Backlog in Reforestration Practices 913
  - Level 811
- Renewable Resource Management 1019
- Resource Management Planning 922, 1050, 1087
- Resource Management Plans in Western Oregon 888
- Resource Protection and Law Enforcement 1054
- Rights-of-Way 1013
- Riparian Area:
  - Enhancement 1080
  - Management 1026, 1092
- Road Maintenance in Western Oregon:
  - Additional Needs 925
  - Collections 924
- Roads in Western Oregon, Unauthorized Use 924
- Scientific Committee Report Effect on Timber Sales 887
- Single Species Management on the Kaibab Plateau 880
- Soil, Water and Air Management 1029
- Special Acquisition of Land and Minerals 1077
- Spotted Owl:
  - Additional Committee Questions 931
  - Effect on Funding Request 889
  - Effect on Listing on Program Needs 926

Page

Bureau of Land Management—Continued
- Spotted Owl—Continued
  - Effect on Planned Timber Sales 812
  - Impact on 1990 Timber Sales 896
  - Listing 886
  - Monitoring Requirements 926
- Statement of Director 796
- Stripper Wells 904
- Thomas Report:
  - Administration's Position 813
  - Comparison with BLM Land Use Plans 886
  - Economic Impacts in Oregon 814
  - Economic Impacts in Washington 878
  - Future BLM Actions 881
  - Implementation Strategies 884
  - Job Losses 878
  - Other Options 883
  - Participants 883
  - Spotted Owl Relationship 887
- Threatened and Endangered Species 1037
- Timber Advisory Boards 895
  - Advisory Board Members 900
  - Confidence In 903
- Timber Management 934
- Timber Management Plans 887
- Timber Sale Plans for 1990 812
- Timber Sale Preparation Pipeline 919, 920
- Transportation System Maintenance, O&C 942
- User Fee for Public Land Use 908
- Volunteers 1068
- Western Oregon Digital Data Base (WODDB) 923
  - Accomplishments with an Additional $700,000 for WODDB 924
- Wild and Scenic Rivers 921
  - Needs to Implement Legislation 922
- Wilderness Management 1045
- Wild Horse and Burro Management 1021
- Wildlife and Fisheries Management, O&C 939
- Wildlife Habitat Management 1031, 1086
- Withdrawals 1014
- Yaquina Head Project
  - Construction 928
  - Use of Surplus Road Construction Funds for Visitor Center 929

Fish and Wildlife Service 1
- Acid Precipitation Research 210
- Additional Committee Questions 125
- African Elephant 6
- Alaska Permits 149
- Alaska 289
- Alaskan Oil Spill:
  - Cost Incurred 107
  - Damage Assessment 108
  - Diagnostic Services 212

Page
Fish and Wildlife Service—Continued
  Alaskan Oil Spill—Continued
    Funding 108
  America the Beautiful 4, 39, 192
    Bay Estuary Program 268
    Increases in FY 1991 40
  Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas 288
  Aquarium Component of Training Facility 47
  Arctic Geese 216
  Arctic National Wildlife Refuge 150
    Caribou Herd 213
  Avian Cholera/Avian Botulism 212
  Bay Estuary Program 140, 268
  Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge 243
  Bear River National Wildlife Refuge 111
  Biographies:
    Buffington, John Douglas 3
    Turner, John F 10
  Bogue Chitto National Wildlife Refuge 248
  Bridge Inspection/Repairs 229
  California Condor 33
    Breeding Facility 35
    Reintroduction 34
    Recovery 275
  Center for the Preservation of Wild Animals 44, 45
  Challenge Grants 148, 212
  Charles M. Russell NWR—Habitat Management Planning Issues 251
  Chemical Residue Backlog 210
  Closing Remarks 124
  Coleman National Fish Hatchery 229, 241
  Colonial Nesting Birds 215
  Columbia River Salmon Stocks Listing Proposal 267
  Connecticut River Study 283
  Construction and Anadromous Fish 226, 259, 272
    Language 100
  Contaminants 131, 239, 268
    Field Staffing 139
    Funding 134
    Induced Mortality 249
    On Service Lands 115
    Liability 116
  Contract Competition 95
  Cooperative Research Units 222, 225
  Cooperative Wetlands Restoration Projects 269
  Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge 137
  Cyclical Maintenance for Operations 285
  Dam Safety Inspections 227
  Damage Assessment Studies—1990 109
  Ding Darling National Wildlife Refuge 223
  Elmer Thomas Dam 227
  Emergency Funding 112
  Emergency Transfer Authority 115
  Endangered Species:
    Botanists on Staff 47

Page

Fish and Wildlife Service—Continued
Endangered Species—Continued
  Consultation Work ... 62
  Endangered Species ... 125
  Eroding Base Funding ... 120
  Funding for Consultation ... 63
  Funding for Plants ... 45
  Hawaiian/Pacific Islands Species ... 123
  Importation ... 123
  Information System ... 126
  Listing ... 125
  Nongame ... 63
  Penalties for Violations ... 28
  Rate of Listing ... 63
  Status Surveys ... 121
  Taking ... 27
Endangered Species Act—Public Awareness ... 29
Entrance Fees ... 96
Farm Bill:
  Issues ... 292
  Wetland Restoration ... 119
Federal Financial System ... 224
Fire Management ... 146
Fiscal Year 1991 Budget Overview ... 4
Fish Food Costs ... 200
Fish Health-Aquaculture ... 203
Fisheries ... 281
Fisheries Coordination Offices ... 82
  Funding ... 83
Fisheries Reprogramming ... 83
  Impacts on Regions ... 87
Folcroft Landfill on Tinicum National Environmental Center ... 230
Forsenics Laboratory ... 194, 274
Global Change ... 6
  Research ... 221
Goose Management ... 198
Grants-to-States ... 128
Grays Lake Whopping Cranes ... 128
Great Lakes Fisheries ... 207, 281
Great Lakes Stock Assessment ... 266
Grey Wolf ... 43
  Recovery ... 111
  Reintroduction to Yellowstone ... 103
Habitat Conservation Plans ... 37, 126
  Funding ... 104
Habitat Restoration:
  Resources ... 90
  Wildlife ... 89
Harpers Ferry Training Facility ... 41
Hatcheries:
  Maintenance Backlog ... 86
  Maintenance ... 84
  Operations and Maintenance ... 200, 270
  Productive Capacity ... 85

Page

Fish and Wildlife Service—Continued
Hatcheries—Continued
    Cyclical Maintenance 285
Hawaiian/Pacific Islands Endangered Species 123
Hazardous Waste Cleanup 136
Historical and Archeological Resource Management 146
Hurricane Hugo 116
Hydropower Project Relicensing 64, 129
    FERC Licensing Oversight 276
    FERC Relicensing 67, 118
    Funding 65
IG Report on Contracting Practices 257
International Center for the Preservation of Wild Animals 256
Introductory Remarks 1
Job Corps 225
Lake Erie Shoreline Study 95, 257
Land Acquisition 231, 258, 272, 291
Law Enforcement 194, 293
Least Bell's Vireo 36
Legacy 99 6
Little Grassy Dam 228
Louisiana Coastal Wetland Loss 221
Louisiana Wetlands 245
Lower Snake River Compensation Plan 205
Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge 117
Maintenance 151, 153
Makah National Fish Hatchery 94
Malheur NWR 276
Matagorda Island National Wildlife Refuge 147
Migratory Birds:
    Die-Offs 250
    Management 197
Mt. Graham Red Squirrel 61
    Funding 62
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation 280
National Heritage Inventories 273
National Wetlands Inventory 141
National Wetlands Research Center 244
National Wildlife Refuge Fund 236
New Refuge Funding 143
Nisqually Hatchery Operations and Maintenance 202
North Aleutian Basin Study 138
North American Waterfowl Management Plan 198
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund 237, 278
North Carolina Striped Bass Study 217
Northeast Anadromous Fish Laboratory 278
Northeast Coastal Study 102, 103
    Funding 102
No-Net Loss and the Regulatory Program 129
Ohio River Islands Land Acquisition 259
Oil Spill Damage Assessment 108
Oil Spill Diagnostic Services 212
Okefenokee NWR Bridge Repairs 227
Old Growth Timber 214

Page

Fish and Wildlife Service—Continued

- Opening Statement ... 11
- Parker River National Wildlife Refuge:
  - Cleanup ... 113
  - Costs ... 114
- Patuxent Wildlife Research Center ... 228
  - Asbestos Removal ... 228
- Pay Cost Absorbtion ... 122
- Penalties for Endangered Species Act Violations ... 28
- Pintails ... 198
  - Research ... 215
- Plant Recovery:
  - Funding ... 47
  - Workload ... 48
- Prairie Dog Control ... 217
- Prairie Pothole Research ... 211
- Public Awareness—Endangered Species Act ... 29
- Public Visitations ... 96
- Puget Sound Component of Bay/Estuary Program ... 90
- Purple Loosestrife ... 216
- Questions Submitted for the Record:
  - From Congressman AuCoin ... 267
  - From Congresswoman Boggs ... 243
  - From Congressman Conte ... 278
  - From Congressman Kastenmeier ... 249
  - From Congressman Lowery ... 239
  - From Congressman Regula ... 253
  - From Congressman Yates ... 251
- Rate of Endangered Species Listing ... 63
- Recovery:
  - Funding ... 239
  - Planning/Consultation Schedule ... 24
  - Studies Supporting Plan Implementation ... 220
- Red Wolf:
  - Captive Breeding ... 100
  - Recovery ... 101
- Reedy Creek ... 290
- Refuges:
  - Base Operating Funds ... 145
  - Maintenance ... 151
  - Operations and Maintenance ... 269
  - Operations—Hawaiian/Pacific Complex ... 149
- Regional Offices:
  - Region 1 Issues ... 122
  - Region 1: California ... 288
  - Region 2 Issues ... 120
  - Region 3 Issues ... 118
  - Region 4 Issues ... 116
  - Region 5 Issues ... 112
  - Region 5: The Northeast ... 282
  - Region 6: Issues ... 111
  - Region 7 Issues ... 110
  - Region 8 Issues ... 110
- Reintroduction of Wolves to Yellowstone ... 103

Page

Fish and Wildlife Service—Continued
- Relocation of Laguna Niguel Office 37
- Research and Development 207
- Resource Damage Assessment 132
- Resource Management 6
- Resources for Habitat Restoration 90
- Restoration of Wetlands on Off-Service Lands 152
- Salton Sea and Stillwater Waterfowl Management Area 136
- Schedule C Positions 80
  - Assignment of Schedule C Positions 81
  - Funding For Schedule C Positions 81
- Seattle Research Lab 99
- Seattle Zoo Captive Propagation 101
- Section 404 Permits 130
- Section 7 Consultations 241
- Selawik Airplane Hangar 232
- Spotted Owl:
  - Conferencing 14
  - Conferencing—Number of Timber Sales 18
  - Conservation Plan 88
  - Consultation 12
  - Court Jurisdiction 16
  - Field Staffing 17
  - Forestry Management 24
  - Funding for Consultation 16
  - Funding for Research 104
  - Jeopardy Decision 17
  - Life History 106
  - Listing 12
  - Listing Petitions 32
  - Old Growth Timber 214
  - Partial Listing 30
  - Population Estimate 107
  - Protection on Private Lands 26
  - Recovery Planning Schedule 87
  - Recovery Planning 14
  - Research 31
  - Staff Assigned to Conferencing 20
  - Suitable Habitat 106
  - Thomas Report 38
- Subsistence Management 110
- Training Function—Funding 43
- Tribal Hatcheries 201
- Tribal Training 201
- Tropical Deforestation 213
- Tulare Basin, California Contaminants Problem 135
- Underground Storage Tanks 139
- U.S./Canada Salmon Interception Treaty 271
- Ventura, California Research Station 208
- Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia 93, 204
  - Monitoring Activities 94
  - Disease Research 92
- Volunteers 96
- Water Rights 111, 193, 289

Page

Fish and Wildlife Service—Continued
- West Indian Manatee Research 218
- Wetland Budget with Emphasis on Louisiana 247
- Wetlands Migratory Bird Database 199
- Wetlands Restoration on Off-Service Lands 152
- Wetlands Restoration on Private Lands 152
- White River National Fish Hatchery, Vermont 284
- Wildlife Habitat Restoration 89
- Woodcock Research 214
- Woodland (Selkirk Mountain) Caribou 219
- Zebra Mussels 97, 98, 254
  - Control of Zebra Mussel 98
  - European Programs for Control 99
  - Funding 98

Forest Service 1099
- All Resource Accounting 1142
- America the Beautiful 1174, 1267
  - Financing 1177
  - Maintaining trees 1270
  - Nursery capability 1268
  - Seedling quality 1269
  - Urban trees 1218
    - Research 1219
- Below-Cost Offset Test 1204
- Biographies:
  - Hecker, JayEtta 1141
  - Kearney, Patricia M. 1104
  - Reining, Robert C. 1141
- Black-footed Ferret 1274
- Blue Mountain Initiative 1280
- Budget Request 1099, 1173
- Charged-as-worked 1144
- Columbia Gorge 1273
- Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission 1276
- Forest Research 1220
  - Climate study 1218
  - Construction 1282
  - Elk 1282
  - Environment 1215
    - Letters 1216
  - Equipment 1224
  - Experimental Forest, H. J. Andrews 1277
  - Foundation work 1222
  - Funding for Amherst, Massachusetts 1224
  - Gypsy moth 1211
  - T&E 1230, 1233
- GAO Reports 1107, 1141
- Geographic Information System 1145, 1161
  - Additional studies 1160, 1169
  - Capability:
    - Oregon & Washington 1170
    - BLM 1171
  - One Year Delay 1163

Page

'orest Service—Continued

- Geographic Information System—Continued
  - Teams:
    - Cost/Benefit 1151
    - Definitions 1156
    - Requirement review 1158
- Giant Sequoia 1198
- Gypsy Moth 1211
- Herbicide Ban 1193
- Law Enforcement 1214
- Log Exports 1251
- Minerals 1206
- Old-Growth Dependent Species 1227
- Pest Suppression Funding 1210, 1272
- Prairie Dogs 1274, 1275
- Prepared Statements:
  - Crowley, Brian P. 1108
  - Hecker, JayEtta Z. 1125
  - Kearney, Patricia M. 1101
  - Robertson, F. Dale 1105
- Questions submitted for the record:
  - From Congressman Atkins 1450
  - From Congressman AuCoin 1469
  - From Congressman Lowery 1474
  - From Congressman McDade 1479
  - From Congressman Marlenee 1484
  - From Congressman Regula 1417
  - From Congressman Yates 1284
- Record of Decision 1188, 1189, 1261
- Recreation.
  - Backlog 1203
  - Construction backlog 1204
  - Expanding program 1205
  - Use fees 1201
- Red-Cockaded Woodpecker 1275
- Reforestation/TSI 1269
  - Backlog 1269
  - State practices 1271
- Release of Information 1195, 1197, 1203, 1249, 1272
- Roads:
  - Construction 1264
  - Cost 1143, 1202
  - Project listing 1266
- Section 318: 1181, 1183, 1257
  - Advisory Boards 1181, 1258
  - Appeals 1186
- Spotted Owl 1225, 1246
  - Economic Analysis/Impact 1197, 1214
  - Habitat 1254
  - Impact on timber harvest 1178
  - Interagency Scientific Community Report 1179, 1182, 1187, 1193, 1259
  - Listing 1184, 1189
- Stewardship 1177
- Timber 1190

Page

Forest Service—Continued
- Timber—Continued
  - Appeals 1182
  - Appraisal methods 1168, 1172
  - Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) 1262
  - Bridges 1212
  - Clear cutting 1202
  - Costs 1171
  - Inventory 1264
  - Level/targets 1195, 1228, 1253
  - Minimum bids 1144
  - Old-growth 1228
  - Pipeline 1182
  - Region 6 volume 1257
  - Salvage sales 1192
  - Source of supply 1272
  - TSPIRS 1143
- Tongass 1202
  - Recreation 1205

Kennedy Center 1485
- Biographies:
  - James D. Wolfensohn, Chairman of the Board 1494
  - Ronald N. Wrye, National Park Service 1496
- Board of Trustees:
  - Current status 1548
  - Operating deficit 1557
  - Relationship with National Park Service 1550
  - Role of 1546
- Concession operation 1551
- Construction deficit 1556
- Cooperative agreement 1497, 1560
- Financial status 1511
- Funding needs 1564, 1567
- Government support 1551
- Memorial to President Kennedy 1556
- Responsibilities, undefined 1545
- Statement of James D. Wolfensohn 1486
- Structural repair 1566

National Park Service 295
- Acid Rain and Air Pollution 344
  - Air Quality Studies 346
  - Effects of 345
- Aircraft Overflight Study 688
- Alaska 790
- Ambulances 750
- American Samoa 746
- Appalachian National Scenic Trail 744
- Appomattox Court House National Historical Park 712
- Archeological Resources Protection 706
- Big Cypress National Preserve 626

Page

National Park Service—Continued
  Biographies:
    Cables, Herbert S., Jr. 298
    Galvin, Denis P. 300
    Morehead, John M. (Jack) 299
    Patten, Gerald D. 301
    Ridenour, James M. 297
  Boat Launch Permits 605
  Bridges, Unsafe 329
  Budget:
    Adequacy 312
    National Park System 351
      Process for Budget Requests 593, 594
    Request 353
  Cape Hatteras National Seashore Lighthouse 662
  Capital Projects 329
  Channel Islands National Park 745
  Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park 745
  Closing Remarks 607
  Closure of Public-Use Facilities in Parks 627
    Threat of 390
  Concessions 664
    Franchise Fees 776
    Glacier National Park Facilities 665
  Construction 311, 353, 710, 715
    Advance and Project Planning 731
    Emergency and Unscheduled Projects 731
  Contracting Practices 776
  Crater Lake National Park 365
    Rim Village Development Schedule 366
  Crime and Security 351
    Drug Activity and Problems 352, 680
    Incident Reporting System 682
    Law Enforcement Coordination 604
    Vandalism and Other Crimes 352
  Cumberland Island National Seashore 745
  Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area 755
    Abandoned Structures 760
    Boston Company Store 760
    Brandywine Falls 755
    Construction Priorities 761
    Drug Enforcement 765
    Everett Village Structures 757
    Kendall Loop and River Corridor Trails 758
    Krejci Dump 759
    Land Acquisition 762
    Landfill 765
    Locktender's House 756
    Oak Hill Environmental Education Center 761
    Ohio and Erie Canal Corridor 765
    Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath 756
    Oil and Gas Wells, Plugging Unsafe 756
    Old Carriage Trails 758
    Operations Budget 678, 762

Page

National Park Service—Continued

Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area—Continued

- Red Lock Trail 759
- Saxton House Acquisition 767
- Soil Erosion 755
- Station Road Bridge and Day Use Area 758
- Valley Railroad 764
- Virginia Kendall Unit Utilities 755

Dams:

- Condition of 319
- Deactivated 321
- Health and Safety Situation, in 320
- Safety 716
- Seriously Deficient 322, 718

Disabled Persons Accessibility 778
District of Columbia Water Bill 677
Drinking Water, Unsafe 330
El Morro National Monument 711
Ellis Island 669
Employee Housing 307, 712, 724
- Funds Allocated for 309
- Rehabilitation Projects Funded FY 1990 and Proposed for FY 1991 724
- Rocky Mountain Region, Problems in 308
- Yellowstone National Park, Rehabilitation at 307, 312

Environmental Compliance 708
Ethnographic Research and Information 750, 784
Everglades National Park 747
Fees and Other Revenues for Park Use 600, 601, 622
- Depoliticizing 603
- Indiana System 602
- Program 601

Fire Management 694
- Policy 340
  - Consistency of 341

Fort Clatsop National Memorial 362
Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) Memorial 354
- Sculpturing, Contract for 365

Funding Needs 312
Fundraising Policy 670
General Administration of the National Park System 697
Geographic Information System 689
George Washington Memorial Parkway 595
Global Climate Change Research 590, 614
- Departmental Studies 592
- Funding 590
  - Intended Use of 591

Hazardous Waste 684
Health and Safety Projects 314
- List, Priorities 314

Historic Preservation Fund 709
- Bicentennial Lighthouse Fund 710
- National Trust 710

Hurricane and Earthquake Damage 622
Illinois and Michigan Canal Commission 749

Page

National Park Service—Continued

- Impaired visibility (Air Pollution, Smog) in Parks ... 343
  - Grand Canyon National Park ... 343, 347
    - Magazine Article ... 349
- Indian Tribal Preservation ... 751, 791
- International Park Affairs and Programs ... 692, 793
- James A. Garfield National Historic Site ... 766
- John Day Fossil Beds National Monument ... 362
  - Current Facilities ... 364
  - Planning Account ... 364
  - Planning and Construction Process ... 363
- John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts ... 605
  - Capital Improvements ... 607
- Jordan Ranch at Santa Monica Mountains National Rec. Area ... 361, 368
  - Access Roads, Concern over ... 379
  - County's Decision, Waiting for ... 382
  - Director's Decision ... 383
  - Environmental Compliance ... 381
  - Environmental Impact Statements ... 379, 380
  - Letters and Articles ... 369
  - Opinions on the Issue ... 381
- Kalaupapa National Historical Park ... 715
- Land Acquisition ... 734, 775
  - Backlog ... 737, 740
  - Emergency, Hardship, Inholdings, Relocation, and Deficiencies ... 742
  - Staffing ... 735
- Land and Water Conservation Fund ... 786
- Lassen Volcanic National Park Visitor Center ... 783
- Legacy 99 Program ... 310
- Lincoln Home National Historic Site ... 678
- Maintenance ... 313
- Mammoth Cave National Park ... 330
  - Sewage Problem ... 330
    - Letters and Articles ... 331
  - Sewer System ... 338
- Manassas National Battlefield Park ... 663, 768
- Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site ... 771
- Memorials and Monuments Deterioration and Preservation:
  - European ... 360
  - Jefferson Memorial ... 356
  - Lincoln Memorial ... 356
  - Marble Deterioration ... 358
  - Sculptures and Memorials Needing Rehabilitation ... 359
- Mesa Verde National Park ... 714
- Mount Rainier National Park ... 593
- National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center ... 772
- National Capital Area Performing Arts Programs ... 679
- National Natural Landmark Program ... 773
- National Park System:
  - Conditions ... 389
  - Size of ... 589
  - State of ... 307
  - Unfunded Park Requirements, Memoranda from Regional Directors on ... 391

Page

National Park Service—Continued
- National Park System—Continued
  - Unfunded Park Requirements, Memoranda from Regional Directors on—Continued
    - Alaska Region 586
    - Mid-Atlantic Region 478
    - Midwest Region 536
    - National Capital Region 398
    - North Atlantic Region 393
    - Pacific Northwest Region 580
    - Rocky Mountain Region 545
    - Southeast Region 519
    - Southwest Region 556
    - Western Region 562
- National Recreation and Preservation 703
- National Register Program 705
- Natural Resources Management 612
- New Area Studies 702
- Nuclear Lake Dam 715
- Ohio Historic preservation Office Audit 772
- Oil Spill 596, 667
  - Alaska 596, 667
    - Impact 597
  - Olympic National Park, at 598
- Overhead Costs of Operating Parks 661
- Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial 766
- Petroglyph National Monument 747
- Presidio, The 296, 696
- Questions Submitted for the Record:
  - Additional Committee Questions 612
  - From Congressman Atkins 786
  - From Congressman Lowery 783
  - From Congressman Porter 784
  - From Congressman Regula 755
  - From Congressman Yates 753
  - From Congresswoman Pelosi 778
- Reforestation 341
- Regional Directors' Testimony 386
  - Southwest Region 386
    - Absorption of Pay Costs 389
    - Budget, Adequacy 386
    - Last Year's Testimony, Excerpts 387
- Roads, Park 339
- San Antonio Missions National Historical Park 388
- Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area 787
- Science Program Funding, Regional 690
- Scientific Approach, Strong 312
- Senior Executive Service Programs 749
- Special Use Permits 624
- Spotted Owls 384
  - Managing Preserves for One Species 385
- State Grants in the Land and Water Conservation Fund 748
- Statement of:
  - Murtha, John P., Congressman 609

Page

National Park Service—Continued
  Statement of--Continued
    Ridenour, James M ... 302
  Trees, Variety of ... 342
  U.S. Park Police ... 701
    Drug Enforcement Operations ... 684
  Vicksburg National Military Park ... 345
  Visitor Transportation Systems ... 679
  Volunteers-In-Parks ... 694
  Wetlands ... 695
  Williamsport Preservation Training Center Relocation ... 599, 768
  Witnesses:
    Introduction of National Park Service Witnesses ... 295, 296
    Listing ... 295
  Wolf restoration ... 753
    Environmental Impact Statement ... 753
  Wolftrap Farm Park for the Performing Arts ... 618
    Filene Center Completion Requirements ... 619
  Yellowstone National Park ... 679, 777
    Fire Recovery ... 688
  Yosemite National Park ... 713, 744

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